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**THE PRIVATE LIFE
OF
THE ANCIENT GREEKS**

WORKS BY W. A. BECKER.
TRANSLATED BY THE REV. F. METCALFE, B.D.

GALLUS

OR, ROMAN SCENES IN THE TIME OF AUGUSTUS.
With Notes and Excursions, and 26 Illustrations.
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CHARICLES

OR, ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE
ANCIENT GREEKS.
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CHARICLES
OR
ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE
PRIVATE LIFE OF THE ANCIENT GREEKS
WITH NOTES AND EXCURSUSES

BY W. A. BECKER

TRANSLATED BY THE
REV. FREDERICK METCALFE, B.D.
LATE FELLOW OF LINCOLN COLLEGE, OXFORD



NEW IMPRESSION

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**Πρᾶγμα βραχὺ πολλάκις καὶ φῆμα καὶ παιδιά τις ἐμφασιν ἥθους
ἰποίησε μᾶλλον η μάχαι μυσιδνεκροι.—Plutarch.**

ADVERTISEMENT
TO
THE THIRD EDITION

IN the first edition of the English translation of Becker's *Charicles*, many of the author's quotations from Greek and Latin writers were merely referred to, some left unnoticed, or only the pith of them inserted. Other curtailments were likewise introduced, partly in deference to the wishes of the publisher, who desired to keep down the bulk of the book. In the two subsequent editions, at the suggestion of several English scholars, many of these citations have been given at length, and some of the omitted matter incorporated. It only remains further to add, that the simultaneous call for a new edition of *Charicles*, and its companion *Gallus*, and the extensive use of these works in our public schools and universities, quite justify the idea which the translator formed of the high value which classical students would be likely to attach to both works.

OXFORD : June 20, 1866.

TRANSLATOR'S PREFACE.

THE motto from Plutarch prefixed to *Charicles*, while it intimates the scope and object of the author, is an eloquent though brief argument for the utility of such a work. This description of the every-day pursuits and lighter occupations of the Greeks, this glimpse at their domestic scenes, and introduction, so to speak, to the interior of their dwellings, not only infuse additional zest into the student's survey of their life as a nation; but will also prove no mean auxiliary in estimating the motives and springs of their public actions as chronicled by the historian; pretty much on the same principle that we are prone to contemplate the doings of public men with more curious interest, should we happen also to enjoy their private personal acquaintance. The words of Böttiger respecting Rome admit of application here: 'We gain a correcter and deeper insight into the private life, a look, as it were, behind the *postscenia* of a people, whose public virtues and vices we are too apt to pronounce judgment on with reference solely to the universal *history* of the world and of nations.' The learned author here quoted, who for fifty years so successfully prosecuted his antiquarian and archæological researches, may be pronounced the originator of this species of antique domestic literature.

In his *Kleine Schriften* he has investigated many points here discussed afresh, though frequently with the same conclusion, by Becker; and his *Sabina*, or *Morning*

Scenes at the Toilette of a rich Roman Lady, probably supplied the first hint for the construction of *Gallus* and *Charicles*. Still, though *Sabina* displays great powers of combination and research, and is in some respects more attractive and readable than either of Becker's productions, yet it falls far short of them in comprehensiveness and finish. Moreover, *Charicles* is the first work devoted to the private manners and customs of Greece. It is dedicated to the veteran Professor Hermann, and is a very meet pendant to its predecessor *Gallus*.

We possess in these works compendious portraitures, tableaux vivants as it were, representing private life at Rome and Athens; and by looking on this picture and then on that, much knowledge may be derived alike instructive and suggestive. In the former we behold the favourite of Augustus, stern in his sense of honour; majestic and dignified even in his pleasures; fond of art, though his devotion for it, true to the imitative nature of his countrymen, is rather of a formal and acquired than inborn and imaginative cast. He is the type of his nation, who loved to adorn their palaces and villas with works of Greek art, as with so many pieces of elegant furniture; thus verifying the proverb, that the wolf's-milk which suckled their progenitors never became a real fountain of the muses. They were the great borrowers of their day, adapting themselves to foreign habits and institutions with marvellous facility, doing violence to nature, and trampling over obstacles physical and moral. How perfectly antipodes to them in all the phases of their character were the children of Dædal Greece!

What a remarkable phenomenon is the Athenian, that creature of impulse, all gushing with nature and vivacity, sudden and quick; with wits as clear as his own 'pure

air,' and temperament not less light than 'the soil.' Unlike the Roman race, they are studious, as by intuition, 'of arts that polish life, inventors rare ;' combining simplicity and beauty as no nation ever combined them before or since, and unfolding the most delicate bloom of æsthetic culture almost before their alphabet was complete. 'A people who,' in the words of an ingenious writer, 'conceived all that was beautiful in art and profound in philosophy ; who became the instructress of all liberal sciences and arts ; the teacher alike of her own times and posterity.' The Greek is essentially the personification of exclusiveness, indigenous beyond belief, and local in his tastes and habits; the Roman is a citizen of the world. Such then, not to trace their character further, or follow it into its darker details, are the people whose customs and habits the author has proposed to investigate ; and nobody can deny the interest and importance of the theme. His hero is not to our mind so attractive as Gallus. In addition to his historical interest as a poet, the Roman moved in much better and more refined society than our Greek, and there was more individuality and vividness in his portrait. But the author has in his preface given satisfactory reasons for selecting a character of this kind.

It now remains to say a few words on the labours of the translator. The same alterations have been made in the position of the Scenes, Notes, *Excursus* and Plates, as in *Gallus*. It has also been deemed advisable to depart occasionally from the author's principle of ὀνομάζειν τὰ σῦνα σῦνα ; by an over-tenacious adherence to which his narrative has here and there become offensive to good taste, without much being gained thereby. Accordingly, one entire *Excursus* has been left out, and the one on the *traipai* much curtailed, though the translator rather regrets

the necessity of making the latter omissions, for it seems to him that this part of the work throws much light on the *Excursus* relating to the Women; by illustrating the consequences resulting from the Athenian mode of treating married women.¹ Again, all iteration, to which the learned author seems unduly propense, has been avoided as much as possible; many quotations have often been merely referred to, some left unnoticed, when it seemed unnecessary to multiply authorities, or only the pith of them, and that part strictly bearing upon the subject, inserted. In consequence of these alterations, some passages had to be remodelled, and rather adapted in English than literally translated. But at the same time everything of moment has been carefully retained; and it is hoped that, as it was the translator's intention to make the English version as widely useful as possible, the liberties he has thus taken in greatly reducing the bulk of the work will meet with the approbation of the English scholar; and that the value of the book, which is in high estimation in Germany, will not have been diminished by this Procrustean operation.

Lastly, the favour extended to his adaptation of *Gallus*, encourages him to hope that this attempt at presenting another most learned and clever work in an English form will be productive of a similar result.

LONDON: May 1845.

For further information on this subject, see a very able article on | Greek female society, *Quarterly Review*, Vol. xxii. p. 163.

AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THE author has been encouraged in offering this work to the public by the favourable reception which his work on Roman manners has met with, and which served to convince him that an illustration of that portion of antique life was by no means unacceptable. Less has hitherto been done, in this respect, for Greece than for Rome. The earlier philologists either ignored this department of Grecian Antiquities, or merely made occasional allusions to it; while they drew parallels between the features of Grecian and of Roman life, or identified them, in a most unwarrantable manner. The Italians, for instance, who seem to have felt themselves especially called, by the mementos of early grandeur and magnificence around them, and by the classic atmosphere which they inhaled, to an investigation of antiquity, have, above all others—perhaps from a proud contempt of everything not Roman—either utterly disregarded Greek customs, or handled them after a very desultory and faulty method. In the collections of Gronovius and Grævius, and of their successors, Sallengre and Polen, we are usually presented with an undigested and confused medley of passages, quoted without any regard either to the context, the period referred to, or the value of the author, and these are often brought forward in support of the most marvellous hypotheses. Exceptions, it is true, must be made in favour of a few great names, such as Casaubon, Salmasius, and perhaps Meur-

sius; but the results of the investigations of these writers are widely scattered about in commentaries, so that the student would only be repaid for the labour of wading through them by obtaining a number of insulated notices, without acquiring any systematic information on the subject. A careful perusal of the Greek authors shows, moreover, that all that these commentators have gleaned stands in much the same relation to what they have overlooked, as does the paltry produce of a sand-washing to the yield of an exhaustless gold-mine.

In later times, several acute investigators have laboured in the field of Attic law and polity, and these researches have occasionally thrown light on the relations of private life. But no comprehensive work, illustrative of the every-day occurrences of Grecian life has as yet been undertaken, for neither Nitzsch's Description of the Greeks, nor Potter's compilation, deserve to be mentioned in the present state of antiquarian science. Barthelemy's Travels of the Younger Anacharsis, though a meritorious performance for its time, is anything but satisfactory to those who have become acquainted with the Greeks from their own literature. The figures often resemble antique statues attired in French court costume and lace ruffles; they are like pictures by Le Brun or Coypel, where the artist's subjective conception has entirely effaced the antique character of the original, and where the clever treatment of the details is no recompense for the failure of the attempt as a whole.

In the works which have lately been written on Grecian customs and institutions, such as Wachsmuth's *Hellenischer Alterthumskunde*, and Müller's *History of the Dorians*, somewhat more has been done to illustrate private life. The comprehensiveness of the plan of the

tormer work prevents, however, the introduction of the necessary detail. In Böttiger's *Kleine Schriften* many of the points in question are discussed, and many of his observations, those for instance on the Grecian Dress, are very valuable. Some of his enquiries are, however, absurdly frivolous; for instance, his investigations as to the use of pocket-handkerchiefs by the Grecian ladies. Jacobs' works, *Die Erziehung der Hellenen zur Sittlichkeit*, and his *Beiträge zur Gesch. d. weibl. Geschlechts*, are of a more serious tendency, and are written in a remarkably clever and attractive manner. Yet neither of these productions can be considered as anything more than enthusiastic apologies for certain flagrant vices rife among the Hellenes. He who undertakes faithfully to describe the character of a people, ought not, while he gives prominence to its nobler features, to place a screen before the blemishes that deform it. An excellent essay, which estimates, on impartial principles, the religious and moral development of the Greeks, Limburg Brower's *Histoire de la Civilisation morale et religieuse des Grecs*, only reached the author while this treatise was in the press; he rejoices to find that with respect to the darker vices of the Greek people he has himself arrived at nearly the same results as this learned and unbiased writer.

The author of *Charicles*, discarding the incomplete labours of his predecessors, has uniformly gone to the fountain-head, and has carefully perused, with reference to his present object, the whole range of Greek literature down to the time of Aristotle. Of the succeeding writers down to the fourth century, he has gone through the most important, more especially Theophrastus, Strabo, Plutarch, Lucian, Atheneus, Pausanias, Ælian, Diogenes Laertius, Dio Chrysostom, Libanius, Maximus Tyrius, and Philo-

stratus; also the Erotic writers, Alciphron, Artemidorus, and others, as well as the grammarians, Pollux, Harpocration, Suidas, Hesychius, Photius, Phrynicus, Timæus, Eustathius, and other Scholiasts. The later Roman historians have also been consulted, though in a more cursory manner. There is not one of these writers from whom materials of greater or less value have not been derived. But more regard has been paid to every minute intimation in authors of the better period, than to the most explicit explanations of the grammarians, which are often founded solely on well-known passages of classic writers, or are forced into accordance with the customs of a later age. The Attic orators have proved by far the most valuable sources of information, for by them Greek manners are incidentally depicted with a reality and naturalness which is wanting in the lofty and ideal conceptions of the tragic and lyric poets, or in the caricatures of the comedians, as well as in the phantasies of Utopian philosophers, or the pragmatical reflections of philosophical historians. Though less weight has been attached to the writers of later periods, yet there appears to be no reason to suspect their testimony in general; and though it is seen at a glance that manners greatly degenerated, yet we still recognise all the more important features; and thus Plutarch bears witness that the character of the Athenians, in his day, and their whole mode of life, both in serious as well as in more trivial concerns, were the same as in preceding times.

Another important point to be taken into account was the genuineness of the writings quoted; but here less stress has always been laid on the name of the writer, than on the date, or the recognised antiquity of the production. Everybody knows that the speech against Neæra, that of

Andocides against Alcibiades, certain dialogues of Plato, the second book of Aristotle's *Economics*, the *Apophthegmata Laconica* attributed to Plutarch, and many other treatises, are spurious or doubtful; but they have stood from time immemorial among the works of those writers whose names they bear.

The mass of materials being so overwhelming, it is very possible that some omissions may have occurred, but it is hoped that nothing has been neglected which might have been decisive on any of the mooted questions.

In addition to these literary stores, much information has been derived from extant works of art; and the rich collection of illustrated archæological works in the university library of Leipsic has proved of the greatest service. These materials, it is true, do not throw so much light on Grecian as on Roman customs, for no buried town has been discovered, with its baths, houses, and household furniture; nevertheless the Greek specimens extant, especially the painted vases, are, so far as they go, of a very high value, inasmuch as they belong to an early period, which is not the case with those of Italy.

In a work descriptive of state antiquities the form here adopted would have been unsuitable, because unsystematic. But the case is different in an attempt to illustrate the checkered and numberless phases of private life, which do not admit of any very strict classification. The Scenes had to be written with inconceivable care and caution, in order to combine the scattered traits, and give unity to the picture, and all imaginative licence on the part of the writer had to be rigidly suppressed. But this was the only way of accomplishing the prescribed task; except by the composition of *Adversaria in modum*

Turnebi, which seems, of all methods, the least happy and the most repulsive. Mere pedantic disquisitions on habits and customs would have been like anatomical plates, wherein we can trace, to their minutest details, all the bones, muscles, nerves, and blood-vessels ; though we can form no idea, from these dismembered and deformed parts, of the human body as a whole. The Scenes, then, are intended to give this *tout ensemble*, this portraiture of Greek life ; and if the writer has in any measure been successful, he thinks that a desirable object will have been achieved, since nothing of the kind is to be found in the writings of antiquity.

It must not however be supposed that this work partakes, to any great extent, of the character of a romance. The materials previously collected, on being classified, seemed spontaneously to suggest the course of the narrative, and it will be seen, on comparing the text of the Scenes with the Notes and Excursions, that the former consist almost entirely of excerpted passages of Greek authors.

It did not seem desirable, as was done in *Gallus*, to link the narrative to any historical occurrence, because among the Greeks the private life of every important personage is much harder to separate from the public doings than at Rome, and it would thus have been necessary to encroach frequently on a department of investigation of which the writer desired to be independent. For the same reason a point of time has been selected in which public life had begun to fall into the background, while the egotistic spirit of the age gave a greater prominence to individual interests. The consequence has been, that whereas the Roman scenes wore more of a tragic aspect, these are couched rather in the tone of comedy,

in the Greek sense of the word. It does not, moreover appear necessary that an excessive *σκυθρωπασμὸς* should be essential in conducting every scientific enquiry; on the contrary, it would seem that in the treatment of many phases of antiquity a certain tone of irony is more appropriate.

The rest of the arrangement is similar to that of *Gallus*: but it is hoped that the explanations contained in the Notes and Excursuses will be found more comprehensive and elaborate.

The Classical authorities which bear out the assertions here put forward, have, for the most part, been cited in extenso; for this seemingly cumbrous procedure is the only one which can be really satisfactory to the student. In every case the recognised and most recent editions have been employed, and the greatest care has been taken to secure accuracy in the references and citations.

That Attic customs have been those chiefly portrayed, can be no matter of surprise. Greece being divided into many small states, each of which had its own peculiarities in customs and manner of life, all these nuances ought of course to be noticed in a general picture of Greek life. But there is, unfortunately, a great deficiency of original materials for such a work. Little is known except in reference to Athens and Sparta; and in the latter state, with her bizarre institutions, all individuality is so utterly destroyed, and such an undue and unnatural importance is given to her political strength and the renown of the people as a whole, that she must be considered as an anomaly in the social condition of Greece; and thus the mode of life which was there prevalent can by no means be taken as representative of that generally established

Attic life, therefore, so varied and comprehensive in its phases, and so abundantly illustrated by contemporary literature, must serve as the norma for the rest of Greece, and the usages of other states can only be considered in a comparative point of view. Doric customs have, moreover, been already investigated by Manso, Müller, and Hoek; so that the author has generally contented himself with noticing those points in which their conclusions seem to be manifestly erroneous.

If he has occasionally failed in arriving at the truth, he can plead in mitigation that in most cases he has had to commence from the very foundations, no edifice existing on which to rear a superstructure. But where wrong, he will thankfully submit to be set right, and will carefully attend even to criticism which he considers to be erroneous, since it will afford an opportunity for the more extended investigation of disputed points.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Advertisement to the Third Edition	v
Translator's Preface	vii
Author's Preface	xi

CHARICLES.

SCENE THE FIRST.

THE FRIENDS OF YOUTH	1
Excursus. Education	217

SCENE THE SECOND.

DORINTH	22
Excursus. The Hetærae	241

SCENE THE THIRD.

THE ANCESTRAL ABODE	43
Excursus I. The Grecian House	251
" II. Bookselling and Libraries	272

SCENE THE FOURTH.

THE TRAPEZITÆ	61
Excursus. The Markets and Commerce	277

SCENE THE FIFTH.

	PAGE
THE HABITS OF YOUTH	74
Excursus. The Gymnasia	263

SCENE THE SIXTH.

THE BANQUET	80
Excursus. I. The Meals	310
II. The Symposia	333
III. The Games	348

SCENE THE SEVENTH.

THE TRITON	108
Excursus. The Slaves	366

SCENE THE EIGHTH.

THE INVALID	180
Excursus. The Doctors	374

SCENE THE NINTH.

THE WILL	153
Excursus. The Burials	383

SCENE THE TENTH.

THE DIONYSIA	175
Excursus. Theatre-Going	403

SCENE THE ELEVENTH.

	PAGE
THE RING	194
EXCURSUS I. The Dress	413
,, II. The Shoes	445
,, III. Hair and Beard	453

SCENE THE TWELFTH.

THE WEDDING DAY	209
EXCURSUS. The Women	462
INDEX	499

CHARICLES.

SCENE THE FIRST.

THE FRIENDS OF YOUTH.

NOT far from the ruins of Mycenæ, those primeval witnesses of the grandeur of the earliest Grecian princes, which, stupendous even in their downfall, have endured for upwards of three thousand years, is seen a narrow defile, winding northwards between precipitous walls of rock, and leading to the hill whereon Cleonæ, probably, whilome stood, and which, though insignificant in size, is famous from the eulogy of Homer.¹ This confined way was anciently the main road from Argos to Corinth, and passable for carriages;²

¹ The topographical portion of this book, though of minor importance, was one of considerable difficulty. In the absence of personal acquaintance with the region described, the author has carefully perused all the most important works on the subject. Besides the accounts of Strabo and Pausanias, the following books have been consulted. Gell's *Itinerary of the Morea*; Dodwell's *Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece*; Lenke's *Travels in the Morea*; Pouqueville's *Voyage dans la Grèce*; and the *Expédition de Morée*. For the position of Cleonæ, see Strabo, viii. 6, 19: Κλεοναὶ δὲ πόλισμα ἔτι τῇ δόῳ κείμενον τῇ δὲ Ἀργους εἰς Κόριθον ἐπὶ λόφου περιουκουμένου πανταχόθεν καὶ τετειχισμένον καλῶς· διοτ' οἰκεῖας εἰρήσθαι μοι δοκεῖ τὸ ἀντικείμενον Κλεονας. Leake says that there

is still a hamlet of four or five houses called Clenas (Κλέας), although Curtæsi, a larger village, is usually supposed to occupy the site of the ancient town.

² Two roads formerly led from Cleonæ to Argos. Paus. ii. 15, 1: ἐκ Κλεονάρδος δέ εἰσιν ἡ Ἀργος δόο δύο. ἡ μὲν διαδρομος εὐζόνοις, καὶ ἑστὸν ἐπίτομος. ἡ δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ καλουμένου Τρητοῦ, στενὴ μὲν καὶ αὐτὴ περιεχότων δρῦν, δυχίμαις· δέ δοτο δικαὶας ἐπιτηδειοτέρα. One of them was named Κοντοπορία. Athen. ii. p. 43: διὰ τῆς Κοντοπορίας καλούμενης, κατὰ τὴν ἀκρόπειαν προσβαίνουσιν εἶναι κρήνην νάμα ἀνιεστα χιόνιον ψυχρότερον. The name is also mentioned by Polyb. xvi. 16, 4, 5; and its direction from Corinth said to be ἥγιστα πρὸς δύοτες χειμερινές. But whether by this is to be un-

But in our time, from its neglected state, it presents difficulties even to a traveller on horseback.³ The western side of the defile is skirted by a brook, which, rising to the north, here forces itself through a dense overgrowth of bushes. The rugged rocks are indented by numerous fissures and caverns, one of which is now, as it was in the time of Pausanias, pointed out as the lair of the Nemean lion.⁴ The whole surrounding region presents the aspect of a mountainous chain severed and intersected in various directions. Over the western heights the pillars of the Temple of Jupiter serve to mark the former site of Nemea; whilst two leagues southward of Mycenæ, the ancient Argos still survives in its modern transformation.⁵

It was in the last month of the 111th Olympiad, that a youth, whose years could scarcely have exceeded those of an Ephebus, was proceeding along this road. He was mounted on a dark-coloured steed,⁶ bearing no brand, it

derstood the carriage-road mentioned by Pausanias, or the foot-path, is still undetermined. Müller, in his *Dorians*, i. p. 79, declares for the former; Leake, on the contrary (iii. 328), thinks it more likely that the shorter road, which now leads by Aion Oros, is meant; and there is some weight in one of his three reasons for this opinion, viz. that Ptolemy found the cold spring on the height (*καρά τὴν ἀκράπειαν*), an expression which would scarcely suit the carriage-road. And Dodwell (p. 208) says of the *Koutroupolia*: 'This was probably not the way which passed through Nemea.' On the other hand, it is certain that Pausanias does not call the hill, but the coach-road itself, *Τρυπτός*, for he says, § 4, *ἀνελθούσι δὲ ἐς τὸν Τρυπτόν καὶ αὐθίς τὴν ἀργος ιώσις ἔστι Μυκηνῶν ἐρείπα ἐν ἀριστερῇ.*

³ Pouquel. iv. 48: 'Elle est actuellement dans un tel état de dégra-

dation, qu'on a quelque difficulté à voyager à cheval.'

⁴ Pausan. *supra*: *ἐν τούτοις τοῖς δρεσι τὸ σπήλαιον ἔτι δείκνυται τοῦ λέοντος*. Cf. Dodwell, p. 207; Leake, p. 329.

⁵ *Expédition de More*, ii. 147: 'Distance totale, 2 heures 5 minutes.'

⁶ In the heroic age carriages were frequently used for long journeys. In the historic period people mostly went on foot, and carriages are an exception, not the rule; (see notes 23 and 26 to Sc. VII.). Even embassies travelled thus, as appears from Æschin. *De Falsa Leg.* p. 27¹⁶. Still there are instances of horses being used, and Demosthenes thus accompanies Philip's ambassadors as far as Thebes. *Ib.* 282: *ἔμασθάσατ'* *ἀπότοις δέτοις σαν δρικὰ σένγη καὶ συμπαγῆσι δέφητον*. Cf. in *Otisiph.*

is true, to mark him of celebrated blood, but of a strength and mettle not unworthy of the noble form that bestrode him. The rider lacked not breadth of chest and shoulders, but his frame was rather slim and supple, than thick-set and muscular. His slightly tanned neck rose proudly and freely, but in the animation of his blue eye was blended a languishing expression, betokening him one that longed to love and to be loved. Beneath the broad brim of his dark travelling cap crowded an abundance of light-coloured locks, while a delicate down besprinkled his cheeks and chin. His whole appearance, his noble carriage and finely-chiselled profile, bespoke a youth of good descent and careful nurture.⁷

A single slave, apparently scarce ten years senior to his master, was his only attendant, and strode along manfully in the wake of the steed; though the drops of sweat that ran down his forehead, shewed that the bundle on his shoulders containing the coverlet for the night, and other appliances necessary for a journey, was no light burden for a hot sunny day in the month of *Skirophorion*.⁸

p. 467. In Xenophon's *Sympos.* 9, 7, some of the guests even arrive at Callicles' house on horseback, or perhaps, as Schneider supposes, order their steeds to be brought for the journey home. In writing the foregoing description, Lucian, *Asin.* § 1, and Appul. *Metam.* i. p. 12, have been kept in view.

⁷ An almost verbal imitation of Cybele's description of Theagenes. Heliod. *Ethiop.* vii. 10: *ενός τις ήταν τὰ στέρνα καὶ τὸν δέρμασιν, καὶ τὸν ιψένα δρθιον καὶ ἀλειφέρον τὴν τοὺς κόλλους αὐτῷ, καὶ εἰς κορυφὴν αὐτὸς ἀκαντάς ὑπερέχων, γλαυκιῶν ὁ βλέμμα καὶ ἐπέραστον ἔμα καὶ πορύδη ποοπβλέπαν, δικαταβόστριψις του πάντως ἀκεῖνος, τὴν ταρείαν ὅπι ξανθῷ τῷ λούλῳ περιστέφαν.*

⁸ Every one of respectable condition was accompanied out of doors by one or more slaves; (see *Excursus on The Slaves*); so also on a journey slaves attended, to carry the sleeping-apparatus, *στρώματα*, and the other baggage. Aristoph. *Av.* 615:

οὕτω μὲν εἰσίωμεν. ἄγε δὲ, Μανθία,
καὶ Μανθώρε, λαμβάνετε τὰ στρώματα.

Cf. Ran. 12. Xenoph. *Memor.* iii. 13, 6, is very explicit: "Αλλοι δὲ λαγυοντος, δις παρεόθη μακρὰν δόντι πορευθεῖς, ήρτον αὐτὸν, εἰ καὶ φορτίον θήρε. Μὰ δέ, οὐκ θήσωγ', θηφ. ἀλλὰ τὸ ιμάτιον. Μόνος δ' ἐπορεύουν, θηφ, οἱ καὶ ἀκόλουθοι σοι θηκολούθει; Ήκολούθει, θηφ. Πότερον, θηφ, κενδό, η φέρων τι; Φέρων, υὴ Δ., θηφ, τὰ τε στρώματα καὶ τὰ ἄλλα σκεῦη. The pack or receptacle for these things

The two wayfarers had arrived at a spot where the wall of rock on the east curved inwards semicircularly, leaving space for a green carpet-like lawn, surrounded by a thick bosquet of blooming myrtles and oleanders; between which a holly-bush here and there protruded the points of its glistening leaves, as if to protect the luxuriant foliage. Just at the foot of this leafy curtain, amidst the boulders scattered around, exuberant ferns extended their bright-green fans; and the nakedness of the rocks was sparingly, though picturesquely clothed with branches of red-fruited arbutus, and tufts of the yellow-blossomed sage.⁹ The rider drew up, and turning to his slave, said, ‘Manes, how high is the sun?’ ‘The fourth hour is passed for certain,’ replied the other. ‘Let us stop here then; ’twere hard to find a more inviting spot for our morning meal. The projecting rocks will shield us from the burning rays of the sun; while these moss-grown boulders seem placed purposely for the repose of the wanderer, and the spring which bubbles from the rock up yonder, promises us a refreshing draught.’ With these words he sprang from his horse, rubbed the foam and froth from his

was called στρωματόδεσμος: Plato, *Theat.* p. 175; *Aeschin. de Falsa Leg.* 278: συνηκαλούθουν δὲ αὐτῷ ἄνθρωποι δύο στρωματόδεσμα φέροντες, οὐ δὲ τῷ ἀτέρῳ τούτων ἡσάντος ζήφη, τάλαντον ἐνήνεκον. It was afterwards called στρωματεύς, Poll. vii. 79; x. 137. Pollux seems not to restrict their use to the journey. The weight borne by the slaves was sometimes considerable. It is true silver money is not meant in the passage of Aeschines; but see Theophr. *Char.* 30: τῷ ἀκολούθῳ ἀνιθέναι μεῖζον φοργίον, ἣ διπλαῖ φέρειν. Even when the master was on horseback, still the slave followed on foot, though part of the baggage may have been carried by the horse. Lucian, *Asin.* 1 Ταῦτα δέ με κατήγει καὶ τὰ σκεύη,

καὶ θεράπων ἡκολούθει εἰς.

* These are the plants and shrubs which really grow in this region. See Pouqueville, p. 148: ‘le Trété, dans lequel coulent la rivière et les eaux de la source de Rito au milieu d’un fourré épais de myrtes, de lauriers-roses et d’arbustes.’ The holly, *ilex aquifolium*, Linn., Græcè *τρύπος ἄρπλα*, is also to be found between Corinth and Nemea: ‘une campagne couverte de petits buissons et de houx. *Expéd. de Morée*, iii. 35. The strawberry-tree, *arbutus unedo*, is indigenous throughout Greece. The yellow sage, *salvia pomifera*, σφέκας, (now *Διλησφάκια*) abounds in the vicinity. Dodwell, 228, says: ‘This plant is common in the rocky places in Greece.’

neck and back with a handful of leaves, and then turned him loose to enjoy himself among the tall grass, at which, in passing, he had already nibbled hastily.¹⁰ Meanwhile Manes had lost no time in depositing his bundle, and drew from it bread, Sicilian cheese, and dried figs, with some fresh ones gathered on the road; not to mention leeks and onions collected in the same manner, and set apart by him for his private use.¹¹ A small skin full of Mendæan wine—a present from their host at Argos—and a silver drinking cup,¹² completed the preparations for the frugal breakfast, the best relish for which was their morning's exercise.

Manes soon clambered up to the eminence, where the spring spouted forth abundantly from the rock, and brought the earthen vessel filled with water, whose coolness proved an admirable freshener to the wine, already somewhat flat from the warmth of the day.

The youth had concluded his repast, and was reposing

¹⁰ Vid. Appul. *Metam.* i. p. 13.

¹¹ There is no doubt that Grecian hospitality allowed the wayfarer to eat of the fruit growing by the roadside. Plato, *Leg.* viii. p. 845: δὲν δὲ ξένος ἀπιθημέσαις ὀπώρας ἐπιθυμή φαγεῖν, διακορεύμενος τὰς δόσεις, τῆς μὲν γενναίας (ὀπώρας, γενναίων σταφυλῶν ή σύκων) ἀπτέσθω, δὲν βούληται, μεθ' ἑνὸς ἀκολούθου, χωρὶς τιμῆς, ξένια δεχόμενος· τῆς δὲ ἀγροίκου λεγομένης καὶ τῶν τοιούτων ὁ νόμος εἰργέτω μὴ κοινωνεῖν ἡμῖν τὸν ξένους. The distinction between ὀπώρα γενναία, and ἀγροίκος, is explained by the context. He evidently means certain sorts of grapes; for instance, those not used for must, but for the table. Afterwards, speaking of apples, pears, pomegranates, &c., he says: ξένῳ δὲ, καθάπερ ὀπώρας, ἔξτοις καὶ τῶν τοιούτων μέτοχον εἶναι.

Leeks and onions were very much esteemed, especially by the lower orders. See Plutarch, *Symp.* iv. 4, 3: τὸ μὲν γάρ Ὄμηρικὸν ἐκένο, κρόμιο ποτοῦ ὄψον, ναῦταις καὶ καπηλάταις υἱῶν τοῦ Βασιλέως τὸ πιτήδειον ἦν. See also *Excursus on The Meals*.

¹² As with the Germans, so among the Greeks, in every family not quite indigent were to be found some little articles of silver-plate, such as cups, and so forth, serving partly for sacrifices, partly for the table. See Cic. *Verr.* iv. 21. Drinking vessels are frequently mentioned, and they were also carried on a journey. An instance occurs in Demosth. *in Timotheū*, p. 1193. The κυνθίδε (Id. in *Eury.* 1166), which belonged to the freed-man was doubtless of silver, else the plunderers would never have so maltreated the woman in order to obtain it.

comfortably on the mossy slab, when a second traveller wound round the corner of the crag, and made straight for the spot, with which he seemed already to be well acquainted. He was on foot and unaccompanied; and his dress, though respectable, did not betoken particularly flourishing means; but his powerful figure and resolute bearing were admirably united with a liteness and activity of limb, which could only have been acquired by a complete course of training in the *Gymnasium*. The manly beauty of his features corresponded well with the symmetry of his person. That lively eye beneath the lofty brow, which was encircled by a wreath of raven locks, betrayed an acute understanding, and keen powers of observation; while the well-turned mouth, besides a slight expression of shrewdness, bespoke much good humour and benevolence. His form might be well likened to that of a Hermes in the flush of incipient manhood. He seemed neither surprised nor annoyed at finding the resting-place pre-occupied, for he walked up, and with a friendly salutation greeted the first comer, who returned it with no less cordiality, and invited the other to a share of the natural retreat. For a few moments the stranger examined thoughtfully the features of the stripling. Some dim and distant reminiscence of a similar face, seen of yore, seemed gradually to dawn upon his mind. ‘We seem bound to the same goal,’ was his answer, as he presently loosened the clasp of his *chlamys*, and proceeded to accept the invitation. ‘I have observed the footmarks of your steed; you are on your way to Cleonæ.’ ‘Certainly,’ replied the other, ‘by Cleonæ to Corinth.’ ‘In that case we can travel in company, that is, if you will tarry till I have got cooler, and mounted to yonder fountain, which the benevolent nymph pours forth to refresh the traveller.’ ‘Right willingly,’ replied the fair-haired one; ‘but there is no need to toil up the ascent. Go, Manes, fill the *hydria* anew, and bring hither the goblet and wine, that I may pledge my future companion in a cup of welcome.’

The offer was gratefully accepted, and Manes soon returned with the sparkling beverage. ‘ May every drop in this goblet,’ said the youth, as he presented it to the stranger, ‘ become a never-failing fountain of hearty good-will between us. You possess, in a wonderful degree, the gift of winning a man’s confidence: though but a moment since we were perfect strangers, I already feel marvellously drawn towards you: I hope we shall be friends.’ ‘ Zeus Philios grant it be so,’ replied the other as he received the cup and emptied it. His look again rested on the stripling, whose features he seemed to scan attentively. ‘ Peradventure, however, we are not quite such strangers to each other as you think,’ continued he; ‘ and this is not perhaps the first time that we have partaken of the same salt.¹³ At all events we are compatriots, for though your speech has somewhat of a foreign accent, there is no mistaking the Athenian; so I shall have to put only half the question of the Homeric heroes:

Who art thou, and whence among men? Where dwellest thou, where dwell thy parents?

‘ Doubtless,’ rejoined with a smile the person to whom this query was addressed, ‘ doubtless, I can lay claim to the name of an Athenian burgher; but it is no wonder if, after six years’ absence, I do not speak the dialect of my native city with such purity as you. But to answer the other portion of the question; my name is Charicles, son of Charinos; a family of some distinction, even though it cannot trace its descent either from Hercules or Hermes.¹⁴ But I am the sole surviving

¹³ Αλῶν κοινωνεῖ was a proverbial expression for δυοράπτεσσον γενέσθαι. Lucian, *Asin.* 1.

¹⁴ The desire of having a long ancestral tree, and of claiming descent if possible from some god or hero, need not excite our wonder in the

case of the Greeks, who assigned to the whole human race a divine origin of no very remote date; while the genealogies of the heroic age afforded abundant materials on which the heralds of a later time might exercise their ingenuity. When also, so strict a line of demarcation existed

scion of my race, born to the great joy of my father, after he had been married six years without having an heir, that is, if,—he stopped thoughtfully and earnestly surveyed a ring on the fourth finger of the left hand. ‘If what your mother told you be true,’ laughingly rejoined the other, who, to judge from the expression of his face, had now become convinced of what before he had only surmised. ‘That is a point on which we cannot do better than imitate Telemachus, and hope for the best. But what was the cause of so lengthened an absence from Athens? Now-a-days Attic burghers migrate not unfrequently to the richer plains of Asia.¹⁵ Mayhap your father also was one of those whose motto is, “There rest, where you fare best.”¹⁶ Or did he fancy that he would be better able to finish your education abroad? Are you not afraid that this may prove a reproach to you in a city, where the great boast of an exemplary burgher is, to have avoided all unnecessary journeyings?’¹⁷ ‘Oh ‘no,’ replied Charicles. ‘It was no such motive that in-

between strangers and citizens, and certain families enjoyed ancient privileges, pride of ancestry might naturally be expected, though it was often pitied or derided by sensible men. See Aristoph. *Nubes*, 48, where the words, Κύημα Μεγαλέους τοῦ Μεγαλέους ἀδελφίδην, allude no doubt to Alcibiades, who boasted his descent on the father's side from Ajax, while his mother Deinomacha, daughter of Megacles, belonged to the race of the Alcmeonidae. The orator Andocides traced his descent, we are told, to Ulysses, and thence to Hermes and Zeus. Plut. *Alcib.* 21; *Dec. Orat. vii.* iv. p. 347. An instructive passage on the worth of such old nobility occurs in Plato, *Theat.* 174, and is the more valuable as the philosopher was himself on both sides of ancient and noble families.

¹⁵ This had happened earlier. Thus Helos pleads in his father's favour: εἰ δὲ ἐν Αἴγαρῳ χωροφιλέει, τοῦτο οὐκ ἀποστέρων γε τῶν εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἔστιν οὐδενὸς, οὐδὲ ἐπέρας πόλεων πολίης γεγενημένος, δοκεῖ ἐπέρους δρῦ τοῦ μὲν εἰς τὴν ἡπειρον ἴσχει καὶ οἰκουμένας ἐν τοῖς πολεμοῖς τοῖς ὑμετέροις, καὶ δίκαιος ἀπὸ ξυριθέλων ὅμιν δικαιομένος. Antiph. de Crito Herod. p. 744. Nobody was prohibited from so doing (Plato, *Crito*, 51), but still it could not be acceptable to the state.

¹⁶ The principle, *ubi bene, ibi patria*, is not new. It is the leading idea of the *Aves* of Aristophanes, and Hermes is made to express the sentiment quite plainly in *Plut.* 1151: *πατρὶς γέρες ἄστι μᾶστι, οὐ πάτερ τις εἰ.*

¹⁷ See Plato, who says: *Tais οὖ*

duced my father to change his abode; no one could have been more anxious than he to give his son a genuine

πλείσταις πόλεσιν, μέτε οὐδαμῶς εὐ-
νομουμένας, οὐδὲν διαφέρει φύρεσθαι
δεχομένους τε αὐτοῖς ξένους, καὶ αὐ-
τοὺς εἰς τὰς ἡλλας ἐπικαμψόντας
πόλεις, θταν ἐπιθυμήσῃ τις ἀποδη-
μίας ὅτη οὖν καὶ δτότε, εἴτε νέος,
εἴτε καὶ πρεσβύτερος ὁν. *Leg.* xii.
p. 950. He disapproves of the liberty
being conceded to every one of tra-
velling when and where he would :
Πρότον μὲν νεωτέρῳ ἐπών τετταρά-
κοντα μὴ ἔξεστω ἀποδημεῖν μηδαμῇ
, οὐδαμῶς. Στι δὲ ίδιᾳ μηδενί, δημοσίᾳ δ'
ἔστω κήρυξιν ἡ πρεσβείας, ή καὶ τις
θεωροῖς. p. 951. No such prohibi-
tive law actually existed anywhere ;
though the words ταῖς πλείσταις πό-
λεσι may indicate that certain re-
strictions were occasionally enforced.
Most Athenians had to make frequent
journeys on business, but travelling
into other countries, merely for plea-
sure, and with no important object,
was another matter ; and it was the
duty of a good burgher not to indulge
in such absence. So in *Plato, Crilo*,
52, Socrates says : Καὶ οὗτ' ἐπὶ θεω-
ριαν πάντοτε ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἔξῆλθες,
ὅτι μὴ διπάξ εἰς Ἰσθμὸν, οὔτε ἡλλοσε
οὐδαμόσε, εἰ μὴ ποι στρατευσθμενος.
οὔτε ἄλλην ἀποίησων ἀποδημίαν πά-
ποτε, οὐσκερ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ θυρωτοί, οὐδ'
ἐπιθυμία πε ἄλλης πόλεως, οὐδὲ ἄλ-
λων οὐδιών ἔλαβεν εἰδόντα. Ἅλλα
ῆμεῖς σοι ἵκανοι ημεν καὶ ή θημετρία
πόλις. How far any control was ex-
ercised in the matter is hard to say ;
yet it seems certain that passports
were required for a journey abroad.
Thus in *Aves*, 1212, Peisthetæros asks
Iris on her entering the new state,

σφραγῖδ' ἔχεις παρὰ τῶν πελαργῶν ; 'ΙΡ. τὸ
τὸ κακόν ;
Π. οὐκ ἔλαβες ; 'ΙΡ. ὑγιαίνεις μέν ; Π. οὐδὲ
σύμβολον
ἴπειθαλεν ὄρνιθαρχος οὐδείς σοι παρέν ;

on which the Scholiast remarks, οἷον
σύμβολον ἐπὶ τῷ συγχωρητῆρα παρ-
ελθεῖν. Cf. *Plaut. Capt.* ii. 3, 90,
where Roman customs are by no
means necessarily intended. Another
remarkable passage, *Trin.* iii. 3, 65,
almost seems to hint at some sort of
police for the surveillance of persons
arriving. The σφραγῖς of Aristophanes
is nothing but the passport ac-
credited with the state-seal, or the seal
itself. See Böckh's *Publ. Econ.* p. 207.
A fact of great interest we gather
from Strabo, who tells us, (ix. 3, 1,)
that the Ozolas had the evening-star
engraved on their state-seal : ἔχουσι
τε ἐπὶ τῇ δημοσίᾳ σφραγῖδι τὸν ἔσπερον
ἀπτέρα ἐγκεχαραγμένον. The σύμ-
βολον is not quite the same, being
any object given a person as his cre-
dentials or token of recommendation.
So a line quoted from Euripides by
Eustath. *ad Iliad.* vi. 169 :

ἕνεις τε πάρειν σύμβολ', οἱ δράσσουσί σ' εῦ.
The purpose and nature of these σύμ-
βολα is more clear from Lysias *de Bonis Aristoph.* 628, δτι ἔλαβε σύμ-
βολον παρα βασιλέως τοῦ μεγάλου
φίλας μὲν χρυσῆς. And again, p. 629,
πολλῶν γάρ ἀγαθῶν καὶ ἄλλων χρη-
μάτων ἐνκορήσειν διὰ τὸ σύμβολον
ἐν πασῃ τῇ ἥπειρφ. The same kind
of accrediting was usual in private
transactions, though here the σύμβολον
was merely an impression of the
signet-ring. *Plaut. Pscud.* i. 1, 53 :

Ka causa miles hic reliquit symbolum,
Expressam in cera ex anno suam imagi-
nem,
Ut qui huc afferret ojus similem symbolum,
Cum eo simul me mitteret.

Cf. *iō.* ii. 2, 52; *Bacchid.* ii. 3, 29; and
Plutarch, Artax. 18. Of this descrip-
tion, too, are the σύμβολα mentioned
in *Poll.* ix. 71, which are similar to the

Attic education.¹⁸ Often have I heard him talk with indignation of those fathers who appointed, as their sons' pedagogues, uneducated slaves with their language full of barbarisms; or who showed themselves indifferent as to the selection of a proper school for their children. Even in the choice of a nurse for me he was vastly particular. The distress which prevailed at the period of my birth gave him the opportunity of gaining the services of a respectable female of the middle class, who was reduced to rather indigent circumstances; and all my attendants moreover, both male and female, were subjected to a strict scrutiny, to ascertain whether they were thoroughly Greek in speech and habits. Even now, I recall to mind with pleasure, how the aged Manto, while the other slaves were all busy at the loom around my mother, would beguile the winter's evening with pleasant stories. But, it was not till some time after, that I perceived the difference between these sensible tales and legends, and the absurd ghost-stories, of which nurses and waiting-maids are usually so fond. Then again, my pedagogue!—he was, to be sure, a cross old fellow, who was rather hard upon me at times, if I chanced to use my left hand instead of my right at meals, or sat with one leg across the other, or if, on my way to school, I peradventure lifted up my eyes from the dirt in the street just to have a peep at some swallow, that was being greeted joyfully as the harbinger of spring.¹⁹ But after all, he did so merely

tesserae hospitalis; and so also those referred to in an Athenian inscription, a decree in honour of Strato of Sidon: τοιηστοθω δὲ καὶ σύμβολα ἡ βουλὴ πρὸς τὸν Βασιλέα τὸν Σιδωνίων, ζώως ἀν δῆμος δὲ Ἀθηναῖον εἰδῆ, έάν τι πέμπῃ δὲ Σιδωνίων βασιλεὺς δεδμενός τῆς πόλεως, καὶ δὲ βασι εὐς δὲ Σιδωνίων εἰδῆ θται πέμπῃ τινὰ δις αὐτῷ δῆμος δὲ Ἀθηναῖον. *Marmor. Oxon.* ii. 24; Böckh, *Corp. Inscr. Gr.* i. p. 126 As Böckh remarks, these σύμβολα

have nothing to do with the state-treaties which are also called by the same name; but are the ambassadors' credentials, and therefore are also in some sort *tesserae hospitalis*.

¹⁸ See *Excursions* on Scene I. for all the details respecting education.

¹⁹ The Greek longed, even more eagerly than we do, for the return of the bird of spring. Hence the proverb:

because he was full of notions about Old-Attic subordination and decorum.'

'Your father must have been a man of great wealth,' remarked the other, 'or he would scarce have paid more attention to these touches of Attic refinement than to a slave's general usefulness.' 'He was far from rich,' answered Charicles, 'and, besides, he had expended considerable sums on Trierarchies, Choregies, and other patriotic contributions; but in every thing connected with my education he spared no outlay; and I can well remember how wroth he once was with a friend, for advising him to send me to the cheaper school of Elpias at the *Theseion*,²⁰ instead of to Hermippus, of whose reputation as a teacher, at that time, you have doubtless heard.'

The youth smiled, and said, 'He is not unknown to me; but then, how came it that your father left Athens, and kept you so long away from it?' 'It was no voluntary act on his part,' rejoined the other; 'but an unlucky concatenation of events, of which some worthless sycophants took advantage, to effect his exile. You, surely, recollect the consternation at Athens, after the luckless battle of Chaeronea?'

'Recollect it! Never will the terror of that day, on which the unhappy tidings arrived, fade from my memory. Even now I see in fancy the people rushing hurriedly through the streets to the assembly;—free-born dames standing at their doors, almost forgetful of decorum, amid their painful anxiety; and tremblingly questioning the

bial exclamation of joy, ὥρα νέα, χειδόν. Thus in Aristoph. *Equit.* 419,

σκέψασθε, παιδες. οὐχ ὅραθ'; ὥρα νέα,
χειδόν,

and the comic lament of Mnesilochus, *Thesmoph.* 1:

Ὥ Ζεῦ, χειδόνν ἥρα πότε φανήσεται.

Our own proverb, too, 'One swallow does not make a summer,' was identically current among the Greeks. Aris-

tot. *Ethic. Nic.* i. 6, μία γὰρ χειδόν
ἅπ αὐτοῖς. So also the glad-kite, *ἴκτινος*, which returned still earlier, wassaluted with joy. *Aves*, 712. And
ib. 500, we have προκυλινδεῖσθαι τοῖς
ἴκτινοις. Cf. Schol. on the passage

²⁰ The school mentioned Demosth. *de Corona*, 270, where Aeschines and his father performed menial offices. Cf. Apollon. and Liban. *Vit. Aeschin.*

passers-by as to the safety of their husbands, their fathers, and their brothers;—hoary veterans, long released by law from military service, parading the streets in the habiliments of war;—and what a wound was inflicted on Attic pride, when the slaughter of three thousand of her burghers reduced the city to the desperate resource of manumitting the slaves, making the allies free burghers, and reinstating the infamous in the social privileges which they had forfeited.²¹

‘Your description is a faithful one,’ continued Charicles. ‘Though but a boy, scarcely more than fourteen at that time, and troubling myself little about public matters, I can speak to the depression that universally prevailed; and there were few families, methinks, who were more painfully alive than ours to the horrors in prospect for them. My father had taken ship only a few hours before the dreadful tidings came.²² He had advanced a large sum to a Lycian merchant, to trade with wine and other goods to Crete, and return to Athens with a cargo of Egyptian corn;²³ the proper period for the merchant’s return had elapsed some time, when my father heard that the ship had run into Epidauros, and the freight been sold. Alarmed, not only for the safety of his capital, but also for his own, lest he should be accused of lending money for illegal traffic,²⁴ he seized the opportunity, though ill at the

²¹ Word for word from Lycurg. in Leocr. p. 165.

²² Lycurgus says, τὸ γεγονός πάθος τῷ δήμῳ προσηγγέλλετο. It would seem that the news first reached the *Prytaneion*, and was then told to the people, as appears from comparing this with the transactions on the taking of Elateia. ἐσπέρα γὰρ ήν. ἡκε δὲ ἀγγέλλων τις ὡς τοὺς πρυτάνεις, ὡς Ἐλάτεια κατείληππει. . . τῇ δὲ ὑστεραὶ δῆμα τῷ δημέρᾳ οἱ μὲν πρυτάνεις τῇ βουλὴν ἐκάλουν εἰς τὸ βουλευτή-

ριον· διεῖς δὲ εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν ἐπορεύεσθε . . . καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα, ὃς εἰσῆλθεν ἡ βουλὴ, καὶ ἀπήγγειλε τὰ προσηγγεδύμένα ἑαυτοῖς, καὶ τὸν ἡκόντα πασχῆσσον, κ.τ.λ. Demosth. de Coron. 284.

²³ The manner in which concerns of this kind were conducted, appears from the orations of Demosthenes against Lacritos and Dionysodorus. See Böckh, *Publ. Econ.* p. 132—130.

²⁴ There was a law which forbade any Athenian to lend money for

time, of embarking in a vessel bound for that port, being determined to call his fraudulent debtor to a personal account. He succeeded in finding him, and extracted a promise of payment immediately on the cargo being sold: the excitement of the journey had, however, made him worse, and he was so powerfully affected at the account of the misfortunes of Athens, which, soon after, arrived at Epidaurus, that he fell violently sick, and could not leave the place. The rascally Lycian profited by his illness, and, with the unsold portion of his cargo, set sail for Athens, where circumstances gave him a prospect of obtaining a better market; and where my father, only half convalescent, found him on his return. The city had recovered from its panic, there being no immediate calamity in view, as Philip had conducted himself with moderation; this was, however, only the signal for all sorts of nefarious intriguing against all who might seem in any way to have been connected with these disasters.' 'I can guess the upshot,' exclaimed the stranger. 'Your father was doubtless accused of deserting his country in the moment of danger, contrary to the express decree of the people.'²⁵

'Just so. Nobody would have ever dreamt of preferring such a charge, had not the vile Lycian, in order to escape from his liabilities, and avoid the two-fold accusation, bribed two notorious sycophants. At first my father treated their threatened accusation with contempt;—but when he met here and there a growing coldness among his acquaintance, and learnt that two powerful demagogues, his personal foes, were about to appear against him, he began to consider the danger of staking his life on a moment of passionate excitement; he bethought him of the untimely fate of Lysicles and others,²⁶ and of the disgrace

the purpose of buying corn destined for foreign parts. See Böckh, *ibid.* p. 85, and Demosth. in *Laot.* 941.

²⁵ Lycurg. in *Laot.* p. 147.

²⁶ He was condemned to death on the accusation of Lycurgus. See the fine passage of the oration, preserved in Diod. Sic. xvi. 85.

that might ensue to his family ; and with the consciousness of perfect innocence, he determined to evade the accusation.

‘ It was indeed a moment of sorrow and consternation when my father, who had secretly made all the necessary preparations for departure, told us one evening that we must leave Athens, and sojourn in the land of the stranger. Instead of embarking openly by day, and in the presence of a crowd of leave-taking friends, we stole in the dead of night through the small gate, towards the shore, where the ship was waiting for us, and on board of which our slaves had already placed the baggage.²⁷ We first sailed for Trœzene, but as severe epidemic disorders were then prevailing there,²⁸ we departed and went to Sicily, and abode five years at Syracuse. It was but a few months ago that news reached my father that his friends had succeeded in establishing his innocence, and procuring permission for his return ; but the intelligence arrived too late, as the next day was the last he had to live. My mother had died a few months previously, and so I am returned alone, full of tearful regret, and yet of yearning anticipation ; for, after all, nothing can replace one’s fatherland. Fair too, above all towns beside, is Athens ; though my father was wont to assert that it was full of attraction for the visitor, but replete with dangers to its own inhabitants.’²⁹

‘ His remark was a just one, said the other. ‘ What

²⁷ The flight of Leocrates has served as the type here, with but few changes. συσκευασάμενος ἡ εἰχε μετὰ τῶν οἰκετῶν ἐπὶ τὸν λέμβον κατεκόμισε, τῆς νεώς ηδη περὶ τὴν ἀκτὴν ἔξορμόσης· καὶ περὶ δείλην φύλακαν αὐτὸς μετὰ τῆς ἑταῖρας Εἰρηνίδος κατὰ μέσην τὴν ἀκτὴν διὰ τῆς Πιυλίδος ἔξελθων πρὸς τὴν ναῦν προσέπλευσε καὶ φέρετο φεύγων. Lycurg. p. 148. Cf. *ib.* p. 178, where the departure from the harbour is depicted, ὅπε τάνταν τῶν φίλων δράμενοι καὶ ἱκοστελλόμενοι. Cf. Antiph. *de Venef.* p. 613. Lucian, *Amores*, 6.

²⁸ Isoer. *Algyn.* 12, gives a somewhat similar account of the misfortunes of a family, and adds, θει τὸ χωρίον (*Τροιζῆνα*) ἐπινθάνετο νοσῆσες εἶναι. Epidemic, not endemic disorders must be meant.

²⁹ According to Ælian, *Var. Hist.* xii. 52, Isocrates compared Athens to a courtesan, whose charms might excite a temporary pleasure, though no one would choose to live her for a wife : καὶ οὖν καὶ τὴν Ἀθηναῖσιν πόλιν ἐνεπιθημῆσαι μὲν εἶναι ηδίστην, καὶ κατὰ γε τοῦτα πατῶν τῶν κατὰ

the pupil is to the eye, that is Athena to Hellas. But its people are volatile and fickle; as easily inspired with any noble thought, as they are hurried away into acts of injustice and atrocity;—now moved even to tears by the tragic end of an Œdipus, or the woes of unhappy Trojan women,—now hastening from thence, to entangle the house of a fellow-citizen in a web of malicious trickery, and plunge it into ruin and despair; a spoiled child, full of vanity and humours; basking in the sunshine of a former age, the spots of which are hidden by the light of noble deeds; pluming itself on the empty name of pure Hellenic blood, and on having been the first to recognize law and justice, while it yet fosters in its bosom a most venomous brood of worthless sycophants, and subjects every law to the caprice of the moment; with the name of freedom for ever in its mouth, yet threatening every careless word that may not please the people's humour with death or banishment. And then again its character presents a most pleasing union of the grave and gay. Blithe and gladsome is the life of the Athenian, who is ever contented, provided he has something to wrangle about or laugh at. He is equally capable of appreciating the grandest creations of the tragic stage, and the most farcical caricatures of comedy; he enjoys alike the society of the most staid philosopher, and of the flightiest *hetæra*. Penurious is he at home, and mean at the table of the money-changer, but most lavish when he wishes to cut a grand figure in a *churregia*, or pass for an admirer of *virtu*.⁸⁰

τὴν Ἑλλάδα διαφέρειν· ἐνοικῆσαι δὲ
ἰσοφαλῆ οὐκέτι εἶναι.

⁸⁰ When Aristotle was asked his opinion of Athens—τίς δοτεῖ τὴν
Ἀθηναῖς πόλις; he answered, παγ-
ιδαλη. ἀλλ' εὖ αὐτῷ

ιγχνη ἐπ' ὅγχην γηράσκει, σύκον δὲ ἐπί^τ
σύκη.

Elinn. Var. Hist. iii. 74. This witty

application of Homer's line has the same point as the simile of Isocrates, and in both we read the voice of antiquity, which, though extolling the renown of Athens, complains no less loudly of the want of personal security there; which is to be ascribed partly to the form of the government, partly to the idiosyncrasy of the Athenian people. The words of Philo, ii.

' My father thought of them pretty much as you do said Charicles. ' But, as you now know more about me

467 : δπερ ἐν ἀφθαλμῷ κόρῃ, ή ἐν ψυχῇ λογισμῷ, τοῦτ' ἐν Ἑλλάδι 'Αθηναί, and those of Dicaearch. *Stat. Græc.* p. 10 : δσον αἱ λοιπαὶ πόλεις πρὸς τε ἡδουὴν καὶ βίου διέρθωσιν τῶν ἄγρων διαφέρουσι, τοσοῦτον τῶν λοιπῶν πόλεων ἡ τῶν 'Αθηναίων παραλλάττει, are a just tribute to the intellectual and mercantile supremacy of Athens. And *Athenaeus*, i. p. 20, comparing various cities, says : 'Αλεξανδρέως μὲν τὴν χρυσῆν, 'Αυτιοχέων δὲ τὴν καλὴν, Νικομηδέων δὲ τὴν περικαλλῆ, προστέι δὲ

Τὴν λαμπροτάτην πόλεων πασῶν, δύστας δὲ Ζεὺς ἀναφάνει,

τὰς 'Αθήνας λέγω. Cf. *Alciph. Epist.* ii. 3 : δληγεν ἐν ταῖς 'Αθήναις τὴν Ἑλλάδα, δληγεν τὴν 'Ιονίαν. But besides this external splendour, Athens might boast of being a genuine patron of science and art, a very temple of the muses, and a school for all Greece. So Thucyd. ii. 41; and *Isoср. Paneg.* p. 63 : τοσοῦτον ἀπολέλοιπεν ἡ πόλις ήμῶν περὶ τὸ φρονεῖν καὶ λέγειν τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώπους, ὥστ' οἱ ταύτης μαθηταὶ τῶν ἄλλων διδόσκαλοι γεγύνασι. But the vanity of the inhabitants was so assiduously fostered by the orators and demagogues, that an arrogant contempt of other states sprung up among them. Even Demosthenes betrays this weakness, *de Fred. Alex.* p. 218; and *Isoср. adv. Callim.* 19, says : νῦν δὲ εὐδαιμονέστατοι καὶ σωφρονέστατοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων δοκοῦμεν εἶναι. Every funeral oration teems with their former great deeds in behalf of Greece, and puts prominently forward their claim to the dubious honour of being the only Autochthones in Greece. Of more significance than this inflated common-place, are the earnest words of

Lycurgus, in *Icoor.* p. 170 : (δ δῆμος) δς πρότον ἐπὶ τῷ αὐτόχθων εἶναι καὶ ἐλεύθερος ἔσεμένετο. and the chorus in *Aristoph. Vespr.* 1076, says, 'Αττικοὶ, μόνοι δικαίως εὐγενεῖς αὐτόχθονες. The notion αὐτόχθων εἶναι has been variously interpreted. Originally it meant that the people of Attica were indigenous, neither having been expelled from anywhere, nor having immigrated of their own accord, but τὴν χάραν δεὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ οἰκοῦντες. Thucyd. ii. 36 *Lesbon. Protrep.* p. 22, is even more explicit : οἱ μέν ἄλλοι πάντες "Ελληνες ἐκ τῆς σφετέρας αὐτῶν μεταστάντες οἰκοῦσιν ἔκαστοι αὐτῶν, ἐξελασαντες ἑτέρους, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐξελαθέντες ὑφ' ἑτέρων, καὶ κατὰ τοῦτο δύο φέρεσθε καυχήματα ἀρετῆς. οὗτοι γάρ ἐξελάθητε τῆς σφετέρας αὐτῶν ὥπλοι οἰδαμῶν ἀνθρώπων, οὗτοι ἐξελασαντες ἑτέρους αὐτοὶ οἰκεῖτε. They also considered themselves γηγενεῖς, i.e. earth-born, in the literal sense of the word. So *Demosth. Fun. br.* p. 1390 : οὐ γὰρ μόνον εἰς πατέρ' αὐτοῖς καὶ τῶν ἄνω πργύνων κατ' ἕνδρα ἀνενεγκεῖν ἔκαστοφ τὴν φύσιν ἔστιν, ἀλλ' εἰς δληγεν τὴν ὑπάρχουσαν πατρίδα, ἡς αὐτόχθονες δρολογοῦνται εἶναι μόνοι γάρ πάντων ἀνθρώπων ἐξ ἡσπερ ἔφυσαν, ταῦτην φίκησαν καὶ τοῖς ἐξ αὐτῶν παρέθωκαν. and *Plato, Menex.* p. 237 : αὐτόχθονες καὶ τῷ ὅντι ἐν πατρίδι οἰκοῦνταις καὶ σῶνταις, καὶ τρεφομένους οὐχ ὥπλοι μητριᾶς, ὡς ἄλλοι, ἀλλ' ὥπλοι μητρός, τῆς χάρας ἐν ᾗ φίκουν. The idea that in Attica the pure Greek blood could have ever been adulterated with that of foreigners, is scouted in *Menex.* p. 245 : ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ "Ελληνες, οὐ μεβάρβαροι, οἰκοῦμεν" and again in *Isoср. Paneg.* p. 55 : ταῦτην γάρ οἰκοῦμεν, οὐχ ἑτέρους ἐκβαλόντες, οἱ οἱ

than my mere name, tell me yours also: I seem to have an indistinct notion that we have met in days of yore.'

'Charicles!' exclaimed the youth, as he walked up and looked straight into the other's face. 'I knew you at our very first salute; but you have no recollection of me, I see.

Ἐρήμην καταλαβόντες, οὐδὲ ἐκ πολλῶν θνῶν μηδέπει συλλεγέντες, ἀλλ' οὗτοι καλῶς καὶ γνησίως γεγόναμεν, οὗτοι ἐξ ἡσπερὸς ἔφυμεν, ταῦτην ἔχοντες ἔπαυτα τὸν χρόνον διατελοῦμεν, ὑπόχθονες θύτες. Antisthenes (Diog. Laert. vi. 1) ridiculed the immense value attached to this distinction, and classed them with snails: *ἱλεγει μηδὲν εἶναι κοχλῶν καὶ ἀπτελέβων οὐγενεστέρους.* In proportion as the Athenians loved to be flattered about their ancient renown, so they could not endure to hear reproof or any unpleasant truths; and thus in a state that plumed itself on being freest of the free, freedom of speech was fettered by the caprice of the public. This intolerance is animadverted on by Isocrates, *de Pace*, 5: *ἔγει οἴδα μὲν, διὰ πρόσωπάς ἔστιν ἐναντιούσθαι ταῖς ὑπερέραις διανοίαις καὶ διτι, δημοκρατίας οὖσης, οὐκ οἵτινι παρῆσται, καλὴν ἐνθάδε μὲν τοῖς ἀφρονοστάτοις καὶ μηδὲν ὑμῶν φροντίζουσι, ἐν δὲ τῷ θεάτρῳ τοῖς κωμῳδοδιδασκάλοις . . . πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἐπιπλήγγοντας καὶ γουθετοῦντας ὑμᾶς οὗτοι διατίθεσθε δυσκόλως, διότε τοὺς κακούς τι τὴν πόλιν ἐργαζομένους.* Again Aristot. *de Repub.* v. 10: *καὶ γὰρ ἡ δημοκρατία ἡ τελευταῖα τυραννίς ἔστιν* and he adds: *καὶ γὰρ ὁ δῆμος εἶναι βούλεται μόναρχος.* διὸ καὶ ὁ κόλας παρ' ἀμφοτέροις ἔντιμος. Cf. Plutarch, *Demosth.* 26; and Aristoph. *Egkuit.* passim. And what was this δῆμος? Euthydemus replies, *τοὺς πένητας τῶν πολιτῶν,* (Xenoph. *Memor.* iv. 2, 37,) which

is a better definition than those of the philosophers. Aristot. *de Rep.* vi. 2. See Hermann's *Gr. Staatsalt.* for a capital estimate of the character of the δῆμος. The inordinate taste for litigation was a special trait of the Athenian public. See the apposite remark, Lucian, *Icaromen.* 16: *τοὺς Ἀλγυττίους γεωργοῦντας ἐπέβλεπον, καὶ δὲ φοινὶς δὲ ἐνεκορεβετο, καὶ δὲ Κίλιξ ἀλγόστενε, καὶ δὲ Λάκων διαστηγοῦτο, καὶ δὲ Ἀθηναῖος ἐδικάζετο.* So also Xenoph. *de Repub. Athen.* 3, 2, and *Aves.* 40:

'Αθηναῖοι δὲ τοῖς τῶν δικῶν φίουσι πάντα τὸν βίον.

The character of the people, as shewn in the Market, the Gymnasium, and the Theatre, will be discussed hereafter. The preceding estimate of the Athenian character will scarcely appear too severe to an unprejudiced student of the orators. See Dio Chrysos. *Or.* xiii. p. 427, and xxxi. p. 574. The distinction drawn between the 'Αττικοὶ and 'Αθηναῖοι, (Dicaearch. *Stat. Græc.* p. 9,) will not hold at all; there are a hundred instances to prove the mixture of excellent and despicable qualities in the Athenian character. What Pliny relates of Parrhasio is much to the point: 'Pinxit et Demon Atheniensium, argumento quoque ingenioso. Debebat namque varium, iracundum, injustum, inconstantem, eundem exorabilem, clementem, misericordem, glriosum, excelsum, humilem, ferocem fugacemque et omnia pariter ostendere.' *Nat. Hist.* xxxv. 10, 36.

And yet, there was a time, when we saw each other daily, and my poverty withheld you not from being my friend and playmate. What! have you forgotten the poor lad, who was a drudge in that very school of Hermippus, and performed menial offices to which he had not been born? Who used to mix the ink, sweep out the school-room, and cleanse the benches with a sponge?³¹

'Ctesiphon!' cried the stripling, as he rushed forward, and seized his friend by the hand. 'Yes! it is indeed you; my feelings were more truthful than my memory, and told me from the first that we must have once been friends. But how could I have forgotten you? How have become forgetful of the thousand acts of kindness which you did me in preference to all others? How you used to give me little cork carriages carved by your own hand; or caught for me whirring cockchafers, and fastened a thread deftly to their legs; and afterwards, how you, being yourself quick at ciphering, would teach me all the little artifices of the science; so that even the stern pedagogue took a liking to you and was pleased to see us in company, notwithstanding your being my senior by a year or two, and that the cut of a lad's coat usually made all the difference with him. Forgotten it? Oh! no. But your beard so disguises you, my friend. And who could ever recognise in that athletic frame, embrowned by the sun, the pale, weakly boy of my school-days? Moreover, we have not met for eight years. How came it, by the bye, that you left Hermippus in such a hurry?'

'Of that presently,' replied Ctesiphon. 'It is nigh mid-day: let us try by that time to reach Cleonæ; it is still eighty stadia from thence to Corinth.'³²

The friends broke up their bivouac. Charicles took

³¹ Demosth. *de Coron.* 313, relates this of *Machines*.

³² Strabo, viii. 6, 19: διέχουσι δὲ Κλεοναὶ τοῦ μὲν Ἀργούσι σταδίους εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν, Κοιλίθου δὲ δύο δη-

κόρνα. On which Dodwell, *Class. Tour*, ii. p. 206, observes, that it 'agrees nearly with two hours and a half that it took us to reach it, from that place,' though in the *Expédition de Moree*, 3 hrs. 4 m. are assigned.

the bridle of his charger, which Manes had again bitten, drew it over his head, and thus led him along, walking side by side with Ctesiphon, who beguiled the way with the recital of his fortunes during the last eight years.

The father of Ctesiphon ⁵³ was an Athenian citizen, well to do in the world; and having only one son surviving from a former marriage, he took for a second wife his brother's daughter. The offspring of this alliance were Ctesiphon, and a younger sister. The father, who was engaged in large mercantile transactions with distant countries, had occasion to go to the Pontus and Chersonesus. Before quitting Athens, he resolved, in case anything should befall him on his journey, to entrust his will to his brother, who was bound to his children by a double tie; and, at the same time, he committed to his custody, partly in cash, partly in bonds and mortgage deeds, a fortune of more than fifteen talents. He never returned. The faithless guardian concealed his death till he had got hold of the papers which the deceased had left under seal. He then broke the sad news, disposed of the widow in marriage, though not with all the dowry that had been intended for her, and undertook the education of Ctesiphon, who was not eight years old, and of his younger sister, as well as the maintenance of their elder step-brother. When the latter had attained his twentieth year, and was declared of age, the uncle summoned them all three, asserted that their father had only left a property of twenty *minæ* in silver and thirty gold *staters*, that he had himself expended a sum far exceeding this on their education and nurture, and it was quite out of his power to take any further charge of them. ‘You are a man now,’ so he addressed the eldest, ‘it is your business to care for your brother and sister.’ With this he turned the unfortunate orphans out of their father’s own house—which he himself now occupied—badly clothed,

⁵³ The history of Ctesiphon's youth is taken from a classical model. Lysias, *adv. Diogiton*, p. 894—903.

and worse shod, without a slave to attend on them, without a bed for the night, or a single iota of their father's property. The younger ones were utterly helpless. Their mother had been dead about a year; the elder brother sought employment in foreign service, and nobody stood by them to substantiate the charge against their infamous guardian. A decayed relative, himself in great penury, took charge of the orphans. He used to officiate at the aforementioned school, in the capacity of assistant, and thinking that the boy he had adopted ought to contribute something to their support, he made him perform menial duties, for which his birth had certainly not destined him. Ctesiphon's intelligent manner and obliging behaviour won him many a friend among the boys who came to the school, and on the death of one of them, an only son, the father, a rich burgher, who had conceived a predilection for Ctesiphon, then fourteen, adopted him as his son. 'My benefactor also is now dead,' said Ctesiphon in conclusion, 'and I have just been to Argos to receive a debt, due to me as part of my inheritance, which, though not very considerable, still affords me the means of living in the simple fashion that I love. Luckily I preferred the high road, which is more shady, to the shorter route by the foot-path, and so have been the first to welcome you on your return to your fatherland. But tell me one thing, how come you at Cleonae, on your way from Sicily?'

'Our ship,' answered Charicles, 'put in at the port of Epidauros. I resolved to go the rest of the journey by land, and took the route by Argos, because the shorter cut over the mountains to Corinth would have been more hurtful to my horse's feet,³⁴ and also because I wished to visit an old friend of my father's at Argos.'

³⁴ Beckmann, in his *History of Inventions*, has, with tolerable success, attempted to show that horse-shoes were unknown before the fourth century of our era. Ottfr. Müller, on

the contrary, believes that a horse-shoeing scene is represented on a certain antique Attic vase. Socks or sandals, however, were tied on the feet of beasts of burden: these were

In the course of this colloquy the friends had arrived in the plain, which was overlooked by the town of Cleonæ, its houses built on a slope, and rising terrace-fashion one above another.²⁵ There they rested for a brief while, and then continued their journey to Corinth.

regular ὄνοδηματα, and hence (Lucian, *Asin.* 16) the metamorphosed ass is called ἀννόδερος.

²⁵ Dodwell, *Class. Tour*, ii. p. 206: 'On the side of the hill are six

ancient terrace-walls of the third style of masonry, rising one above another, on which the houses and streets were situated.' Comp. Leake, *Travels in the Morea*, iii. p. 325.

SCENE THE SECOND.

CORINTH.

THE sun had sunk low in the west, when the two friends, emerging from a little wood of cypresses and pines, found themselves in sight of the mighty city, mistress of two seas, which, while it lay on the high-road between southern and northern Greece,¹ connected also with its double haven the eastern and the western world.

Not many *stadia* off, the proud Acropolis arose before them, hiding the chief part of the city by its steep northern slope, although detached houses and villas might be descried, reaching down to the plain on the south. To the right of the road, and on the verge of the wood, was an artificial basin, encompassed with stone seats which invited the wanderer to repose. A number of young female slaves, with their dress girt up high, were just then busy filling their earthen *hydria* at the crystal stream that leapt in three jets from amidst festoons of flowers, sculptured—as well as the youths holding them—in marble relief.²

Not far from this charming spot the friends separated. Ctesiphon, who intended to put up at the hospitable abode of an acquaintance, turned to the left, making for the Sicyonian gate; while Charicles pursued the road, which, after threading plantations of olive and pomegranate, led to the *Craneion*. Having no friends or acquaintance what-

¹ On this happy situation of Corinth, see Strabo, viii. 6, 19: 'Ο δὲ Κόρινθος & νεώς μὲν λέγεται διὰ τὸ ἐμπορεῖον, ἐπὶ τῷ Ἰσθμῷ κείμενος καὶ δυοῖν λιμένων κύριος, . . . καὶ ῥάδια ποιεῖ τὰς ἑκατέραθεν ἀμοιβὰς τῶν πορτίων. Owing to the perils of the passage round Cape Malea, goods were usually trans-shipped across the Isthmus: ἀγαπητὸν ήν . . . τοῖς ἐμπό-

οοις ἀφεῖσι τὸν ἐπὶ Μαλεὰς πλοῦν εἰς Κόρινθον κατάγεοσθαι τὸν φόρτον αὐτόθι. So Dio Chrysost. Or. viii. p. 276, says: ὅτι ἡ πόλις δυσπερ ἔτριβδῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἔκειτο.

² Near Mistra a spring so enclosed may still be seen. *Exped. de Moree*, ii. pl. 42.

soever in the city, he purposed looking for one of those houses in which the traveller can purchase a good reception and entertainment. His friend at Argos had mentioned to him the house of one Sotades, who was reputed to be a tolerably reasonable man, and very solicitous for his guests' comfort; and our young hero, not being averse to pleasure and gaiety, was glad to hear that the female portion of the household was as free from restraint in its intercourse with the other sex, as it was personally attractive. Nay, it was even asserted, that they had long been initiated by brilliant torch-light into the mysteries of Aphrodite:³ and report said that their mother was not the person to reject a well-filled hand, that sued for the favours of her daughters, though, outwardly, they avoided the appearance of regular *hetæræ*.⁴ It is true that Ctesiphon had cautioned the inexperienced Charicles, and

³ Comp. the expression, Lucian, *Navig.* 11: Μῶν ἐρωτικὸν τί ἔστιν; οὐδὲ γάρ τοῦτο ἀμυῆτοις ἡμῖν ἐξαγορεύεται, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ λαμπρῷ τῷ δεῖπνῳ αὐτοῖς τετελεσμένοις.

⁴ In a set of pictures illustrative of Greek customs, it was quite impossible to leave out the *hetæræ*, who gave such a peculiar colouring to Grecian levity, and exercised so potent a sway over the life of the younger members of the community. Abundant materials for such a sketch exist, for the Greeks made no secret of matters of this kind; the difficulty has rather been not to sacrifice the vividness of the picture of the ordinary intercourse with these women, to the demands of our modern sense of propriety. But without describing the enormities that characterise the *nymphaia* where these *hetæræ* were present, it seemed desirable to enter a good deal into details. All the features of the picture, even to the minutest details, are taken, almost

without exception, from the classics; especially from the speech against *Neæra*, and from that of Lysias on the murder of *Eratosthenes*; besides Lucian's *Tosca*, *Asinus*, and *Dialogi Meretricii*; as well as from Appuleius, Heliodorus, and the comedians. The narrative given by Demosth. in *Neæra*, p. 1366, forms the outline of the story, and the details are supplied from Lysias and elsewhere. The passage in Domosthenes is as follows: Ἐκαλυπτον γάρ τὸν Ἀνδριον ἐρωτήην δυτα Neairas ταυτησὶ παλαιὸν καὶ πολλὰ ἀνηλωκότα εἰς αὐτὴν, καὶ καταγύμνενον παρὰ τούτοις ὅποτε ἐπιδημήσειν Ἀθήναζε διὰ τὴν φιλίαν τῆς Neairas, ἐπιβουλεύεσας δὲ Στέφανος αὐτοῖς, μεταπεμψάμενος εἰς ἄγρον, διὰ θύσιαν, λαμβάνει μοιχδὸν ἐπὶ τῇ θυγατρὶ τῆς Neairas ταυτησὶ, καὶ εἰς φόβον καταστήσας πράττεται μᾶς τριάκοντα καὶ λαβὼν ἀγγυητὰς τούτων Ἀριστόμαχον τε τὸν θεομοθητὴν σάυτα, καὶ Ναυσίφιλον τὸν Ναυσίνικον τοῦ βρέφαντος νήν, ἀφίησιν, ἢ κτηδόσσοντ' αὐτῷ τὸ δρυγύριον.

depicted the perils, that here, more than elsewhere, awaited him who suffered himself to be entangled in their seductive toils. He had well explained the meaning of the proverb :—

Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthon,⁵

adding instances of merchants who had been forced to leave both ship and freight in the clutches of the greedy *hetæræ*.

But Charicles had firmly assured his monitor that he would not stay at Corinth more than three days; nor did he suppose that, in so short a sojourn, he would need even a tithe of the two thousand *drachmæ* that he had with him. It was in the best possible spirits therefore that he directed his steps to the *Craneion*, in the vicinity of which Sotades lived.

The place that went by this name⁶ was by far the most frequented point of Corinth. Here was an evergreen cypress-grove, in which lay the shrine of Bellerophon, and the temple of Aphrodite Melanis,⁷ the goddess in whose service more than a thousand *hierodulæ* ministered to the pleasures of the countless stream of strangers.⁸ A source

⁵ Strabo, viii. 6, 20: Οὐ παντὸς κανδρὸς ἐστὶ δικρίνειν τὸν κόρην.

⁶ The oldest mention of the Κράνειον or Κράνιον, and perhaps the only one, previous to the destruction of Corinth, occurs in Xenoph. *Hist. Gr.* iv. 4, 4. Diog. Laert. vi. 77, calls it a *gymnasium*: ἐν τῷ Κράνειῳ τῷ πρὸ τῆς Κορίνθου γυμναστῷ, and Suidas says, Κράνειον· φυτὸν, καὶ τὸ γυμνάσιον. But Pausanias, ii. 2, 4, says nothing of this, and apparently makes it merely a pleasure-grove: πρὸ δὲ τῆς πόλεως κυπαρίσσων ἀστραπὴς ἔνομαζόμενον Κράνειον. Perhaps, on the rebuilding of the city, the place lost its former destination. That it was a very agreeable resort, appears from Plut. de *Erosit.* 6.

⁷ Pausanias, *supra*: ἐνταῦθα Βελλεροφόντου τέ ἐστι τέμενος, καὶ Ἀφροδίτης ναὸς Μελανίδος. Concerning Aphrodite Melanis, see Pausan. viii. 6, 2. Whether this was the temple in which were the thousand *hierodulæ*, is nowhere distinctly stated, but it would seem not improbable. See *Excursus on The Hetæræ*.

⁸ The merchants of antiquity, who were often absent from home for years, as ἄντεροι or γαύκληροι, doubtless often yielded to the temptations thrown in their way at the several places they visited. Of Isocr. *Ag. 2*: πλάνης δὲ γενόμενος καὶ διατηθεὶς ἐν πολλαῖς πόλεσιν ἀλλαῖς τε γυναικὶ συνεγένετο. ὃν οὖν καὶ παιδάρι' ἀπέδειξαν, ή ἐκεῖνοι

of wealth, doubtless, to the temple and city, but to the easily-inveigled sailor, of more certain destruction than the whirlpool of the all-engulphing Charybdis. On the monument of Lais hard by stood, like a warning-sign, the lioness, holding in her claws the captive ram, an easily intelligible symbol of her life.⁹ What a strange chance was it, that, at no very distant period, this identical spot should be selected for the burial-place of Diogenes of Sinope; just as though this example of unnatural abstinence was intended as a contrast to the memorial of wanton licentiousness. The vicinity of the hetæræ,¹⁰ and the pleasantness of the place, drew hither daily a vast number of residents and strangers, and by a natural consequence, abundance of hawkers, who exposed their goods for sale. Damsels with bread and cakes, others with chaplets and *tænicæ*, boys with baskets full of fruit, plied their trade, offering their wares to the loungers.¹¹

If people congregated here merely for pleasure and amusement, such was not the case in the street leading from the harbour of Cenchrea, which presented a most animated scene of business and traffic. Man and beast were everlastingly busied in transporting the contents of the vessels to the town or to the harbour of Lechæon, or from thence to the eastern harbour. In one place might be seen numberless beasts of burden carrying Byzantine corn to the city; waggons meeting each other, some conveying

οὐδὲ πάντες γυνήσια ἀνέμιστε, καὶ δὴ
καὶ τὴν ταῦτης μητέρα ἐν τούτοις
τοῖς χρόνοις θλαβεῖν. Hence seaports
generally, the Piræus for instance,
abounded with πόροι and πόροι.
Of. Terent. *Phorm.* iv. 1; and Plaut.
Epid. iv. 1, 18.

⁹ Pausan. *supta*: Τάφος Λαίδος, φ δὴ λέαινα ἐπίθημα ἔστι κριόν
ἴχοντα ἐν τοῖς προτέροις ποσίν.

¹⁰ Dio Chrysos. *Or.* viii. p. 276,
says of Diogenes of Sinope: μετέβη

εἰς Κόρινθον κάκει διῆγεν, οὗτε οἰκία
μισθωσάμενος, οὗτε παρὰ ξένῳ τινὶ¹²
καταγγέμενος, ἀλλ' ἐν τῷ Κρανίῳ
θυραυλῶν. ἑώρα γὰρ ὅτι πλεύστοι
ἄνθρωποι ἕκει συνίασι διὰ τὸν λιμέ-
ναν καὶ τὰς ἑταῖρας.

¹¹ Alciph. *Erist.* iii. 60: 'Ος γὰρ
διλοβσαρτοὶ οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ μεσοῦσα
ἡμέρα ήν, στωμάλους θεασάμην καὶ
εὐφυεῖς γεανίσκους οὐ περὶ τὰς οἰκίας,
ἀλλὰ περὶ τὸ Κράνειον εἰλουμένους,
καὶ οὐ μάλιστα ταῖς ἀρτοπέδαις καὶ
οπωροκαπήλαις θεος ἀναστρέψειν.'

the wines of the Grecian isles to the west; and others taking the equally renowned growths of Sicily and Italy to the cities of Greece. In another, carefully packed marble statues, the masterpieces of the Attic studios,¹² were being conveyed by surefooted mules, to be submitted to the judgment of Sicilian connoisseurs. Here, again, the scarcely less valuable works in bronze, of Corinth and Sicyon, were about to be shipped for the towns of Asia Minor: not to mention the variety of costly products, and what not, which the innumerable chests and bales contained. The choicest aromatics from the scented plains of Araby, the costly web of the forests of Ind, its ivory and its curious woods; gorgeous tapestries, the toilsome produce of Babylonish ingenuity, the wool of Milesian flocks, the gauze drapery wrought by maidens of Cos,—all found their way to this emporium of an hemisphere.

Charicles, in pleased surprise, strode through the crowd, which presented a phenomenon to which he was unused. During the six years of his absence, the picture of Athenian life had been nearly effaced from his recollection. The Sicilian towns which he had seen, were so deserted, that the wild beast made his lair there, and the suburbs were not unfrequently the scene of the chase.¹³

¹² Works of art, such as images of the gods, were exported in great quantities, not merely on order, but also on speculation, as is evident from the story of Apollonios, who met a ship's-load of them in the Piræus. ἐρομένου δὲ τοῦ Ἀπολλωνίου, τις ὁ φόρτος; Θεῶν, ἔφη, ἀγάλματα ἀπάγω ἐς Ἰωνίαν, τὰ μὲν χρυσοῦ καὶ λίθου, τὰ δὲ ἑλέφαντος καὶ χρυσοῦ. Ἰδρυσθενος, ή τί; Ἀποδωσθενος, ἔφη, τοῖς βουλομένοις ιδρύεσθαι. Philostr. *Vit. Apoll. p. Tyan.* v. 20. The love of art in Sicily appears from Cic. in *Verr.* iv.

¹³ Plutarch, *Timoleon*, 22: η μὲν ἐν Συρακούσαις ἀγορὰ δι' ἐρημίαν

οὗτοι πολλὴν καὶ βαθεῖαν ἐξέφυσεν ὅλην, ὡστε τὸν ἵππους ἐν αὐτῷ κατανέμεσθαι, τῶν ἵπποκόμων ἐν τῷ χλόῃ κατακειμένων. αἱ δὲ ἄλλαι πόλεις τοῦτον παντελῶς διλύγων ἐλέφαντας ἐγένοντο μεσταὶ καὶ συῶν ἀγρίων. ἐν δὲ τοῖς προαστεῖοις καὶ περὶ τὰ τείχη πολλάκις οἱ σχολὴν ἔγοντες ἐκυνηγέονται. This refers to a period ten years before the date of this narration. Many other towns were in a similar state. So Dio Chrysos. *Or. vii.* p. 233, speaking of a town in Eubœa, says: βλέπετε γάρ αὐτοις δικαιουθεντι, τοις τὸ γυμνάσιον ὅμιλον βρουραν τε ποιήσασιν· οὕτω τὸν Ἡρακλέα καὶ Κλλους ἀνδριάντας συχνοῦται ὅπε τοῦ

Syracuse itself, which Timoleon had found so desolate that horses pastured on the tall grass which overgrew the market-place, had recovered but little of its former animation. But here was a scene to which the busy hum of the Piræus, or the liveliness of the Athenian *agora*, could alone afford a comparison. He asked a boy, who offered him fruit for sale, if he could show him Sotades' domicile. ‘Oh, you mean the father of the pretty Melissa and Stephanion?’ replied the urchin. ‘He lives no great way off,’ added he, and forthwith he offered his services as a guide, and, at Charicles’ bidding, tripped gaily along before him.

The house of Sotades was not a common inn¹⁴ that

θέρους ἀποκεκρύφθαι, τοὺς μὲν ἡράων,
τοὺς δὲ θέμην. καὶ διτὶ καθ’ ἡμέραν τὰ
τοῦ ῥήτορος τούτου πρόβατα ἔσθεν
εἰς τὴν ἄγορὰν ἐμβάλλει καὶ κατα-
νέμεται περὶ τὸ βουλευτήριον.

¹⁴ As has been shewn in *Gallus*, 2nd Ed. p. 353, it is erroneous to suppose that there were no inns among the ancients, or that their use was confined to the lowest class of travellers. Of course there was nothing of the kind in the Homeric age. People on a journey, in those days, found a hospitable reception in the house of a stranger, and thus arose ties of friendship which even extended to their posterity. This beautiful custom even reaches down to the historic era. Herod. vi. 35, Οὗτος δὲ Μιλτιάδης (δὲ Κυψέλου, 'Αθηναῖος) κατήμενος ἦν τοῖσι τῷ οὐδέροισι τοῖσι
ἔωντοῦ, δούλων τοὺς Δολέγκους παρίσυ-
τας, ἐσθῆτα ἔχοντας οὐκ ἀγχωρίην
καὶ αἰχμᾶς, προσεβάσατο· καὶ σφι
προσελθοῦσι ἐπηγγείλατο καταγω-
νῆν καὶ ξείνια· and a law of Charon-
das prescribes, ξένοι πάντα τὸν δύ-
την ἁντοῦ πατρὸι σεβόμενον, καὶ
κατὰ τοὺς οἰκείους νόμους, εὐθῆμας
καὶ οἰκείως προσδέχεσθαι καὶ ἀπο-
τέλλειν, μεμριζόντος Διὸς Ηὔτεν,

δις παρὰ τᾶσιν ιδρυμένου κοινοῦ θεοῦ,
καὶ ὅντος ἀποσκόπου φιλοξενίας τε
καὶ κακοξενίας. Stob. Tit. xliv. 40.
See *Aelian*, *Var. Hist.* iv. 1. But
when intercourse grew more frequent
and towns like Corinth and Athens
were overflowing with strangers, it
is natural to suppose that the want
of inns became felt. At the great
Grecian festivals, for instance, the
majority of the strangers could have
no other house to lodge at but an
auberge. Wealthy individuals, even
at a later period, were very hospitable
to strangers: so Xenoph. *Exc.* 2, 5:
ἔπειτα ξένους προσήκει σοι πολλοῖς
δέχεσθαι, καὶ τούτους μεγαλοπρε-
πῶς. See also Plato, *Prot.* p. 316,
where the house of Callias is crammed
with guests, but these were some of
them friends, some bidden guests, and
others persons of distinction. Other
persons had to put up at an inn,
πανδοκεῖον, καταγάγιον, κατάλυσις.
See Plato, *Ley.* xii. p. 952. At festi-
vals, however, places of shelter were
provided in the vicinity of the temples
at the public expenso. Schol. to Pind.
Olym. xi. 55: τὸ γάρ δι κύκλῳ τὸν
ἱεροῦ καταγωγίοις διεληφτα. Cf.
Aelian, *Var. Hist.* iv. 9. It does
not appear whether these καταγάγια

took in every stranger seeking shelter and entertainment; or where travellers of all grades might reckon on obtaining protection from the inclemency of the weather, or a place of temporary repose. Particular guests only were free of the house, and they mostly were well-known, and accustomed to visit it several times a-year, and then to make a lengthened stay.¹⁵ Indeed it was no secret to many in Corinth, that the two damsels, whom Sotades called his daughters, were the main support of the family, in like manner as their mother Nicippe—who commonly went by the sobriquet of Ægidion—had formerly been the Amalthea that procured subsistence.¹⁶ Sotades, however, pretended

or σκηνα, erected on such occasions, offered anything besides shelter. It was usual for travellers to provide the necessaries of the journey for themselves, and many probably lived entirely in their own tents. See Plutarch, *Alcib.* 12. There was a similar arrangement at the temple of Aphrodite at Cnides: ήν δ' ὅτι ταῖς θυγατρινοῖς ὥλαις ἐλαφρὰ κλισίαι τοῖς ἑνεστάσθαι θέλοισιν, εἰς ἀ τῶν μὲν ἀστικῶν σπανίως ἐπεφοτιῶν τινές· ἄθροις δ' ὁ πολιτικὸς ὄχλος ἐπαπγύριζεν, ὅπιας ἀφροδιτιάζοντες. Lucian, *Amor.* 12. The most important building of the kind was that erected near the *Heraeum*, on the site of Platæa, after its destruction by the Spartans: φοβόδμησαν πρὸς τῷ Ἡραὶ καταγέγονον διακοσίους ποδῶν, πανταχῇ κύκλῳ οικήματα ἔχον κάτωθεν καὶ ἄνωθεν. Thucyd. iii. 68. But these public establishments did not exclude the existence of private inns also, and perhaps the σκηνῆται, in an inscription about a Boeotian festival, refers to this. Böckh, *Corp. Inscr. Gr.* No. 1625. That these inns were used by the wealthy classes, as well as by the poor, would in itself be probable, even were there no instances of this

being the case. Thus the ambassadors from Athens to Philip lodge everywhere in inns, πανδοκεῖοι. Aesch. *de Falsa Leg.* p. 272: οὐδὲς αὐτῷ συστένει, οὐδὲν δέγγειν εἰν τὴν ποτέραν προσβελαν, ηθελειν, οὐδὲ δηταῖς δύοις, ὅπου δυνατὸν ἦν, εἰς ταῦτα πανδοκεῖον καταλαβεῖν. Cf. Plutarch, *de San. turnd.* 15; *de Virtus. pud.* 8. de Esu carn. 5; Liban. *Or. xxiv.* p. 79. So Dionysos enquires as to the inns on the road to Hades: Aristoph. *Ranæ,* 114. As with the Romans, (*Gallus*, p. 353), so among the Greeks, the trade of the innkeeper was deemed highly contemptible, first, because entertainment for gain is totally at variance with the duties of the *gesvæ*; and, secondly, because of the villainy and extortion of those people. See Plato, *Leg. xi.* p. 918: πάντα τὰ περιτῆρα κατηλέσαν καὶ δικτορίαν καὶ πανδοκίαν γένη διαβέβληται τε καὶ δι αἰσχροῖς γέγονεν διείδεσιν. Cf. Theophr. *Char.* 6.

¹⁵ Epeuenos is just a case in point. Demosth. in *Noer.* p. 1866.

¹⁶ Plutarch, *de Aud. Poët.* 8, mentions a similar instance. As Nico was nicknamed *Atæ*, so Nicippe might

before strangers to be ignorant of the course of life which his daughters followed, and the cue of the mother, who played her part to admiration, was to take advantage of his apparent strictness, and so to pursue her plans to greater advantage.¹⁷

Under the boy's guidance, Charicles soon reached the house, which looked rather insignificant outside, but was situate near the Cenchrean gate, in one of the busiest spots, where there was a strong muster of taverns and various retail shops.

The vicinity of the *Craneion* and the street leading to the harbour, brought numbers of people to the spot; and here the garlick-chewing sailor, as well as the beau reeking of perfume—the one at the price of a couple of oboles, which was perhaps half his day's earnings,¹⁸ the other making light of a handful of silver—were accustomed to indulge themselves, each after his own peculiar fashion.

Charicles rewarded his guide with a few coppers,¹⁹ and

very well have received the sobriquet *Alybiōn*. See Excursus on *The Hetærae*.

¹⁷ It was so with Nicareto and her seven girls. Demosth. in *Neær.* p. 1361. προσεπούσα αὐτὰς δύομάτι θυγατέρας, ὡς ἀεγίστους μισθούς πρότρεπτο τοὺς βουλομένους πλησιάζειν αὐτὰς, ἵνα ἀλευθέραις οὔσαις. Neæra made a similar use of her marriage with Stephanos. *Ib.* p. 1869.

¹⁸ What were the wages per diem for common labour, cannot be accurately stated. Lucian, *Tim.* 6, mentions four oboles, and this certainly refers to his own time. See Böckh's *Publ. Econ.* of *Athens*, p. 117. So again, *Epist. Saturn.* 21, we read, διειρπολέων, εἰ πόθεν δύολοι τέσσαρες γένοντο, ὡς ἔχοιμεν ἄρτων γοῦν ἢ ἀλφίτων ἐμπελησμένοι καθέδειν. The daily pay of a rower is

fixed elsewhere (*de Electro*, 3) at two oboles only. εἰ δὲ ἦν τι τοιῶντος, οἵτις ἡμᾶς δυοῖν δύολοιν ἔνεκα δρέπτειν ἂν ἢ ἔλκειν τὰ πλοῖα πρὸς ἀνατολὴν τὸ δῦσπερ, οἷς ἀξῆν πλουτεῖν.

¹⁹ For some services, however, much more pay, in comparison, was demanded. See Böckh's observations on Aristoph. *Ran.* 178, in his *Publ. Econ. of Athens*, p. 117. Fees and gratuities were demanded on the most frivolous pretences. So Lucian, *de Mero. Cond.* 14: εἴδθες οὖν πρόσεσσι παραγγέλλων τις, ἤκειν ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον, οὐκ ἀνομίητος οἰκέτης, ὃν χρὴ πρότερον ἔλεων ποιήσασθαι, παραβοσαῖτα ἐς τὴν χεῖρα, ὡς μὴ ἀδέξιος εἶναι δοκῆσ, τούλάχιστον πάντα δραχμᾶς· ὁ δὲ ἀκεισάμενος καὶ Ἀπαγε, παρὰ σοῦ οὐ φύε; καὶ Ἡράκλεις, μη γάρ ουτοῦ, ἀπεπτών, τέλος ἐπείσθη. Akin to these douceurs were the

was proceeding to the house-door, when the lad hailed him, and pointed to a strong-built man, in slovenly habiliments, and of audacious mien, who proved to be Sotades himself, just returning home. The youth therefore turned, and briefly informed him that he wished for entertainment for a few days, and had been recommended to his house by a friend at Argos. With the eye of a *trapezites*, going to lend money, the man scanned him from head to foot, dwelling complacently on the stately charger and good-looking heavily-laden slave, and then said half surlily : ‘Mine is not a house of call for every chance stranger, and you might have done better at the adjacent inn. I have daughters whose beauty brings suitors enough already before my doors, and it is a delicate matter to receive stripplings like you into my somewhat confined domicile ; but notwithstanding, as you have been sent to me by my friend at Argos, you shall be welcome ; no attention shall be spared to make you and your horse comfortable.’ So saying, he opened the door, called a slave to take the steed, and bid Charicles enter, he and Manes following after.

The man’s brusque tone, and whole appearance, had not created a particularly pleasant impression on the youth, and an air of disorder visible in the entrance-hall, was little calculated to raise the inmates in his estimation. In one corner lay fragments of broken wine-stoups, in another relics of withered garlands ;²⁰ while from the interior sounded a buzz of heterogeneous voices, with now and then the stave of a song. One might have fancied that the noise proceeded from a drinking party ; but this could not be, as the master of the house had but just entered.

presents given to one’s own servants at certain annual festivals, as Christmas-boxes are with us. So Lucian, *ib.* 19 : ἀπερ ἐν ἕορταις ἑτησίοις εἰκὸς ἡμᾶς παρέξειν. and Athen. x. p. 437, says : τῇ δὲ ἕορτῇ τῶν Χῶν θεος ἔστην Ἀθήνης πέμπεσθαι δῶρά τε καὶ τοὺς αὐτοῖς τοῖς σοφισταῖς.

²⁰ Plutarch, *de Cœrib. Ira*, 15, describes the appearance presented by the house of a dissipated person : διὰ τῶν μὲν ἀστών ταῦς οἰκαίς προσιόντες αὐλητρίδος ἀκούομεν ἀσθινῆς καὶ πηλδῆς, ὡς τις εἶπεν, οἴνου, καὶ σκαράγγια στεφάνων, καὶ κραυταλῶντας σῶμας ἐπὶ θύρας ἀκολούθοις.

In point of fact, the latter seemed half perplexed, half angry at it, and hurried his guest up a flight of stairs to the upper story, where he assigned him a pleasant apartment, such as Charicles had scarcely expected to find in the house. ‘I hope this will suit you,’ was his host’s remark. ‘But you have travelled some distance,’ he continued, ‘and your weary limbs must need refreshment.²¹ Go, Pægnion,’ said he to a lad of some fifteen years old, ‘bring oil, strigils, and linen-cloths, and show the stranger to the nearest bath.²² Take care also that his evening meal be not deficient in wine and solids.’ Hereupon he took his leave, and the boy soon arriving with the needful apparatus, led Charicles to the bath, on returning from which he found supper ready, though he soon dispensed with Pægnion’s services, as rest and sleep were what he most needed.

But the tranquil god would not sink upon his heavy eye-lids so soon as he desired. Indistinct cries and wild laughter ever and anon penetrated to his chamber from below. It was now night, and yet Charicles heard stormy knockings at the outer door, and swarms of *Comastæ* rushing noisily in. He fancied he could distinctly catch the name of Stephanion. Was not that the very name by which the boy had called one of the daughters? The domestic discipline here, thought he, must be rather more lax than my friend at Argos was aware of.

But on the other hand, the father’s harsh, nay almost repulsive manner, hardly tallied with his supposition: persons of his supposed class behaved in a manner quite the reverse.

²¹ With the ancients the chief antidote to fatigue was the bath. So Aristoph. *Ranis*, 1279, where Dionysos says:

ἴγε μὲν σὸν δέ τὸ βαλανεῖον βούλομαι.
ὑπὲ τῶν κάπων γάρ τὸ νεφρὶ βουβονιῶ.
And again, Aristot. *Probl.* i. 89, p. 868 : διὰ τὸ τοὺς μὲν θερινοὺς κόκκους
λουτρῷ λασθαί δεῖ, ταῦτα δὲ χειμερινούς

ἀλείμματι; Also Lucian, *Lexiph.* 2: χαίρω δὲ μετὰ κάμπανον ἀπολούμενος·
and Athen. i. p. 24: ἵσται δὲ καὶ λουτρὰ ἄκη πόνων ταυτοῖα.

²² Lucian, *Asin.* 2: εἴτα πέμπτε
αὐτὸν εἰς βαλανεῖον· οὐχὶ γάρ με-
τριαν ἀλήλυθεν δόδυ· and more at
large, Appul. *Metam.* i. p. 72.

and fawned amiably on their future victim. Still the ladies must be pretty well known, for the urchin had mentioned them by name. They were comely, too, by all accounts; so, be the character of the house what it might, Charicles determined to make their acquaintance next day, at all hazards.

'The opportunity presented itself more quickly than he had expected. Next morning, when he was just going out, Sotades approached, and requested the favour of his company at their family breakfast. 'I am in general very cautious about introducing my daughters to strange men, but somehow, your eyes betoken so much modesty, your brow such earnestness, and so much wisdom hovers on your lips, that I am certain I shall have nothing to fear from you.'

The stripling accepted the courtesy with a smile. A sudden light seemed to break over the character of his host, whose chief object was evidently to shun inconvenient notoriety. This made the youth all the more curious, and probably he had never waited for the breakfast hour with so much impatience.

At last the oft-consulted *gnomon*²³ proclaimed that the moment had arrived when the hospitable inmates of the mansion expected the stranger's presence.

The damsels were indeed beautiful. Stephanion's tall figure, her raven locks, falling in rich luxuriance down her rosy neck, the full black orbs beneath the finely-arched and jetty eyebrows, that ripe *embonpoint* so manifest even through the thickness of her dress, were qualities that called to mind the ideal of a Hera: but her attractions seemed as nothing to Charicles, who was lost in the contemplation of Melissa, her younger sister. A naïve and merry being was she, just budding into womanhood, not one to dazzle by any lofty regularity of beauty, but with a nameless grace in every movement of her softly-swelling

²³ Concerning the gnomon and the division of the day into hours, consult Note 3 to Scene xii.

limbs, that was irresistibly bewitching. So careful and proper was their toilet that Charicles began to waver in his preconceived opinion ; yet the easy familiarity with which Melissa seated herself between him and her mother, and their free way of partaking of the wine,²⁴ and joining in the conversation, little accorded with the reserve of Grecian virgins.

Indeed they seemed gradually to lay aside their disguise. Melissa's glances, and all her movements, became anything but correct, and when in the temporary absence of Sotades, Charicles handed her the goblet, she carefully applied her lips to the very place that his had touched.²⁵ The youth, burning with passion, caught the vessel from her hand, and did the same, upon which the damsel leaned lovingly towards him, and the clasp that fastened the chiton over her shoulder became loosened, as if by accident, at the same moment. Unable to restrain himself, he imprinted a hasty kiss on her dazzling shoulder, and the gentle slap with which she punished his presumption, showed that it was not considered an insult. Sotades here returned, and breakfast ended. Melissa's eyes seemed to say, 'I hope we shall meet again,' and Charicles took his leave completely enthralled. He needed no further enticement : breakfast had been the trap ; and he was now helplessly ensnared.²⁶

²⁴ Xenoph. *de Rer. Lao.* 1, 8 : οἴνοι γε μὴν ἡ πάμπαν ἀπεχομένας ή ὑδατὶ χρωμένας διάγουσιν.

²⁵ This was a silent declaration of love, or a sign of mutual understanding. Ovid, *Amor.* i. 4, 31 ; Lucian, *Dial. Meretr.* 12 : καὶ πιὸν ἄν ἐκείη μὲν ὑπέδειξα τὸ ποτήριον, ἀποδίδοντος δὲ τῷ παιδὶ πρὸς τὸ οὖς ἰκέλευεν, εἰ μὴ Πυραλλὶς αἰτήσει, οὐτὶ ἐν ἔλλῃ δηγχάσαι. Achill. *Tat.* ii. 9 : φίνοχθει δὲ δὲ Σάτυρος ἥμēν καὶ τι ποτεῖ διεστικόν. Διαλλάσσει γάρ

τὰ ἐκπώματα καὶ τὸ μὲν ἔμδυ τῷ κόρῃ προστίθησι, τὸ δὲ ἐκείνης διωκ.. καὶ δηγχάσιν ἀμφοτέροις καὶ δύκερα σάμενος δέργεται. Ἐγὼ δὲ ἐπιτηρήσας τὸ ιέρος τοῦ ἐκπώματος ἔνθα τὸ χεῖλος ἡ κόρῃ πίνοντα προσέθηγεν ἐναρμοσάμενος ἕπινον ἀποστολιμαῖον τοῦτο φίλημα ποιῶν καὶ ἔμα. κατεφίλουν τὸ ἐκπώμα.

²⁶ See the striking comparison, Plaut. *Aarin.* i. 3, 63 :

... αἴσαριν αἰτ.,
Mors est meretrrix, lectus filax est, amatores
avos.

That the damsels were hetæræ, was clear enough ; but the very veil of secrecy they adopted made them the more alluring. Dismissing, for the present, all intentions of departing, he could think of nothing but a second interview with his charmer. Manes was but a poor hand in such matters, or he could have used his services ; as it was, he must apply to some one in the household.

'Pægnion,' said he the same evening to the slave who waited on him, 'wilt thou earn some money ?' 'Ah ! that I will,' replied he. 'It won't be difficult,' continued Charicles. 'I love the beautiful Melissa ; try to procure me an interview to-night.' 'What sort of a notion is this that you've got about the daughter of a respectable family—?' 'Pish !' interrupted Charicles ; 'I know the extent to which your respectability will reach. Don't assume astonishment ; it suits you ill. But no more of that. Bring me to Melissa, and ten drachmæ are your reward.'

'Ten drachmæ ?' repeated the slave,—'no, it won't do. Melissa herself won't object, I dare say : she has been half beside herself ever since she saw you. She weeps, and keeps repeating your name ; she can't live without you. We all believe that you have mixed some love-potion in her cup.' 'Well, and why won't it do ?' asked Charicles ; 'her mother won't mind, surely ?' 'She is not so strait-laced as all that,' replied the menial ; 'and with the family's narrow means, I take it, some four or five gold pieces will go far towards persuading her to open to you the door of the parthenon. But isn't Sotades at home ? and you see how jealously he guards his daughters.' 'Ah ! there's the rub,' said Charicles with a knowing laugh ; 'but perhaps Nicippe will be able to remove that difficulty. Away, Pægnion ; no more disguise. Tell the mother that a mina of silver is hers if she accomplish my desire to-morrow evening. Off with you, and earn your ten drachmæ.' 'Ten drachmæ !' repeated the boy a second time. 'Why I'm fifteen years old.' 'Well then, fifteen drachmæ,' said the youth ; 'but now be off, and mind

what you're about.' Pægnion departed, assuring Charicles that the project should not fail by any fault of his ; but that nevertheless he thought it would be hardly feasible.

It was scarce dawn when Charicles sprang from his couch. His sleep had not been sound, and towards morning he fancied he had heard a noise, as if the inner and outer doors were opened.²⁷ The thought that a favoured lover was creeping off, disturbed him. Pægnion made his appearance before long, and his self-satisfied air announced good news. He informed Charicles that his master proposed going to Sicyon to-day on business, and would be obliged by the loan of his horse. He would only be absent two nights, and Charicles of course did not intend leaving Corinth before then. Charicles fancied he saw through the meaning of the journey, and felt relieved at getting rid of so great an impediment to his wishes on such easy terms. He therefore immediately assented.

Pægnion brought nothing fresh from Melissa, and on being interrogated about the opening of doors in the night, alleged as the reason, that the light²⁸ had become extinguished, and a female slave had, towards morning, gone to fetch one from a neighbour's.²⁹

Charicles persuaded himself into the belief that this was true.

Sotades had set off, noon was long passed, and Char-

²⁷ Lysias, *de Cœde Erat.* p. 20 : ἀγαμιμησκόμενος, δι τινὲς ἐκείνης τῷ νυκτὶ ἀφέφει ἡ μέτανος θύρα καὶ ἡ αὐλεῖος. Consult the Excursus on *The House*.

²⁸ The use of a night-light was not general, although not uncommon. Mention of it occurs in Aristoph. *Barbs.* 8; Lucian, *Catapl.* 27; Plut. *Pelop.* 11; and on the other hand, in Nub. 18; Theoph. *Char.* 18; and Theocr. xxiv. 48, it is not lit till wanted.

²⁹ Lysias, *de Cœde Erat.* p. 15 : ἔρωμένος δέ μου, τι αἱ θύραι νύκταρ ψοφοῖσιν, ἐφασκε τὸν λύχνον ἀποσβεσθῆναι τὸν παρὰ τῷ παιδίῳ, εἰτα ἐκ τῶν γειτόνων ἀνδιψασθαι. ἐπιδιώκω δὲ, καὶ ταῦτα οὐτως ἔχειν ἥγομνται. Neighbours did not scruple to beg a light, even at night. So Xenoph. *Mem.* ii. 2, 12 : εὐκοῦν καὶ τῷ γειτονὶ βοήσει σὺν ἀρέσκειν, ίνα σοι καὶ πῦρ ἐναῦρ, δταν τούτου δέη. Other small services were willingly rendered. See Theophr. *Char.* 10; Aristoph. *Eccles.* 446.

cles still waited for the message that Pægnion was to bring him. The place of rendezvous was one of the arcades in the Agora, where he used to meet Ctesiphon. He had already made his friend a confidant of his hopes, and had induced him to prolong his stay for another day, though much against the will of Ctesiphon, who had again warned him. But the youth could see nothing dangerous in the game, which was one of such very common occurrence. He paced to and fro in great impatience, when at last the boy approached. The news he brought was favourable; he had succeeded in talking the mother over, and Melissa was impatiently expecting him; and as soon as all were asleep in the house, he would lead the youth where Dionysos and Aphrodite, the inseparable deities of joy, would be ready to receive him.³⁰ ‘Only don’t forget,’ he added, ‘to hand the mother the mina of silver, when she opens the door, and bethink you of my services also.’

In the hospitable house where Ctesiphon was staying, six young men, including himself and his friendly host, had just met for a *symposion*, and unguents were being handed round, and wine mingled. The lively discourse of the party betokened them all to be men of the same sort, addicted to pleasure, and well acquainted with the merits of the Corinthian beauties. ‘You’ll have to keep me a day longer,’ said Ctesiphon to his host. ‘The friend who bore me company hither has lent his horse to his lodging-house keeper, and Sotades—such is his name—won’t be back for two days.’ ‘Sotades?’ exclaimed one of the company; ‘you don’t mean the would-be papa of my Stephanion?’ ‘And of the charming Melissa?’ cried another. ‘So the girls are called, I believe,’ said Ctesiphon. ‘You

³⁰ Eurip. *Bacchæ*, 729:

οὐνοῦ δὲ μητέρ' θυτὸς οὐκ Κύπρις.

So also Aristot. *Prob.* xxx. 1, p. 953:

δρθῶς Διόνυσος καὶ Ἀφροδίτη λεγομέναι μετ' ὀλλήλων εἰσαν.

know the man then? he went to-day on a journey to Sicyon.' 'Impossible!' cried the second; 'I spied him but a short while ago, stealing along in the dusk of the evening towards the Isthmian gate; I knew him well, spite of his pains to muffle himself up. And, strange enough, just afterwards I met a slave of his, who, now I think of it, was leading a fine-looking horse.' 'All is not right,' said the first, starting up. 'Stephanion sent me a message to-day, pleading sickness as an excuse for her not being able to receive me this evening. I hope that the girl who is my property for' 'Don't disturb yourself,' said Ctesiphon; 'my friend loves her sister Melissa.' 'In that case, some danger, doubtless, threatens him. This Sotades is the most rascally of pimps, and it would not be the first time that he had allured a stranger, and then accused him of being the seducer of his daughters.'³¹ 'Well, then,' cried Ctesiphon's host, 'the best thing for us to do, is to make all speed to Sotades' house, and see if we can't prevent a knave's trick.' This proposal met with universal approbation, particularly as Glaukos wished to assure himself personally about Stephanion's indisposition, while the rest of the party reckoned on having an amusing scene in an *hetaira*-house. 'But they will never let us in,' interposed one of the guests. 'Oh! be easy on that score,' said Glaukos; 'I have the key of the garden-door, which leads directly to the women's apartments. Nicippe herself let me have it for a couple of gold staters, so long as Stephanion is mine. And even suppose the bolt inside were shot forward, I can take the whole door off its hinges.'³² But let us be quick. We shall, I hope, soon return to our cups.'

³¹ This is the history of Stephanos and Epænetos. See note 4; and Demosth. in *Nær.* 1366 and 1359.

³² This is the back-door of the house, usually called *θύρα κυπαλα*.

See Excursus on *The House*. That a fastened door could thus be opened, appears from Lucian, *Dial. Meretr.* xii.: τὴν αἵλιον εἴρον ἀποκεκλειστὸν μέτην ἐπιμελῶς· μέσαι γάρ νύκτες θῆσαν. οὐκ ἔκοψα δ' οὖν, ἀλλ' ἐπέρεις

Charicles was at the summit of his wishes. At the door of the small room, which Nicippe had fastened outside, Pægnion stood listening; for he was prevented by the tapestry within from peeping through the little hole which he had bored through the door to satisfy his curiosity on such occasions.²³ He now glided gently away towards the house-door. This he cautiously opened, and peered out into the darkness of the night. A group of five or six men, who had come down the street from the town, were standing at a small distance, and he felt rather uneasy at the circumstance. But they presently disappeared into a narrow lane that led along the garden wall to the next street. He kept jingling the fifteen drachmæ in his hand with much satisfaction,²⁴ and then stole lightly but quickly down the street. At the fourth house he stopped and tapped. He was admitted, and not many seconds after, four men came out of the door, accompanied by three slaves and Pægnion.²⁵ One of the men—it was Sotades—purchased two links in a neighbouring shop, and having lighted them,²⁶ advanced with the others towards his house. ‘Shut the doors,’ said he to Pægnion as soon as they had entered; ‘the bird is safe enough now, but unbidden guests might come in.’ They stole noiselessly to the chambers of the women.

Charicles reclined on a couch, which smelt sweetly of roses,²⁷ with the beautiful Melissa in his arms; she was clad in the slightest manner, and she clung closely to him, her arms clasped around his neck. On a sudden the door was dashed open with a tremendous blow, and Sotades

ἥρέμα τὴν θύραν (ἥδη δὲ καὶ ἄλλοτε ἐπεκοιήκεν αὐτὸν) παραγαγὼν τὸν στροφέα παρῆλθον ἀψοφῆτι.

²³ Mart. xi. 45, 6:

puncta, lacrima quae terebrantur aen.

²⁴ Appul. *Metam.* ii. 154.

²⁵ Lysias, *de Cœde Erat.* 27.

²⁶ Lysias, iō.: καὶ δῆδας λαβόντες

δε τοῦ ἔγγυτάρου καπηλεῖου εἰσερχόμεθα. On the use of torches and lamps, see Notes 1 and 5 to Sc. ix.

²⁷ Lucian, *Asin.* 7: τῶν δὲ στρωμάτων βόδα πολλὰ κατεπέκαστο, τὰ μὲν οὔται γυμνά καθ' αὐτὰ τὰ δὲ λελυμένα, τὰ δὲ στεφάνους συμπεπληγμένα. Appul. *Metam.* ii. p. 126.

rushed in with his myrmidons, like one frantic.³⁸ ‘Villain!’ he exclaimed, advancing on the youth, ‘is it thus that you abuse my hospitality? Is it thus you disgrace the house, and seduce the daughter of an honest man?’ The youth had risen up. ‘Seduce your daughter, indeed! why it’s notorious that her charms support your house!’ ‘You lie,’ screamed Sotades. ‘Friends, ye know the blameless reputation of my roof, and I call you to witness, that I have caught this good-for-nothing fellow on this couch, with my daughter in his arms. Seize him, slaves, and bind him.’ Charicles, who was young and powerful, attempted, but in vain, to break through his assailants. The contest was an unequal one, and Sotades, by the help of his slaves, soon mastered and bound him. ‘A sword ho!’ cried he: ‘he shall atone with his life for the stain he would bring upon my house.’ ‘Sotades!’ exclaimed the youth, ‘take care how you commit a crime that will not go unrevenged. I did not wish to stain your house. Your wife has herself received a mina of silver from me for her part in the transaction. But even granted that I have really injured you, what can you gain by killing me? Take a ransom, and let me go free.’ ‘Not I,’ said Sotades: ‘the law kills you by my hand. You have deserved death,’ he continued after a slight pause; ‘but I will have pity on your youth. Give me three thousand drachmæ, and you shall be free.’³⁹ ‘I have not so much by me,’ replied Charicles, ‘nor any

³⁸ The whole description is from Lysias, (*de Cœde Erat.* p. 28) with but little variation: *ἴσσατες δὲ τὴν θύραν τοῦ δωματίου οἱ μὲν πρῶτοι εἰσιώντες ἔτι εἰσόμενοι αὐτὸν κατακείμενον παρὰ τῷ γυναικὶ, οἱ δὲ ὑστεροὶ ἐν τῷ κλινγχυμνῷ ἀστηκότα. ἦγά δὲ, οὐκέπερ, πατέρας καταβάλλω αὐτὸν, καὶ τὸ χεῦρε περιαγαγάνω εἰς τοῦπισθεν καὶ δησας ἡρωτῶν, διὰ τι ὑβρίζει, εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν ἐμήν εἰσιάν; κακέντος ἐδικεῖν μὲν ὁμολόγει, ἡμιτιθλεῖ δὲ*

καὶ ἰκέτευς μὴ αὐτὸν κτεῖναι, ἀλλὰ ἀργύριον πρέξασθαι. ἔγε δέ εἶπον, οὐκέτι οὐκέτι σε ἀποκτενώ, ἀλλ’ δὲ τῆς πόλεως νόμος. This occurred in Athens, but there is no doubt it will hold for Corinth also. See *Excursus on The Women.*

³⁹ This was the sum extorted by Stephanos from Epesnetos; Demosth. in *Near.* 1867.

friends here to help me to make up the sum.⁴⁰ But there are two thousand drachmæ in my valise, which shall be yours.' 'I accept your terms,' said Sotades, 'but only on condition that you quit Corinth by break of day. And you, unworthy daughter,' said he to *Melissa*, who had hid her face in the cushion of the couch, 'may think yourself fortunate, if I do not follow the example of that Athenian, and consign you alive to the tomb, along with the horse of your paramour.'⁴¹

These last words he had pronounced with much pathos:—a peal of shrill laughter answered him from the entrance of the room. It was Ctesiphon and his friends, who had gained the door unobserved. 'Dog⁴² of a pimp,'

⁴⁰ A praiseworthy custom prevailed, not only at Athens, but elsewhere, by which friends considered it their duty to help, to the best of their power, a friend suddenly thrown into pecuniary difficulties. This kind of contribution (*ερανος*) has been most satisfactorily illustrated by Casaubon on Theophr. *Char.* 15; cf. Meier and Schöman, *Att. Proo.*, on the twofold kind of *ερανος*.

⁴¹ *Æschin.* in *Timarch.* p. 175: δοτή ἀνήρ εἰς τὴν πολιτῶν εὐρέων τὴν ξαντοῦ θυγατέρα διεφθαρμένην καὶ τὴν ἡλικίαν οὐ καλὸς διαφυλάξαν μέχρι γάμου, ἐγκαπτοδόμησεν αὐτην μεθ' ἵππου εἰς ἔρημον οἰκίαν, ώφ' οὐ προδήλως ἔμελεν ἀπολεῖσθαι διὰ λαμδὺν συγκαθειργμένη. καὶ έτι νῦν τῆς οἰκίας ταύτης ξστηκε τὸ οἰκόπεδον ἐν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ βαστεῖ, καὶ δὲ τόπος οὗτος καλεῖται 'ταρ' ἵππον καὶ κόρην.' Cf. Herac. Pont. *Poët.* 1.

⁴² As was mentioned in *Gallus*, p. 76, the names of animals, in some respects despicable, were not usual among the ancients as terms of abuse.

Sometimes, however, instances do occur. Κένων is well known: πίθηκος occurs, Demosth. *de Coron.* p. 307; and κέρκαψ, Alciph. *Epist.* i. 28. As *vervex* in Latin so πρόβατον is used in Lucian, *Alex. seu Pseudom.* 15: (ἀνθράκων) οὐδὲν ἐουκότων σιτοφάγοις ἀνδράσιν, ἀλλὰ μόνη τῇ μορφῇ μὴ οὐχὶ πρόβατα εἶναι διαφερόντων· and the proverb in Suidas, προβατίου βίον ζῆν. See also Lucian, *Demon.* 41. So also δύος is used, Plutarch, *Gryll.* 10: Νῦν μὲν οὖς, Γρύλλε, μεταβέβλησαι σὸν, καὶ τὸ πρόβατον λογικὸν ἀποφαίνεις καὶ τὸν δύον; Lucian, *Jup. Trag.* 31: γένητα μὲν εἶναι τοῦτον, ημᾶς δὲ δύοντος κανθηλίους, μὴ Δία, καὶ ήμέρην, τὸς πιστεύοντας αὐτῷ, καὶ δύον αἱ ἀκρίδες τὸν γοῦν ἔχοντας. Diog. Laert. vii. 170; and Lysippus, quoted in Dicæarch. *Stat. Græc.* 10: εἰ μὴ τεθάσαι τὸς Ἀθήνας, στέλεχος εἴ· εἰ δὲ τεθάσαι, μὴ τεθήρευσαι δ', δύος.

Not only the stupidity, but also the laziness of the beast is had regard to. *Aves*, 1327:

πάνυ γάρ βραδὺς τις ἐστιν, ἀσκερ δρειν.
See also Lucian, *Piso.* 34, and Plut. *de*

cried Ctesiphon's host, springing forward, ' how dare you bind a free man, and extort money from him ? ' ' What right have you to question me ? why do you force your way into my house ? ' retorted Sotades sharply, though evidently taken aback. ' The man has dishonoured my house.' Another burst of laughter interrupted him. ' Dishonoured your house, forsooth ! shall I tell you to whom Stephanion belongs for two months by your written contract ? or who, last night, enjoyed Melissa ? ' Meanwhile Glaukos and the rest had entered. ' Tell me, Sotades,' exclaimed one of them, ' which marriage may these daughters of yours be by ? It strikes me, that scarce ten years have elapsed since the notorious *hetæra* Ægidion became your wife, and brought you these girls, who would in vain hunt for their fathers all Greece over.'⁴³ Sotades turned pale, the witnesses whom he had brought with him slipped out, Ctesiphon rushed towards Charicles and loosed the cords with which he was bound. ' You shall pay for this,' shouted Sotades, gnashing his teeth, and striking his hands together in a perfect fury.⁴⁴ ' Congratulate yourself,' replied

Is. et Orr. 31. The word *λίθος* is also applied to simple-minded heavy individuals. So *Nubes*, 1202. When Aristippus was asked what advantage his son would derive from instruction, he answered, *Kαὶ εἰ μηδέν ἀλλο, ἐπ' γὰρ οὐν τῷ θεάτρῳ οὐ καθεδῆσται λίθος ἢ τὸ λίθῳ.* Diog. Laert. ii. 72; Terent. *Heaut.* iv. 7, 3: 'Quid stas, lapis?' And *Eccl. ii. 1, 17*: 'quæ me omnino lapidem, non hominem putas.' Insensibility or apathy is also censured under this term, Lucian, *Dial. Mor.* xii.: 'Οὐ τῆς ἀγριότητος, τὸ δὲ μὴ ἔπικλασθῆναι δακρυούσης, λίθος, οὐκ ἕκθρωπός ἐστι. Of. Dio Chrysos. Or. xxi. p. 506. The epithet σιδηροῦς is used like λίθινος. Lysias in *Theomn.* p. 363: ἀλλ' εἰ μὴ σιδηροῦς ἐστιν, κ.τ.λ. Other terms of abuse are to

be found in Aristophanes, some of them very coarse. This perhaps strikes us more than it would the Greeks, whose ears were accustomed to the phrases in question.

⁴³ This was the case with the reputed daughters of Stephanos. Demosth. in *Neor.* 1867: *καὶ διμολόγει μὲν (δὲ Ἐπανετος) χρῆσθαι τῇ ἀνθρώπῳ, οὐ μέντοι μοιχός γε εἶναι· οὐτέ γὰρ Στεφάνου θυγατέρα αὐτῆς εἶναι, ἀλλὰ Νεαίρας, τὴν δὲ μητέρα αὐτῆς συνειδέναι πλησιάζουσαν αὐτῷ, διηγλωκέναι τε πολλὰ εἰς αὐτὰς, τρέφεις τε, διπότε ἐπιδημήσειε, τὴν οἰκίαν διῆγεν.*

⁴⁴ Lucian, *Soma.* 14: *η δὲ ἀπολειφθεῖσα τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡγανάκτει*

Ctesiphon's host, 'if we, from a regard to your daughters friends, don't bring you before a court of justice. But now have your baggage conveyed to my house, Charicles, and abide with me till your departure.' With this all seven went up to Charicles' room. Sotades and Melissa alone remained behind. ' You stupid, you ! ' said the pimp, ' you forgot the garden-gate.'

καὶ τὰ χεῖρα συνεκρότει, καὶ τὸς | is also a token of joy. See Jacobs on
βοήντας ἀνέποιε. Clapping the hands | Achill. Tat. i. 7.

SCENE THE THIRD.

THE ANCESTRAL ABODE.

THREE days after the events above recorded, the friends landed at the Piræus. Charicles, somewhat ashamed, and out of humour with himself, had willingly listened to Ctesiphon's proposal to go by sea, which was shorter, instead of continuing their journey by land through Megara. A ship, too, chanced to be just weighing anchor, and was ready to convey him thither, slave, horse, and all, for the moderate sum of one drachma; while Ctesiphon, who was unattended and without baggage, had only three oboles to pay.¹

The youth's heart beat, oh how quickly! as he put foot on his native soil, and greeted the well-known spots, associated with so many happy memories of days gone by. Just the same bustling life as formerly; the same throng and pressure of the multitude, streaming towards the great emporium, where merchants from all parts of the world had exposed samples of their wares,² to sell them to travellers from every land. Nowhere could a more tempting assortment be met with, and though elsewhere an article might be sought in vain, yet in this central mart

¹ We learn from Plato, *Gorg.* p. 511, how very low passage-money, *ταῦλον*, was: ἐὰν μὲν ἐξ Αἴγινης δεῦρο σθοργή, οἷμαι δέ δύο διδυλοὺς ἐπράξατο· ἐὰν δὲ ἐξ Αἰγύπτου ἢ ἐκ τοῦ Πέντου, ἐὰν πόμπολν, ταῦτης τῆς μεγάλης εὐρυεστίας, σθόσατα δὲ τὸν δὴ ἔλεγον, καὶ αὐτὸν καὶ παῖδας, καὶ χρήματα καὶ γυναικας, ἀναβιβάσασα εἰς τὸν λιμένα δύο δραχμὰς ἐπράξατο. It rose considerably at a later period, for Lucian mentions four oboles, instead

of two, as the fare from Athens to *Zēgina*. *Navig.* 15: καίτοι πρῶτον καὶ ἐξ Αἴγυπτων . . . οἶσθα δυ ήλικεφ σκαφίδιφ πάντες ἄμα οἱ φίλοι τεττάρων ἕκαστος διδυλῶν διεπλεύσαμεν. See Böckh's *Publ. Econ. of Athens*, p. 118.

² The building where these samples, *δείγματα*, were exposed, was itself called *Δεῖγμα*. See *Excursus on The Markets and Commerces*.

of Grecian commerce all imaginable commodities were assembled, only waiting for a purchaser.³ On this account the harbour became a sort of second town, provided with all that either resident or stranger might require,—taverns, inns, workshops of all sorts, and houses of ill fame,⁴ as well as the benevolent establishment of the physician.⁵ The prospect, too, of making a ready livelihood, no doubt attracted thither plenty of swindlers and sycophants, who even formed organized societies,⁶ ever ready to assist in the dishonest practices of the knavish dealer, or in fleecing the unsuspecting foreigner. Naturally enough, numbers of citizens resorted hither daily, to meet some stranger, or to await the arrival of a friend, or perhaps only for a lounge on the pier or among the shops, and to amuse themselves with the animated scene.⁷

But the pleasure which Charicles felt was alloyed by the painful feeling of finding himself almost a stranger amongst his fellow-citizens. While Ctesiphon repeatedly

³ Isocr. *Paneg.* p. 60: 'Εμπόριον γάρ ἐν μέσῳ τῆς Ἑλλάδος τὸν Πειραιᾶ κατεσκευάσατο, τοσαύτην ἔχονθ' ὑπερβολὴν, δοῦθ' ἀ παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐν παρ' ἐκδστων χαλεπόν ἔστι λαβεῖν, ταῦθ' ἀπαντά παρ' αἰτήσις βάδιον εἶναι πορίσασθαι. Though Corinth was the chief place of transit, yet the Piræus was the most important market for foreign goods.

⁴ At least one of those public establishments mentioned in the Excurse on *The Heteræ* was in the Piræus. Aristoph. *Pax*, 165: ἐν Πειραιῇ παρὰ ταῖς πόρναις. So Suidas: Κεραμεικοί. Βόος τόποις Ἀθηναῖς. ἐν δὲ τῷ ἐπέρφερε οἰστηκευσαν αἱ πόρναι. Cf. Bekker, *Ancod. Gr.* i. p. 275. A third is mentioned, Steph. de *Urb.*: Σκίρες. Εστι καὶ ἔτερον Σκίρον τόπου Ἀττικοῦ . . . ἐν δὲ τῷ τρέκῳ τούτῳ αἱ πόρναι ἐκαθίζονται.

⁵ Æschin. in *Timarch.* 65: ἐκάθητο ἐν Πειραιῇ ἐπὶ τοῦ Εὐθυδίκου λαρπελου.

⁶ Demosth. in *Zenoth.* p. 885. Στοινικραστήρια μοχθηρῶν ἀνθρώπων συνεστηκότων ἐν τῷ Πειραιᾷ. From the context of which passage, compared with in *Pantæn.* 978, it appears that there was a regularly organised band of sharpers, who were in league with one another. Demosth. in *Bœot.* δρόμ. p. 995, also calls it ἀργαστήριον συκοφαντῶν.

⁷ Demosth. in *Lacr.* 932: οὗτοι δὲ πειρεάτουν ἐν τῷ δείγματι τῷ θημετέρῳ, καὶ ἡμεῖς προσιόντες διελεγχόμεθα, κ.τ.λ. Theophr. *Char.* 23: Οἱ δὲ ἀλαζόνες τοιοῦτος τις, οἷος ἐν τῷ Δείγματι ἐστηκὼς διηγεῖσθαι ξένοις, ἡς πολλὰ χρήματα αὐτῷ διστιγχεῖ τῷ θαλάσσῃ.

met with acquaintances, and was more than once tugged by the cloak from behind,⁸ and affectionately greeted, Charicles, who had left the city when a boy, passed through the crowd unnoticed. Still he consoled himself with the hope that old acquaintanceships would speedily be renewed, and fresh ones made as well.

Ctesiphon did not at first go to his lodgings; having met his slave at the place of debarkation, he had dispatched him home to await his arrival. He himself directed his steps to the Lyceion, where he reckoned on meeting a great number of his friends, preparing themselves by gymnastics and the bath for the approaching hour of repast. Charicles accompanied him on his road. The house of his father's friend, to whose good offices he was indebted for his return, and to whom he was now going to pay his respects, abutted, as he understood, on the Itonian gate, near the Olympieion, so that the Phalerian road, which diverged to the right from the Long Walls, was no bad way for him to the city.

How happy he felt at seeing the stream of the Ilissus, sacred to the Muses, which, though not deep, came coursing along, so pure and transparent in its hollow bed! ‘Oh! let us put off our sandals,’ said he to his friend, ‘and lave our feet in the cool water as we walk along the stream.’⁹ I have often done so as a boy, when my pedagogue let me stroll out beyond the Palæstra. Not far from hence is the place where, as the legend goes, Oreithyia was ravished by Boreas; a sweetly pretty spot in sooth, and worthy to have been the play-ground of the royal

* This was the common method of attracting the attention of one with whom a person wished to speak. Plato, *de Repub.* i. p. 327, also speaking of the Piræus: *καὶ μονὸς ἔπισθεν διώσις λαβόμενος τοῦ ἱματίου*, κ.τ.λ. So also *ib.* p. 449: *διὸς Πολέμαρχος... ἀκτελεῖς τὴν χεῖρα καὶ λαβόμενος τοῦ ἱματίου ἔπισθεν αὐτὸς ταῦτα τὰν*

διον. Plaut. *Epid.* i. 1, 1: ‘Quis pro parantem me prehendit pallio?’ And Appul. *Met.* ii. p. 120: ‘a tergo arri pens eum lacinia prehendit.’

* Plato, *Phædr.* p. 229. The value of such pictures is much enhanced by their extreme rarity.

maid.¹⁰ Look where that big platanus yonder rears its leafy head high above its fellows; that was ever my favourite spot. That noble tree with wide-spread arms, and round it the shady bushes of agnus castus, whose blossoms fill the air with fragrant odours; the lovely spring of freshest water that runs in front of the platanus; the cool quivering of the air so peculiar to the place; the summer-song of the cicadæ chanting in innumerable choirs; and above all, the tall luxuriant grass, affording so soft a couch to those who seek repose:—every thing, in short, unites to render the spot the loveliest retreat that can be imagined.'¹¹

'Strange man,' said Ctesiphon; 'why, you speak as if

¹⁰ Plato, *ibid.*

¹¹ We should hardly credit that so-sentimental a picture of this lovely spot belonged to the antique; but these are in fact the very words which Plato puts into the mouth of Socrates; *ibid.* 230: Νὴ τὴν Ἡρα, καλὴ γε ἡ καταγωγη. Ἡ τε γὰρ πλάτανος αὕτη μάλα διμφιλαρφής τε καὶ ὑψηλὴ, τοῦ τε ἄγνου τὸ ὕψος καὶ τὸ σύσκιον πάγκαλον καὶ ὡς ἀκμήν ἔχει τῆς ἄνθης, ὡς ἂν εὐδέστατον παρέχοι τὸν τόπον. Ἡ γε αὐτῷ πρῆγμα χαριεστάτη μπὲ τῆς πλατάνου ῥεῖ μάλα ψυχροῦ θεάτος, ἃς γε τῷ ποδὶ τεκμήρασθαι. υμφῶν τέ τιγων καὶ Ἀχελέου ιερὸν ἀπὸ τῶν κορῶν τε καὶ ἀγαλμάτων ξουκεν εἶγαι. εἰ δὲ αὐτὸν τὸ εἴκνιον τοῦ τόπου ὡς ἀγαπητόν τε καὶ σφόδρα ἡδόν. Θερινὸν τε καὶ λιγυρὸν ἐπηχεῖ τῷ τοττέγων χορῷ. πάντων δὲ κομψότατορ τὸ τῆς πόλεως, διτε ἡρέμα προσάντει ἵκανῃ πέφυκε κατακλινέντι τῇρε κεφαλῇ παγκάλως ἔχειν. No doubt it is true, as Müller (*Handb. d. Archäol.* p. 445) observes, that the Greek mind was not much addicted to the romantic contemplation of nature; and certainly ne-

author of the better age has even attempted to portray a landscape; and this well agrees with the utter neglect of landscape-painting, which was never attempted till a very recent period, and then never rose to mediocrity. The Greeks wanted that deep and warm perception of the charms of inanimate nature which is so universal in our time; and it is clear that Plato's enthusiasm for natural scenery was looked on as strange and uncommon by the ancients. Hence the above passage is frequently alluded to; even by Strabo, ix. 1, 24; and the matter-of-fact Plutarch seems to have not liked it at all. *Amar.* 1: ἀφελε τοῦ λόγου τὸ νῦν ἔχον ἐποποιῶν τε λειμῶνας καὶ σκιάς, καὶ δια κιττοῦ τε καὶ λάκκων διαδρομάς, καὶ δισ καλλα τοιούτων τόπων ἐπιλαβόμενοι γλυ- χούνται τὸν Πλάτανος Ἰλισσὸν καὶ τὸν ἄγνον ἐκείνον, καὶ τὴν ἡρέμα προσάντη πόλιν πεφυκίαν, προθυμότερον ἢ κάλλιον ἐπιγράφεσθαι. Among the few other passages betraying a more genial sense of the delights of nature may be mentioned *Nubes*, 1005, quoted *infra*, note 13; and Sophoc. *OEd. Col.* 16. See also

I were a stranger to whom you must describe the beauties of the place. Do you suppose that all this is not as well known to me as to you, and that I have never set foot beyond the city-walls?' ¹²

'Pardon me,' said the youth. 'My father early accustomed me to derive innocent pleasure from the joys which nature offers: to revel in the spring-tide in the odour of the blossoms, in the silver-dashed leaves of the poplar, in the whispering of the elms and platanus.¹³ The recollection of the blissful hours that I whiled away in such-like joys, and beneath yon platanus, made me forget that my description was unneeded by you. And yet,' he added, 'there are many people, who the live-long year do nothing but jostle about in the throng of human beings, and have no sympathy for all these beauties, or rather, have no notion that they exist.'

Engaged in conversation such as this, they reached the neighbourhood of the Itonian gate, where Charicles parted from his friend, in search of Phorion's house, while Ctesiphon pursued his way to the Gymnasium. They had agreed to meet next morning in the market-place, by the tables of the money-changers, whither Charicles was called by his own pecuniary affairs.

The house of Phorion lay in an out of the way place, not far from the city-wall; its outside looked as gloomy and uninviting as the owner himself was by common

Humboldt's *Cosmos*, Vol. ii. § 1. It is absurd to suppose, as some have done, that Plato was ridiculing the line, Hom. *Il.* ii. 307:

καλὴ ὑπὸ πλατανιστῷ, δθεν ρέεν ἀγλαδν
ζέωρ.

¹² The answer of Phaedros, in Plato. *Ibid.*

¹³ Cf. the Parænesis of the Δίκαιος λόγος. Aristoph. *Nub.* 1005:
ἀλλ' εἰς Ἀκαδημίαν κατών ὑπὸ ταῖς μορῃ
αἰς ἀποθρέψεις,
στεφανωσάμενος καλάμῳ λευκῷ μετὰ σύ-
φρονος ἡλικώτου,
συλλακος δέουν καὶ ἀπραγμοσύνης, καὶ τε
κης φυλλοβολούσης,
ἥρος ἐν ὥρᾳ χαίρων, ὅπταν πλάτανος πτυ-
λάζῃ ψιθυρίζει.

report described to be. Charicles had already learnt from his friend that this man was generally supposed to be very rich, but at the same time inordinately stingy. From the account that had reached him of his moody disposition and eccentricities, he did not look forward to an over friendly reception; still he remembered that Phorion was formerly an intimate friend of his father, and that it was he who had now—if not personally, at all events indirectly, and by a considerable pecuniary sacrifice¹⁴—obtained permission for him to return from exile. And above all, a common friend, in Syracuse, of Phorion and his father, had given him letters containing the strongest recommendations;¹⁵ so that there could not possibly be any one in Athens whom he had such cogent reasons for visiting.

In a shop near the gate stood an aged crone, of whom Charicles enquired if she could show him the house of Phorion.¹⁶ ‘To be sure I can,’ she replied, ‘he lives hard by. D’ye see the windows yonder, overlooking the gate, and the house-door, beside which the two Hermæ stand? That’s his house. But if you are going to visit him as a guest, I would advise you first to look after some supper for yourself, and fodder for your horse.’¹⁷ ‘Why so?’ said

¹⁴ That a free use of the purse was the successful method of procedure in such cases, appears from Xenoph. *de Republ. Athen.* 3, 8: λέγουσι δὲ τινες, ἡν τις ἀργύριον ἔχων προσῆκτρος βουλὴν θῇ δῆμον, χρηματισται. ἐγὼ δὲ τούτοις διμολογήσαμ’ οὐ, ἕπο χρημάτων πολλὰ διαπρότεσθαι Αθήνησο.

¹⁵ Such letters of introduction were not uncommon. We have an instance in the seventh letter of Isocrates, p. 607, which contains such a recommendation. Αἰταρότωρ γάρ δὲ τὰ γράμματα φέρων οἰκεῖας ἡμῖν ἔχει... διὰ δὴ ταῦτα πάντα βουλούμην ὥν σε καλῶς αὐτῷ χρήσασθαι καὶ

συμφερόντως ἀμφοτέροις ἡμῖν, καὶ γενέσθαι φανερὸν, διτὶ μέρος τι καὶ δι’ ἐμὲ γίγνεται τῶν δεδυτῶν αὐτῷ. Cf. Lucian, *Asin.* 1: γράμματα δὲ αὐτῷ ἐκδίζουσιν οἰκοθεν, διστε οἰκῆσαι παρ’ αὐτῷ.

¹⁶ After Appul. *Met.* i. 65.

¹⁷ Lucius gives the same advice, Lucian, *Asin.* 3. It was not thought necessary that the host should provide his stranger-guest with board as well as lodging, though he usually sent him presents of provisions, ξένια. Vitruv. vi. 7, 4: ‘Nam cum fuerint Graeci delicatiiores et fortuna opulentiores hospitibus advenientibus in-

Charicles, not loth perhaps to glean some particulars concerning the character of the man. ‘Isn’t Phorion rich?’ ‘Rich enough, I believe ye,’ said the woman; ‘but not so rich as he is stingy; and besides he’ll hardly admit an Athenian to his house, much less a foreigner. But there are reasons for that.’ ‘And what are they?’ asked Charicles curiously. ‘Because,’ said she, ‘he possesses the Hermes-wand,¹⁸ and is all day seeking for hidden treasures by spells and divination. But it is easy to see from his looks that riches so gotten bring him no good,¹⁹ for, with all his treasures, he leads a wretched life. His children are dead, and he scarcely dares put his head out of doors by day; and at night, they say, he skulks about the house guarding his buried hoard, with his eye on the party-wall that separates his house from the next, for fear of burglary, and is so timorous that the slightest noise frightens him out of his wits, and he even takes the pillars of his house for thieves.’²⁰ ‘But,’ said Charicles, ‘I fancy having heard that Phorion was not once in such ill-odour?’

strebant triclinia, cubicula, cum
penu cellas, primoque die ad coenam
invitabant, postero mittebant pullos,
ova, olera, poma, reliquasque res
agrestes.’ These presents were also
sent by other acquaintances, besides
the host. Appul. *Met.* ii. p. 15.

¹⁸ Manifold miracles were ascribed to the Hermes-wand, a magic rod, whose virtues found acceptance with many. τοῦτ’ ἔστι τὸ τοῦ Ἐρμοῦ ἥβδον· οὐθὲνεis, φησὶν, δύαι, καὶ χρυσοῦν ἔσται. Arrian, *Epict. Diss.* iii. 20. Cf. Cic. *Off.* i. 44.

¹⁹ The belief implied in the proverb, ‘Ill-gotten goods never prosper,’ prevailed also among the ancients. This prohibited wealth included hidden treasure taken up by one not a descendant of the person

who buried it. So Plato, *Leg.* xi. 913: ἀ μὴ κατέθου μὴ ἀνέλῃ. Heliod. *Aethiop.* v. 5: τουτῶν συγκειμένων ἀεδόντο τοῦ σκηλαίου κειμηλίων μὲν ἔλλων πάνη ἐναποκειμένων οὐδενὸς θιγόντες· τὸν γὰρ ἀπὸ σύλων πλοῦτον βέβηλον ἐδοκίμαζον.

²⁰ Lucian, in his humorous piece, *Somnium seu Gallus*, 29, makes Micyllus enter the abode of Simon, a rich miser, by night, when he is sleeplessly guarding his treasures. Simon says, δέδια γοῦν, μή τις ὑπορίξεις τὸν τοῖχον ὑφέληται ταῦτα. . . Δικασαν περίεμι διαναστὰς ἐν κύκλῳ τὴν οἰκίαν· . . τίς οὗτος; δρῶ σέ γε, δο τοιχωρύχε, μὰ Δία· ἐτελὲ κίων γε δν τυγχάνεις, εἴ δέχει. Cf. Molière’s *L’Avare*, Act iv. sc. 7: ‘Qui est-ce? Arrête. Rends-moi mon argent, coquin.—Ah, c’est moi.’

'Stingy he ever was,' rejoined the crone, 'but it is only for about the last five years that he has been as he now is. 'Twas then he bought the house of a burgher, who had to leave the town, and in this, so folks say, he found a great treasure, hidden under a statue of Hermes that stood in the court-yard,²¹ and since then he has never ceased grubbing for new treasures.' These words manifestly disturbed Charicles. Five years! just so long ago had his father's house been sold, and such a statue stood actually in the court. Could Phorion be the possessor of the mansion, and really have become master of the wealth which had perhaps been hidden by some ancestor of the family? He thanked the woman, and hastened to become acquainted with Phorion, who now assumed a much greater importance in his eyes.

The portrait drawn of him by the crone, contained that usual quantum of exaggeration with which the lower orders talk of the faults of those who chance to be in better circumstances than their neighbours. Moreover, Phorion certainly gave cause sufficient for such reports, for though rich, he lived in a house, large enough, it is true, but of excessively shabby exterior; and though he had hundreds of slaves, who worked for him as handycraftsmen, chiefly in the mines, he kept but a single male domestic, who, together with a cross-grained porter, and a solitary maid, completed his household.²² He was never seen abroad but on business, either going to the tables of the money-changers, or into the bazaars of the Piræus, or to the courts of justice. He frequented none of the customary places of amusement and resort, but stopped at home with locked doors, within which visitors could rarely obtain admission.²³ An elderly man, who lived with him,

²¹ Lucian, *Navig.* 20: ἀνορωρέχθω θησαυρὸς ὅπερ δν Ἐρμῆν τὸν λίθων, τοις ἐστιν ἡμῖν ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ, μάζιμοι χίλιαι ἀπισθίουν χρυσοῦν.

²² Lucian, *Asin.* 1, says of Hipparchos, ὅτι μίαν θεράπαιναν τρέφοι.

²³ Taken entirely from Plutarch's sketch of Nicias: οὗτε συνεδείπνει

was his only companion, and generally received the persons who desired speech with Phorion, excuse being made for the master of the house on the plea of pressing engagements, which prevented his appearance.²⁴ This man, according to popular belief, served Phorion as soothsayer at his frequent sacrifices, to direct him where to seek for hidden treasure, or, it might be, only to discover the most advantageous spots for sinking mines.²⁵ But, besides this, he passed for a man of profound learning, to whose care Phorion committed his well-stocked library, and his collection of choice works of art and of curiosities of all sorts; for in such matters he was quite a connoisseur. The library was for those times considerable enough. In it were to be found not only the writings of the most renowned poets from Homer downwards, of whose works there were several copies,²⁶—which, judging from their colour, and their wormeaten state, were of great antiquity—but also the compositions of the philosophers, orators, and historians. Artemidoros, so he was called, had bestowed much pains in obtaining fine and accurate copies, and, if possible, the autograph manuscript of the authors themselves; and he had really succeeded in getting from a frankincense-dealer some comedies of Anaxandrides which the composer, not having obtained the price he demanded, had

τινὶ τῶν πολιτῶν, οὕτε κοινολογίαις, οὕτε συνδιημερεύσεσιν ἐνέθαλλεν ἑωτὸν, οὐδὲ διώτις ἐσχόλαζε ταῖς τοιάνταις διατριβαῖς. . . εἰ δὲ μηδὲν ἐν κοινῷ πράττειν ἔχοι, διστρόσοδος ἦν καὶ δυσέμενκτος, οἰκουρῶν καὶ κατακεκλεισμένος. Nic. 5.

²⁴ Plutarch, *ibid.*: Οἱ δὲ φίλοι τοῖς ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις φοιτῶσιν ἐνετύχανον καὶ παρροῦντο συγγνώμην ἔχειν, ὡς καὶ τότε Νικίου πρὸς δημοσίας χρέας τινὰς καὶ διαχολίας δύτος.

²⁵ See Plutarch, *ibid.* 4. Augury was often employed to discover hid-

den hoards. *Aves*, 598:

τοὺς θησαυρούς τ' αὐτοῖς δεῖξοντα, οὓς ο πρότερος κατέθειτο τὸν ἀργυρίον· οὗτοι γάρ ισασι. λέγουσι δ τοι τάδε πάντες· Οὐδεὶς οἶδεν τὸν θησαυρὸν τὸν ἡμῖν, πλὴν ε τις ἄρ' ὅρνται.

²⁶ Lucian, *adv. Induct.* 7, shows that people were not content with one copy of an author only: ἐπειδὲν τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ τὸν "Ομηρού ἐπρε πολλάκις. See *Excursus on Book selling and Libraries*.

destined for waste-paper.²⁷ Doubtless the good Phorion was occasionally imposed upon, and had some dearly-priced copy palmed off on him as a genuine autograph. Who could say whether those tragedies of Sophocles, this history of Herodotus, were from the authors' own hand; or whether those mysteriously treasured-up strips were the remnants of the condemned writings of Protagoras, saved from the flames;²⁸ and those eight rolls! were they one of the copies which Demosthenes had made of the history of Thucydides, or were they all still in the possession of the rapid orator?

Equally valuable, in its way, was the collection of curious works of art, and of historic *souvenirs*. Among other things were to be seen the tablets of Æschylus, rescued from the unhallowed hands of Dionysios:²⁹ the stick with which Antisthenes was supposed to have menaced old Diogenes, with similar curiosities. Beside these lay marvellous specimens of patience and ingenuity: tiny

²⁷ Chamaeleon, ap. Athen. ix. p. 374: Πικρὸς δὲ ἦν τὸ θέος ('Αναξανδρίθες) ἔποιει τι τοιοῦτον περὶ τὰς κωμῳδίας. Τοῦ γὰρ μὴ νικῆσθαι, λαμβάνων ἔδωκεν εἰς τὸν λιβανωτὸν κατατεμεῖν καὶ οὐ μετεσκεύαζεν διστερὸν τολλοῖ.

²⁸ This was the first instance of the confiscation and public burning of a book, on account of its doubting the existence of the gods. Diog. Laert. ix. 52: καὶ τὰ βιβλία αὐτοῦ κατέκαυσαν ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, ὅποι κήρυκα ἀναβεῖδενειοι παρ' ἕκδοσου τῶν κεκτημένων.

²⁹ Lucian, *adv. Indoot.* 15, relates of Dionysios the younger: Οὗτος τοῖν τυθόμενος, ὡς ἐγγελάται (τραγῳδίαν τοικίσας), τὸ Αἰσχύλου τυξίον, εἰς τὸ ἐκεῖνος ἔγγραφε, αὐτῷ πολλῆ σπουδῆ κτησάμενος αὐτὸν φιτοὶ Ἀνθεοὶ ἵστεσθαι καὶ κάτοχος ἐκ τοῦ τυξίου. So also Neanthos had

obtained by a bribe the putative lyre of Orpheus, preserved in the isle of Lesbos (*ih.* § 13). He also mentions the prices which other relics of the kind had fetched: Καὶ τὸ συι τὸν Ὀρφέα ἢ τὸν Νέανθον λέγω, ὃντος καὶ καθ' ἡμᾶς αὐτοῦς ἐγένετο τις καὶ ἔτι ἀστύν, οἷμαι, ὃς τὸν Ἐπικτήτου λόχον τοῦ Ζευκοῦ κεραμεοῦν ὄντα τρισχιλίων δραχμῶν ἐπρίατο; . . . Χθὲς δὲ καὶ πρόην ἄλλος τις τὴν Πρωτέως τοῦ Κυνικοῦ βακτηρίαν, ἣν καταθέμενος ἤλατο εἰς τὸ πῦρ, ταλάντου κάκενος ἐπρίατο. Doubtless in Lucian's time this *penchont* was more frequent than in Alexander's; but when the Tegeates showed as valuable *κειμήλια* the skin of the Calydonian boar, and the Thebans the bones of Geryon, it may well be conjectured that at an earlier date private persons indulged in such tastes.

little works in ivory, among which was a chariot and four which a fly might cover with its wings; while an ant, the size of life, and a sesame-corn, on which, in golden letters, two lines of Homer were inscribed, attracted particular attention.³⁰ Delicate objects of wax-work appeared to be the owner's especial hobby; for in these the collection was richest; the fruits of numerous kinds, in form and colour closely imitating nature, were wonderful efforts of art.³¹ On things like these Phorion lavished considerable sums, whereas in other respects his mode of life was simple in the extreme, indeed so much so, that he was accounted miserly by those who were not aware how often he por-

³⁰ These μικρά ἔργα of the artists Callicrates and Myrmecides are repeatedly mentioned. See Sillig. *Catal. Artif.* Their precise date is unknown, though they probably flourished toward the end of the Alexandrian era.

³¹ For some account of the ancient wax-work, consult Böttiger's *Sabina*. His error of supposing wax-work chaplets to be alluded to in Martial, has been pointed out in *Gallus*, p. 363. That the art of working in wax (*κηρωκλαστική*, Poli. vi. 165), was extensively practised, is beyond dispute. Thus a Cupid modelled in wax is mentioned by Anacreon (x. 1), and the term *κηρωκλάστης* occurs in Plato, *Timaeus*, p. 74, and *κηροτέχνης* in Anacr. v. 9. Cf. Cic. *Verr.* iv. 13, *fingers e cera*. Fruit, and the like, was often imitated (Diog. Laert. vii. 177), for instance pomegranates (Arrian, *Diss. Epict.* iv. 5), or apples (Athen. vii. p. 264; Lamprid. *Helioq.* 25). But that the art was universal, and indispensable on account of the symbolic festival of Adonis, as Böttiger supposes, will be difficult to prove. He and Corsini are wrong in placing that festival between winter and spring, as they conjecture from Plutarch, *Nic.*

13. The departure of the fleet, there mentioned, did not take place till summer, as appears from Thucyd. vi. 30: θέρους μεσοῦντος ήδε ἡ ἀναγυρὴ ἐγγύετο. And this tallies with Plato, *Phædr.* 276: πότερα σπουδῇ ἦν θέρους εἰς Ἀδάνιδος κῆπους ἀφῶν χαροί. So also Theophr. *Hist. Plant.* vi. 7: ἐν δεσμάρκοις δὲ, διπερ οἱ Ἀδάνιδος κῆποι, στείρεται τοῦ θέρους. The season of the festival being summer, and not the end of winter, the imaginary necessity for the use of wax-fruits entirely disappears, though waxen images of Adonis may have been used. That these were employed seems probable from Plutarch, *supra*: καὶ τροβίκειτο πολλάκις θεῖ τῆς πόλεως εἴδωλα καὶ ταφαὶ περι αὐτὰ. Lastly, the *Xenia* of Martial are groundlessly supposed by Böttiger to have been wax-fruits; if the poet really intended artificial fruits, they were most likely of clay. Cf. Plin. xxxv. 12. 45; and Petron. 68: 'Mirabar, inquam, nisi omnia ista sunt de strunto (*sic*), aut certe de luto: vidi Romæ Saturnalibus ejusmodi conarum imaginem. Cf. Mart. xiv. 182: *Ebrius haec fecit terris, puto, monstra Promethens,*
Saturnalito insit et ipse luto.

tioned the daughters of poor burghers, or remitted the payment of money lent to persons in distress.

Charicles had arrived at the door of the house, and knocked pretty sharply with the copper ring.³² It was

³² Although the house-door was not locked in the day-time, still nobody thought of entering without previously tapping, or otherwise announcing himself, and waiting for permission to enter. Plutarch, *Cimon*, 17: *καὶ γὰρ θύραν κόψαται ἀλλοτρίαν, οὐκ εἰσιέναι πρότερον, ἢ τὸν κύριον κελεῦσαι.* *De Curios.* 3: *Κατοι μὴ κόψαται γε θύραν εἰς οἰκλαν ἀλλοτρίαν οὐ νομίζεται παρελθεῖν.* Xenoph. *Symp.* 1, 11: *Φίλιππος δὲ γελωτοῦσας κρόνας τὴν θύραν εἴπε τῷ ὄπακοστῳ: εἰσιγγεῖλαι δοτις τε εἴη.* The usual method was to tap, except among the Spartans, who called out. Plutarch, *Inst. Lao.* 31: *ἴθος δὲ αὐτοῖς μηδὲ κόπτειν τὰς αὐλεῖους θύρας, ἀλλ' ἔξωθεν βοῶν.* See also Eurip. *Phoen.* 1067; *Iphig.* in *Taur.* 1267; and Plautus, *passim*. The expression for tapping is *κόπτειν*, though the Attic writers, Xenophon for instance, sometimes use *κρούειν*, but hardly *κροτεῖν*, which the grammarians pronounce unattic. The word *ψοφεῖν* was used of the noise made on opening the door to go out. Lucian, *Solsc.* 9: *καὶ εἰ τίς γε νῦν ψοφοίη τὴν θύραν εἰσιάν, ἢ ἐξών κόπτοι, τί φήσομέν σε πεπονθέναι;* The generally received explanation of the two last-mentioned words, and which has been adopted from the old grammarians, namely, that one was used of knocking outside, and the other inside, is very strange, and disagrees with what is known of the construction of the door. So Suidas: *Κόπτω· ἐπὶ τῶν ἔξωθεν τὴν θύραν κρούονταν τὸ κόπτειν λέγεται· ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ίσωθεν ψοφεῖν.* Icarus δὲ διέστοιλε

τοῦτο Μένανδρος ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν ἔξωθεν λέγων κόψω τὴν θύραν, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν ἔσωθεν. ἀλλ' ἐψόφηκε τὴν θύραν τις ἔξιάν.

Of. Helladius, *Chrest.* p. 25. He informs us that the doors anciently opened outwards, and that a person tapped before going out for fear of jostling anyone without: *ἔξωθεν γὰρ αὐτὰς ἀγαπτέοντες ἔνδοθεν ἔξιεσαν. πρότερον δὲ τῇ χειρὶ ψόφον ἐποίουν κρούοντες ἐπὶ τῷ γρῦναι τοὺς ἐπιτῶν θυρῶν καὶ φυλδέασθαι, μὴ τληγεῖς ἐστὰς λαθῆ τὸν θυρῶν ὀθουμένων ἕφνω.* This explanation, like so many others, appears merely to have been invented to explain an obscure phrase. The word seems never used to denote an intentional knocking; thus we either have *ἡ θύρα ψοφεῖ*, or *ψοφεῖ τις ἔξιάν*, or thirdly, *ψοφεῖ τις τὴν θύραν*. Now, as is shown in the Excursus on *The House*, for the door to open outwards, was an exceptional case, and this would invalidate the generality of the explanation of Helladius. Again, the phrase often occurs where an intentional noise would by all means have been avoided; thus when the lover creeps out at night, in Lysias, *de Cade Erat.* p. 20, we read: *ὅτι ἐν ἀκέρη τῇ νυκτὶ ἐψόφει ἡ μέτανοις θύρα καὶ ἡ αὐλεῖος.* So also Helliod. *Aethiop.* i. 17. So that we must conclude that the grammarians laid down this distinction without any immediate knowledge of the matter; so even Plutarch, *Popl.* 20: *τὰς δὲ Ἐλληνικὰς (θύρας) πρότερον οὕτως ἔχειαν ἀπόστας λέγουσιν (ἐκτὸς ἀνοιγομένας), ἀπὸ τῶν καμφοῦσιν λαμβάνοντες, δοτις κόπτουσι καὶ ψοφοῦσι τὰς αὐτῶν θύρας ἔξωθεν οἱ προλένει μέλ-*

some time before the porter came and pushed back the bolt. And even then, he only opened the door a little, and seeing the youth in travelling costume, said grumpily, ‘What d’ye want? He’s engaged.’ With this he again closed the door. Charicles knocked a second time, but the slave, as he secured the fastenings inside, cried out, ‘Don’t you hear? he’s not at liberty.’²³ ‘But, my good man,’ importuned the youth, ‘just tell your master that it is Charicles, the son of Charinos, with letters for him from Syracuse.’ The slave went growling away. At last however he returned, unfastened the door, and said in somewhat more friendly tones, ‘Master will see you.’

Phorion had just reclined, together with Artemidoros, to his frugal meal. He did not rise from the small table, on the entrance of Charicles, but offered his hand and saluted him warmly. The youth presented his credentials, which the other opened, having first carefully scrutinised the seal. ‘You had no need of these recommendations,’ said he, when he had read them. ‘I had hoped to have seen your father again within these walls, but I learnt some days ago that his ashes repose in a foreign soil. His son is however not the less welcome on that account. You must content yourself with temporary quarters here, till you have rendered your father’s house habitable.’ ‘My

λούτες. The reason why κόπτει is always used of the person entering, and ψοφεῖ of the person going out, is, that the first must knock to be let in, while the latter is only audible from the noise incidental to his opening the door to go out. This noise, ψόφος, is even made by those who enter after having knocked. Thus Plato, *Symp.* p. 212: καὶ ἔξαιφρης τὴν αἰλειον θύραν κρουομένην τολὺν ψόφον παρασχεῖν. and Lucian, *Dial. Mer.* xii.: ἔκοψα δὲ οὖν, ἀλλ’ ἔπειρας ἡρέμα τὸν θύραν . . . παρεγγαγὼν τὸν στροφέα παρῆλθον ἀψοφητί. Metal rings were fixed on the door to tap

with, as in Homer, the κορδάναι. They were named βόπτρα, also κόρακες. See Harpoecr. βόπτρον: and Posidippos, quoted by Pollux, x. 22: κόρακις κροτεῖσθαι θύρα. They were also called ἔπισπαστῆρες, or ἔπισπαστρα, because they also served to pull the door to from without. Lucian, *Anor.* 16; Herod. vi. 91. In Plutarch’s time they appear to have become unusual. *De Curios.* 2: ἀλλὰ νῦν μέν εἰσι θυρωροί, πάλαι δὲ βόπτρα κρουόμενα πρὸς τὰς θύρας ἀσθησις παρεῖχεν.

* Plato, *Protag.* p. 314.

father's house ?' said the youth, astonished. ' You suppose it is sold, don't you ?' replied Phorion. ' Quite right; and the precipitation of the banker, whom your father in the haste of his flight, charged with the sale, nearly prevented me from preserving for you the home of your fathers, and the shrine of your household gods.³⁴ I heard, only just in time, that it was advertised for sale. I bought it; it has been uninhabited ever since; and I will restore it to you to-morrow, if you do not think the forty minæ it cost me too high a price.'

Charicles was overwhelmed with surprise and delight. ' Was this the language of such a man as Ctesiphon and the woman had described ? A suspicion certainly did flash across his mind, that he had purchased it for the sake of the treasure; but if Phorion's intentions were really dishonest, what could hinder him from continuing in possession of the mansion, which was perhaps of double the value mentioned ? He therefore thanked the old man with warmth, and expressed his willingness to repay the forty minæ next day.

' Let my slave now conduct you to your apartment,' said Phorion, ' and thence into the bath, that you may come back and share our homely fare.'

The apartment destined for the guest was in a smaller house abutting on the main building, with an entrance through the party-wall, and consequently, it afforded the convenience of retirement and quiet, without fear of interruption. Charicles, however, only purposed to stay here till his own house could be made ready for his reception. With earliest morn he sprang from his couch, impatient beyond measure to see once more the dear scenes of his happy childhood. Phorion had expressed a wish to accompany him. Charicles during the evening became more and more convinced that though the man's character was full of eccentricities, it in no way justified the unwarrant-

³⁴ See *Excursus on The Grecian House*.

able reports in circulation about him. Still he was unable to rid himself entirely of his suspicions about the treasure. While conversing about his father's house, he could not suppress a query concerning the statue of Hermes : Phorion responded with ill-concealed confusion, and a smile flitted across the solemn lips of Artemidoros. Was it possible that the fellow was content with his rich booty, and now intended playing the magnanimous ? He was still sunk in cogitations like these, when his host's servant brought him bread and wine for breakfast, and announced that his master was ready to go out. Just dipping a few slices of bread into the wine,³⁵ Charicles hurried away with Manes to join Phorion, who was already on the threshold, and behind him a slave, bearing a sealed casket.³⁶ There was something mysterious about the man to-day, he spoke in monosyllables, and kept looking round at the slave, as if fearing to lose him.

It was still very early, but the streets were already full of busy passengers ;—men, who wished to catch their friends at home, before they went out³⁷—boys, who were on their way to school or the gymnasium, attended by their pedagogues—women and female slaves, who were up betimes to fetch water from the Enneacrynos³⁸—country-folks bringing their productions to market³⁹—chapmen of

³⁵ This was the usual first breakfast, taken directly after rising, called ἀκράτισμα. See *Excursus on The Meals*.

³⁶ The slave in attendance carried the money his master required. So Theophr. *Char.* 23, where the braggart, who pretends he wants to buy a carpet for two talents, scolds his slave for not having brought the money.

³⁷ Such visits were made in the earliest hours of the morning. Xenoph. *Econ.* 11, 14: Ἐγὼ τοίνυν ἀνθρακαῖ μὲν ἐξ εὐηγγελίου εἴθισμαι,

ἥνικα οὐτι ἔνδον καταλαμβάνομι, εἰ τινὰ δεύμενος ἰθέων τυγχάνοιμι. See also Plato, *Protag.* 311, where Hippocrates calls Socrates before day-break, in order to pay Protagoras a visit: μῆτρα, οὐ γυναῖκε, ἐκεῖσε ἵωμεν. πρωΐ γάρ οὐτων· ἀλλὰ δεῦρο ἔξαναστάμενοι εἰς τὴν αὐλὴν, καὶ περιβόητες αὐτοῦ διατρίψωμεν, ξεις ἀν φῶς γένηται· εἴτε ἵωμεν.

³⁸ Aristoph. *Lys.* 327. See *Excursus on The Women*.

³⁹ Plutarch, *Arat.* 8. See *Excursus on The Markets and Commerce*.

all descriptions, preparing for the avocations of the day. In short, all was life and bustle the moment day broke.

The two now rounded a corner of the Tripod-street, and in a few moments Charicles stood before the well-known house, and greeted the tutelar deities who guarded the entrance. The agyieus, formed in the antique fashion, like a cone, stood still unscathed; the laurel, spreading its branches around, was also there, healthy and green as of yore, and *vis-à-vis* was the head of a Hermes, decked by some passer-by with a chaplet and ribands, and which seemed to cast a benign look of welcome on the exile returned. Phorion, with his three-toothed key,⁴⁰ opened the door, whose creaking hinges told plainly that they were unaccustomed to revolve. Charicles strode with a sad kind of joy into the hall of the deserted mansion. The cell of the porter was empty; rusty lay the chain of the watchful dog; in the colonnades round the court, and in the open porticos of the andronitis, swallows had built their nests, and busy spiders wove their gossamer meshes about the capitals of the pillars. Green moss had begun to cover the passage-floors, and the vacant space was overgrown with rank grass. Here stood the statue of the god, who was reported to have guarded the hidden treasures; but the pedestal, which supported it, seemed to the youth altered. Formerly, he thought, it sank a little deeper into the ground on one side, but now it appeared to stand level. He went nearer, to convince himself of the fact; a change had evidently been made, for the red veins in the stone which used to face the entrance were now on the opposite side.

Phorion had marked his astonishment, and apparently guessed what thoughts were passing in his bosom. With friendly earnestness he drew nigh and grasped the youth's hand.⁴¹ 'Have you too, perchance, heard the report, that

⁴⁰ See *Gallus*, p. 283: *clavis Laco-nica.*

⁴¹ Seizing the hand was considered, even in Homer's time, as a token of great friendship and familiarity: *Il. v.*

the god kept watch over hoards concealed beneath his feet?' Charicles replied by an embarrassed silence. 'The report did not lie,' continued Phorion. 'When I purchased this mansion, hoping to restore it to your father at sometime or other, I perceived that the base of the statue was leaning to one side, and its fall was imminent. I caused it to be removed, and discovered underneath a pot containing two thousand staters of the purest gold. Thus,' said he, as he took the heavy casket from the slave, 'thus I restore thee the sum, which some forefather of thy family buried, in the hope, no doubt, that it would be found by some one of his descendants.'

Surprise and shame prevented Charicles from replying. 'Full well I know,' proceeded Phorion, 'what's the talk of the town; but heaven forefend that I should put finger on moneys that never belonged to ancestor of mine. Never will I pray the gods to disclose to me such treasures, nor will I have aught to do with the soothsayers, who would advise me to take up what has been entrusted to the lap of earth; for could the riches so gained ever compare in worth with the cheerful consciousness of integrity, and of nobility of soul? Could I prize wealth before the peace of mind resulting from honesty?'⁴² 'Excellent man!' exclaimed Charicles, tears of emotion standing in his eyes, 'how like a deity do you appear to me! You recall me to my native land, you install me in my paternal abode, which I had given up for lost, and deliver to me faith-

Ἴρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ. Cf. Antiph. *de Charent.* p. 785. It was a *captatio benevolentia*, as *pressare* was with the Romans. Xenoph. *de Repub. Athen.* i. 18: *καὶ ἀντιβολῆσαι ἀναγκάζεται* *ἐν τοῖς δικαιοτηρίοις καὶ εἰσιόντος* *τοῦ ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι τῆς χειρός.*

⁴² A translation of the beautiful passage in Plato, *Leg.* xi. 918. So, 'What should it profit a man though he gain the whole world and lose his

own soul?' The above is not the only passage in a profane writer, breathing forth ideas of morality, which are often thought peculiar to Christianity. Cf. Plaut. *Trin.* i. 2, and v. 2, 4.

Si quid amicum erga bene feci, aut consului fideliter,
Non videor meruisse laudem: culpa caruisse arbitror.
Nam beneficium, homini quod datur proximum, pro suo sumperit:
Quod datum utendum est, id repetandi sopia est, quando vellis.

fully the riches that were hidden in the darkness of the earth.' 'May the gods grant you to inhabit the house with more luck than your father!' said the old man. 'Now go and look about you, and give orders for its restoration. Should you want my council or help, come to me; but not a word of what has passed between us.' Thus saying, he squeezed the youth's hand, and withdrew with the slave.

Charicles stood for a long time, as if in a dream, before the image of the god, at whose feet he had deposited the sealed casket: full of admiration of the noble-minded man, and of shame for his own suspicions, and on the other hand full of joy, at having not only recovered his father's mansion, but also increased his property so materially. At last he awoke from his reverie, and commenced a survey of the house. Passing through the middle door, he entered the apartments of the women. Here was his mother's parlour; there the saloon, where by the light of the lamps he had played, amidst the circle of females, at the feet of his nurse, or had listened to her tales. Deep melancholy seized him, at the desolation that reigned around, and at finding himself alone in the spacious chambers. He determined to purchase some slaves, and other necessary appliances, without loss of time. Moreover it was now time to go to the market, to find Ctesiphon, and the banker to whom he was recommended; he therefore gave the casket of gold to Manes, and bid him follow him.

SCENE THE FOURTH.

THE TRAPEZITÆ.

THE market-place was filling fast when Charicles entered it. Traders had set up their wattled stalls all over it, with their goods exposed on tables and benches. Here the female bakers had piled up their round-shaped loaves and cakes, and were pursuing with a torrent of scolding and abuse the unlucky wight who happened, in passing by, to upset one of their pyramids.¹ There simmered the kettles of the women, who sold boiled peas and other vegetables;² in the crockery-market, hard by, the pot-men were descanting on the goodness of their wares. A little way off, in the myrtle-market, chaplets and fillets were to be sold, and many a comely flower-weaver received orders for garlands, to be delivered by her in the evening.³ All the wants of the day, from barley-groats up to the choicest fish, from garlick to the incense of the gods; clear pure oil, and the most exquisite ointments; fresh-made cheese, and the sweet honey of the bees of Hydmettus; cooks ready to be hired; slaves, male and female,

¹ Philocleon when drunk offends in this manner, though he gets out of the scrape pretty easily. Aristoph. *Vesp.* 1389. These ladies, however, had, on occasion, a perfect Billingsgate vocabulary at command. *Ranæ*, 857: λοιδορεῖσθαι δοτερ ἀρτοπόλιδας.

² As at Rome inferior articles of diet, as *tepidum cicer*, *tomacula*, &c. were sold hot to the lower classes (*Gallus*, p. 465, &c.), so it was also at Athens. See *Lysist.* 560, where Phylarchos buys λέκιθου, pease-porridge, παρὸ γράβ. See *Excursus on The Markets and Commerce*. The nau-

sage-dealers also sat in the market. *Eguit.* 1246.

³ Chaplets were either sold ready-made, in the market, or orders were given forthem there, for the *symposia*. Plutarch, *Arat.* 6: καὶ μετὰ μικρὸν ἔωράτο τῶν οἰκετῶν αὐτοῦ δὲ ἀγορᾶς δὲ μὲν στεφάνους φέρων, δὲ λαμπτάδας ἀνοικμένος, δὲ τύis εἰθισμένοις παρὰ τόποις ψάλλειν καὶ αἴλειν γυναιῶν διαλεγμένος. See Aristoph. *Thesmophr.* 458; and *Anthol. Pal.* v.:

Ἐν τὰ ὥδα, βοδεσσαν ἔχεις χάρις· ἀλλὰ τι πελεῖς;
σαστὴν δὲ τὰ ὥδα, ηδὲ συνεργίτερα

to be sold,—each and all were to be found at their customary stands. There were others, who went about crying their wares, while every now and then a public crier crossed the ground, announcing with stentorian voice the arrival of some goods to be sold, or the sale of a house, or perhaps a reward for the apprehension of a robber or a runaway slave.⁴ Slaves of both sexes, as well as free-men, kept walking up and down, bargaining, and inspecting the stalls, in search of their daily requirements. Some too lingered, longer than seemed necessary, near a pretty shop-woman; or approached some fruiterer's basket, and commenced a friendly chat, under cover of which, while some person was buying, or having a drachma changed, they would pilfer the fruit.⁵

The fish-market bell was just ringing as a signal that the hour of business had arrived, and forthwith all streamed in that direction, to lose no time in completing this all-important purchase. The way to the money-changers led Charicles directly across this part of the market. And it was truly amusing to behold how the eager buyers tried all their arts of persuasion, to move the hard-hearted dealers, who stuck doggedly to their prices. ‘What’s the price of these two pike, if I take the pair?’ asked a greedy *gourmand* in his hearing. ‘Ten oboles,’ answered the fishmonger, scarce deigning to look up. ‘That’s too much,’ said the other. ‘You’ll let me have them for eight, I’m sure?’ ‘Yes, one of them,’ was the reply. ‘Nonsense,’ said the would-be purchaser; ‘come, here are eight oboles.’ ‘I told you the price, sir; and if you don’t like it, you can go elsewhere,’⁶ said the

⁴ On the public criers, see note 4,
Sc. xi.

gets change for a drachma in the fish-market; Aristoph. *Vesp.* 788:

... δραχήν μετ’ ἀμοῦ πρότην λαβὼν
ἀλθὼν διακερμάτεσσιν τὸν ιχθύσιν.

⁵ Theophr. *Char.* 11: πληθυσθ-
ητος τῆς ἀγορᾶς προσελθὼν πρὸς τὰ
κάρυα, ἢ τὰ μύρτα, ἢ τὰ ἄκροδρυα,
ἴστηκας τραγηματίζεσθαι διὰ τῷ
πωλοῦντι προσλαλῶν. So Lycurgus

gets change for a drachma in the fish-market; Aristoph. *Vesp.* 788:

... δραχήν μετ’ ἀμοῦ πρότην λαβὼν
ἀλθὼν διακερμάτεσσιν τὸν ιχθύσιν.

⁶ After Alexis, ap. Athen. vi. p. 224. The passage is quoted in the Excursus on *The Markets and Commercium*.

inexorable dealer, with the most perfect nonchalance. Such scenes as this were of frequent occurrence; and Charicles would have liked to witness more of them, but that Manes was with him, bearing the important casket.

In the arcade occupied by the *trapezitæ*, he encountered Ctesiphon, walking to and fro, and waiting for him. How delighted he would have been to communicate his good fortune to his friend, but the strange old man had straitly charged him not to mention it. Of course, the fact of his having repurchased his paternal abode could not be kept secret; moreover, he felt it incumbent on him to undeceive Ctesiphon, who shared in the common opinion with regard to Phorion. ‘It is incomprehensible,’ he remarked, in conclusion, ‘how a person, who is uprightness and magnanimity itself, could ever have obtained the reputation of being a miser and usurer.’

‘So goes the world,’ said Ctesiphon. ‘The many judge by external appearances, and thus the rogues are accounted patterns of virtue, whilst the motives of the upright man are misconstrued. When you met me, I was just indulging in a somewhat similar contemplation. Look yonder, under the portico, at that vinegar-faced man⁷ with a long beard, who goes sneaking along by the wall, unshod, aping the Spartan fashion with his sorry cloak,⁸ and seeming not to notice the bustle around him.

⁷ Βλέπειν νάπι, κάρδαμα, or δρίγανον, said of sour-looking persons. *Equites*, 631:

κάβλεψε νάπι καὶ τὰ μέτωπ’ ἀνίστησε.

It is said also of an earnest and solemn aspect. Eustath. *ad Iliad. xvi.* 200: ἐπὶ τούτων δὲ παρενεχόντες ἄλλοι· ἔγραψαν ἐπὶ τοιούτων ἀνδρῶν εὐτελέστερον τὸ βλέπειν αὐτοὺς νάπι, η δρίγανον, ηγουν δριμεῖς εἶναι. *Vesp. 453:*

... ἵν’ εἰδηθεὶς οἶον ἔστιν ἀνδρῶν τρόπος
ἰδεῦθεν καὶ δικαίων καὶ βλεπόντων κάρδαμα.

When Athens, after the Pelopon-

nesian war, grew more effeminate and luxurious, certain persons affected to imitate the simplicity of Spartan manners and costume, in contradistinction to Athenian habits; this was called λακωνίζειν, and the men λακωνισταί. But like the imitators of Wallenstein, in Schiller’s drama, they confined themselves solely to externals. Plato, *Protag. p. 342*: καὶ οἱ μὲν ἄτα τε κατάγνυνται μιμούμενοι αὐτοὺς, καὶ ἴμυνται περιειλίττοτα, καὶ φιλογυμναστοῦσι, καὶ Βραχεῖας ἀναβολὰς φοροῦσι, δις δὴ τούτοις κρατοῦντας μῆτες Ἑλλήνων τοὺς λακεδαιμονίους.

Would not any one take him for a model of manly earnestness, and pristine simplicity? Yet, when he meets his associates by night in their haunt, I assure you that there is no possible abomination in which they do not indulge.⁹ Generally, indeed,' he continued, 'any one who wishes to know mankind will find it very instructive to walk up and down here, and make his observations. Look at that man advancing towards us, followed by three slaves. He looks proudly straight before him on the ground, to escape saluting any one; his robe reaches to his very ankles, and more than one ring adorns his fingers; he talks loudly with his slaves of silver goblets, drinking horns, and bowls, so that the passers-by may hear, and puffs himself out, till the city seems almost too small for him.¹⁰ Now, who do you think he is? A fellow of the meanest extraction, who has lately emerged from extreme indigence to great riches, and is now seen nowhere but in the arcade of the trapezitæ. Not contented with his name, he has lengthened it by two syllables, and instead of Simon, calls himself Simonides,¹¹

Plutarch, *Phoc.* 10: Ἡν δέ τις Ἀρχιβιδόης, ἐπικαλούμενος Λαικωνιστῆς, πάγωντες τε καθειμένος ὑπερφυῆ μεγέθει καὶ τρίβανα φορῶν δεῖ καὶ σκυθρωπάζων. Cf. Demosth. in *Con.* p. 1267

⁹ Demosth. *ibid.*: ἐπειδὴν δὲ συλλεγῶσι καὶ μετ' ἀλλήλων γένωνται, κακῶν καὶ αἰσχρῶν οὐδὲν ἀλλείτουσι.

¹⁰ The sketches here given derive their sole value from being literally taken from the Greek classic authors. It is interesting to notice such similarity between a Greek ὑπερηφανεῖς ἐπίθεος and νεβλούτος, and an upstart *parvenu* of the present day. The purse-proud inflation of these fellows, who are well characterised by Suidas under the proverb γενναῖοι ἐκ βαλαντίου, is graphically pourtrayed by other writers also. Demosth. in *Mid.* p. 565: καὶ τριῶν ἀκολούθους ἦ-έτταρας αὐτὸς ἔχων διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς

σοβεῖ, κυμβία καὶ ρυτὰ καὶ φίλας δνομέων οὔτες, ὥστε τοὺς παριόντας ἀκούειν. And again, *ibid.* p. 579: ἡ πόλις αὐτὸν οὐ χωρεῖ. And Theophr. *Char.* 24: (ὑπερηφάνου) ἐν ταῖς δδοῖς πορεύμενος μὴ λαλεῖν τοῖς ἐντυγχάνοντοι κάτω κεκυφώς. Cf. *De Falsa Leg.* 442; *Adv. Panτoν.* 981; Aristoph. *Ecol* 631, and *Nub* 362. The instance in the text is from Lucian, *Somn. s. Gall.* 14. Cf. idem, *Quom. Hist. consorib.* 20: ἐοκαστιν οἰκέτηρ νεοπλούτῳ, ἕρτι τοῦ δεσπότου κληρονομήσαντι, ὃς οὐδὲ τὴν ἀσθῆτα οἴδει ὡς χρὴ περιβάλλεσθαι. οὐδὲ δειπνήσαι κατὰ νόμον, κ.τ.λ. Most likely Plato had a real instance in view, when he mentions the slave grown rich, who wishes to marry his master's daughter. *De Repub.* vi. p. 495.

¹¹ Lucian, *Somn. s. Gall.* 14. The description of Simon suddenly ad-

just as if this made him a different man. Not long ago I saw him in sordid garments, carrying home somebody's marketing, for a trifling consideration; at present, he would be vastly indignant, if a badly dressed person presumed to address him.¹² Just cast your eyes to the right, on the haggard man in the fish-market, with black matted hair, who sidles about, not buying anything himself, but watching everybody else; he is a most dangerous sycophant and glides about the market like a scorpion, with his venomous sting all ready, spying out whom he may surprise with misfortune and ruin, and from whom he can most easily extort money, by threatening him with an action dangerous in its consequences. You won't see him speak or associate with any one, but, as the painters encompass the shades of the wicked in Hades with the terrific phantoms of cursing and slander, of envy, discord, and strife, so also are his attendants. It is the very bane of our city, that it cherishes and protects this poisonous brood, and uses them as informers, so that even the honest man must flatter and court them, in order to be safe from their machinations.¹³

vanced to wealth: ἔνταγχος γοῦν ἐγὼ μὲν ἰδὼν προσιόντα, Χαῖρε, ἔφη, οὐ Σίμων. ὁ δὲ ἀγανακτήσας, Εἴπατε, ἔφη, τῷ πτωχῷ, μὴ κατασμικρύνειν μου τούνουα· οὐ γάρ Σίμων, ἀλλὰ Σιμωνίδης δυνομέσθομαι.

¹² The line of demarcation between the different classes of society, was by no means so distinctly drawn among the Greeks, as it is in our days. Mechanics were to be seen in company with persons of higher station. Lysias, *de Inval.* 743, and the fragment of Plutarch, *de Anim.*: 'Ο δὲ Νικανδᾶς ἦν εἰκοτόβοος, ἀλλως δὲ τῶν ἐν ταλαιστραῖς γεγονότων καὶ τολλοῖς τυλήθης καὶ γνώριμος. Some, however, were foolish enough to be ashamed of knowing an inferior, and

the poor man perhaps did not like to come near his betters, when in his shabby habiliments. Lucian, *Somn. seu Gall.* Ω: καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν προσεπὼν αὐτὸν, δοκερεῖ εἰάθειν, δεσπότην ἀπηλλαγτέμην, ὃς μὴ κατασχήναμι αὐτὸν, ἀντικενιχρῷ τῷ τρίβωνι συμπαρομαρτῶν.

¹³ The description of the sycophant is from Demosth. in *Aristog.* p. 786: πορεύεται διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, δοκερεῖ δρις ἡ σκορπίος, ἡρκάει τὸ κέντρον, φτταν δεῦρο κάκεστε, σκοτώει τίγι ξυμφοράν, ἡ βλασφημίαν, κακόύ τι προστριψάμενος καὶ καταστήσας εἰς φόβον ἀργύριον πράξεις· οὐδὲ προσφειτῇ πρᾶξι τι τεθεῖται τῶν ἀντικενιχρῶν τούτων . . . μεθ' ἄλλῃ δὲ λαγητ-

'It is no doubt a great reproach to Athens,' said Charicles; 'but do you know what is more strange to my eye than all the persons you have pointed out? Those striplings there, lounging about among the unguent-girls. Only look how coxcombically and affectedly they strut about, as loose as if their necks were broken; how they sprawl out their hands for the purpose of gently titillating their heads with the tips of their fingers, or of carefully arranging their hair, the blackness of which was most likely purchased in the market here. To me, nothing is more nauseous than a young man with such a woman's

φοι τούς ἀσεβεῖς γράφουσιν ἐν "Αἰδου,
μετὰ τούτων, μετ' ἄρας καὶ βλασ-
φημίας, καὶ φθόνου, καὶ στάσεως,
καὶ νείκους περιέρχεται. This fearful nuisance of sycophancy, (on the etymology of the word, see Plut. Sol. 24, and Athen. iii. p. 74,) inseparable as it was from a democracy like that of Athens demands a few words here. The Athenians coincided with Cicern's opinion respecting Rome (*pro Rosc. Amor.* 20): 'Accusatores multos esse in civitate utile est, ut metu contineatur audacia.' The state desired to have them, and rewarded their services, at least indirectly. Consequently there were persons who ostensibly obtained a livelihood as hired informers, but whose chief gains were derived from the hush-money they extorted. Demosth. in *Near.* 1359: *οὐ γάρ τα θῆ*
βήτωρ, ἀλλ' ἔτι συκοφάντης τῶν
ταραβούοντων παρὰ τὸ βῆμα καὶ
γραφομένων μισθοῦ καὶ φουνδυτῶν
καὶ ἐπιγραφομένων ταῖς ἀλλοτρίαις
γυνάμαις, κ.τ.λ., and *ib.* p. 1868: *οὐ*
γάρ θη αὐτῷ ἀλλη προσοδος, δ τι
μὴ συκοφαντήσας τι λάβοι. If their charge was proved to be calumnious they were liable to punishment, but the trade of *συκοφάντεων μισθοῦ* was, at least in later times, hardly forbidden by law. Isocr. *de Perf.* 497:

ὑμεῖς δὲ τυσαῦτον ἀπέχετε τοῦ κολαζεῖν
αὐτούς, ὅπετε τούτοις χρῆθε καὶ
κατηγύρωις καὶ νομοθέταις περὶ τῶν
ἄλλων. The indulgence granted to this nefarious brood is quite in keeping with *Æschin.* in *Timarch.* 45, where, among other rights of which the ἡταρηκὰς was deprived, is mentioned *μηδὲ συκοφαντεῖται μισθωθεῖς.* This is not, as some suppose, a mere malicious extension of the law, by *Æschines.* Naturally enough, the rich and distinguished were most exposed to the chicanery of these people, and many a one was compelled to purchase their forbearance, in order to avoid being the victim of their accusations; for however groundless might be the charge, the issue was always doubtful. Xenoph. *Symp.* 4, 30: *Ἐγὼ τοινυν ἐν τῇδε τῇ πόλει δέ*
μὲν τλούσως ἦν πρώτον μὲν ἐφοβού-
μην, μὴ τίς μου τὴν οἰκίαν διορέξεις
καὶ τὰ χρήματα λάβοι καὶ αὐτὸν τι
τε κακὸν ἐργάσωτο· ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ
τοὺς συκοφάντας θεράπευον, εἰδὼς,
ὅτι ταθεῖν μᾶλλον κακῶς ἰκανὸς εἴη
ἡ ποιῆσαι ἁκείνους. See *Memor.* ii. 9, where Crito, by Socrates' advice, takes a sycophant into his pay to counteract another who was badgering him. Cf. Aristoph. *Acharn.* 817; *Equit.* 260.

face, and delicate voice, and all reeking with perfume, and holding in his hand, ten to one, a bouquet or odoriferous fruit.¹⁴ What an utter difference there is between life, as here seen in the forum, and the description my father gave me of it as taken from his younger years, when such mere boys, as those yonder, avoided the market-place entirely, or, if their path obliged them to go that way, hurried across it with shame and blushes.¹⁵

'Those days are long gone by,' said Ctesiphon: 'we are young men too, and, notwithstanding, we are here in the market-place.'

'Yes, but not without pressing reasons,' retorted Chariiles; 'and you remind me just in time, that I have to call on Diotimos and Lycon, the trapezitæ. I wish you would accompany me. My business is of such a nature that it cannot be transacted without witnesses;¹⁶ you are more experienced than I, so your counsel may stand me in good stead. These money-changers are not always the most honest people imaginable, being apt to lead the inexperienced by the nose,¹⁷ with their promises and subterfuges.' Ctesiphon willingly acceded to his friend's request.

¹⁴ The main features of this picture of Attic dandyism are from Lucian, *Rhet. præc.* 11: τέγκαλον κυδρα, διασεσαλευμένον τὸ βάδισμα, ἐπικεκλασμένον τὸν αὐχένα, γυναικεῖον τὸ βλέμμα, μελιχρόν τὸ φόρημα, μέρων ἀποκυνέοντα, τῷ διακόλῳ ξιφῷ τὴν κεφαλὴν κυδώναν. But as early as the time of Aristophanes, such coxcombs figured in the market:

τὰ μειράκια ταῦτα λέγει, τὰν τῷ μύρῳ
& στωμαλεῖται τοιαδὲ καθῆμενα κ.τ.λ.
Equisit. 1372; and again, *Vesp.* 687:
ἴτας εἰσελθὼν μειράκιον σοι κατάτυγος,
Χαρίσου νίδε,
Ἄδη διαβάς, διακινηθεὶς τῷ σέμματι καὶ τρυφερανθεῖς.

That it was by no means uncommon to carry flowers or fruits in the hand,

is clear from Athen. xii. p. 553: διὰ τὶ μετὰ χεῖρας ἔνθη καὶ μῆλα καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα φέρομεν;

¹⁵ See *Excursus on Education.*

¹⁶ Generally, no witnesses were present at the transactions at the bankers' tables: τὰ μὲν γὰρ συμβόλαια τὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἐκ τοῦ τραπέζας ἄνευ μαρτύρων γίγνεται. Isocr. *Traps.* p. 515. This was not because such a security was looked upon as useless, but because it might produce more harm than good, from letting others into the secret of the business transacted.

¹⁷ This homely phrase would not

The trapezitæ, at whose hands Charicles had to receive the greatest part of his patrimony, were very different individuals. Diotimos, a man now advanced in years, bore, universally, a reputation for the highest integrity. Not only had he been Charinos' banker, but also his friend and confidant. When the latter, through dread of the accusation, resolved on leaving Athens, he charged his trusty and well-approved banker with the sale of his house, his slaves, and chattels, and at the same time commissioned him to call in all his moneys out at interest.¹⁸ No inconsiderable amount must still be in his hands, and Charicles now went to ask for it.

Diotimos was just engaged in paying a sum of money to a man, apparently a foreigner. Upon the table, from which he swept up the coin, after having found it right, lay a slip of paper, being his bond for the amount. ‘You have received from me the sum, in ready cash, and all correct,’ said the banker; ‘and you leave nothing for it but a small piece of paper, that perhaps cost you two chalcûs. But remember that the law is on my side, and will defend my right.’¹⁹ The man assverated his wish to fulfil all the terms of the contract, and then departed. Diotimos then reached his ledger, wrote a few words in it, deposited the paper in a box containing several others, and then turned

have been introduced, had it not been a Greek proverb. ‘Πινᾶς, in a fragment of Menander is, perhaps, not from βίς, but from βίη, a file (so in Latin, *deruncinare*); though the old grammarians derive it from the first. Cf. a fragment of Pherecrates, ap. Clem. Alex. *Strom.* vii. p. 847. But the phrase, βινδς ἄλκειν occurs frequently in Lucian, *Deor. Dial.* vi. 8; *Hermot.* 78: καὶ διὰ τοῦτο εἴλκειν ὅμις τῆς βινδς: and *Philops.* 23, ἀπὸ βινδς ἄλκειν also occurs.

Leocrates was in a similar

plight when he fled to Megara. Lycurg. in Leocr. p. 152: καὶ δεηθεὶς τοῖς κηδεστοῦ πρίασθαι ταφὴν αὐτοῦ τὰν δράπαστα καὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἀποδέσθαι ταλάρου· ἐπὶ τούτοις προσέταξε τοῖς τε χρήσταις ἀποδοῦναι τὰ διφειλόμενα καὶ τοὺς ἀράνους διερεγκεῖν, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν αὐτῷ ἀποδοῦναι.

¹⁸ After Demosth. in Dionysod. 1283: λαβὼν γὰρ ἀργυρίον φανερὸν καὶ δμολογούμενον, ἐν γραμματίδια δυοῖν χαλκοῖν ἑωνημενφ καὶ βιβλιδίᾳ μικρῷ τάξι τὴν δμολογίαν καταλέ- λοιπε τοῦ ποιήσειν τὰ δίκαια.

to a second individual, who was waiting in company with a very common-looking personage. ‘I have purchased,’ said the first, ‘from this man here a slave for two minæ. By reference to my account-book I find there must be seven hundred drachmæ lying with you in my name. Pay the man his money.’²⁰ The trapezites again looked in his book. ‘In the main,’ said he, ‘you are right in your calculations; except that you forget the agio on three hundred and fifty Æginetan drachmæ which I paid to Paseas for the ivory you bought.’ This the man could not dispute; the two minæ were paid, and the men went away.

Now for the first time, Diotimos regarded the young men, who had remained somewhat apart. ‘Who are you?’ he enquired of Charicles, who now stepped forward, ‘and what do you want?’ ‘I am Charicles, the son of Charinos, and am returned from Syracuse. For my credentials, behold here my father’s signet-ring, which is well known to you. I come, as his heir, to require back the money that still remains in your hands.’ ‘So Charinos is dead?’ exclaimed the banker. ‘We have placed his ashes in Sicilian earth,’ said the youth, ‘until his most faithful servant shall have brought them here, to deposit them in the tomb of his forefathers.’²¹ The old man covered his face and wept.²² ‘According to my father’s will,’ said Charicles after a while, when the other had become more composed, ‘you must still have in your possession one talent and four thousand drachmæ, which, in all probability, I shall soon require.’ ‘It is not exactly as you say,’ replied

²⁰ A private person did not usually keep much money by him, but made all his larger payments at the money-changer’s table; he was said, *χρῆσθαι τῷ τινος τραπέζῃ*. Instances of this abound in the comic writers. A book was kept of current income and expenditure. Aristoph. *Nub.* 19:

δέπτε, ταῦ, λίχνων
κάκφερε τὸ γραμματεῖον, ἵν' ἀναγρψ λαβῶν,
ἴπεσσοις θεῖλω, καὶ λούσσωμαι τοῦ τόκου.

Cf. Plaut. *Curo.* i. 2, 89:

Ibo intro atque intus subducam ratum-
culam,
Quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam
siet.

²¹ See Excursus on *The Burials*.

²² Isocr. *Trapez.* 521: θυκαλιψ
αμερος θέλας.

Diotimos; ‘but certainly, your father could not possibly know that. It is only lately that three thousand drachmæ more were paid to me on his account; and, besides that, the capital has grown much larger by interest. You will have more than two talents and a half to receive from me.’

He then explained to the youth how he had, by degrees, sometimes with difficulty, and not till after some years, contrived to get in all the moneys which were owing to his father by foreign merchants. From one man, only, at Andros, he had obtained nothing, since he had not been to Athens for several years, and Diotimos himself was too old to undertake a sea-voyage. ‘You will do best,’ said he, ‘to go thither yourself, unless you wish to leave the two thousand drachmæ in the lurch. Moreover,’ he continued, ‘your father, before the disaster which befell him, had ordered some statues, which he intended for the Acropolis. They are still at the artist’s, in the street of the Sculptors. It is to be hoped you will act in the spirit of your father, and not withhold from the gods those honours which he had destined for them.’²³

Charicles thanked the worthy man for the fidelity with which he had transacted his father’s concerns, and did not scruple to entrust to him the two thousand darics contained in the casket, until he had use for them. From thence he went, accompanied by Ctesiphon, to a second trapezites. This man was a stranger to him, and his business with him was of a singular nature.

²³ The peculiar imposts on the burghers of Athens, in the shape of λειτουργίαι, are well known. See Xenophon, *de Republ. Athen.* i. 18; and Böckh’s *Publ. Eeon.* p. 448–466. Then again, δωρήματα were usually made by victorious Chorégi. But other burghers, of their own accord, dedicated statues of brass or marble, in the temples and on the Acropolis, perhaps only that in case of need they might be able to remind the state of these sacri-

fices in its behalf. Isaeus, *de Dicæog.* her. p. 118: καὶ τούτων μαρτύρια ἐν τοῖς ἵεροῖς ἀναθήματα ἔκεινοι ἐκ τῶν περιστων, μημεία τῆς αὐτῶν ἀρετῆς, ἀνέθεσαν· τούτο μὲν, ἐν Διονύσου τρίποδας, οὓς χορηγοῦντες καὶ γινάντες ἔλαβον· τούτο δὲ ἐν Πισθίου, ἔτι δὲ ἐν ἀκροπόλει. οἱς ἀπαρχὰς τῶν ὄντων ἀναβάντες, πολλοῖς, οἱς ἀπὸ Ιδίας επῆσεν, ἀγδλμασι χαλκοῖς καὶ λιθίνοις κεκοσμήκασι τὸ ἱερόν. Of. *ibid.* p. 116, and Plato, *Leg.* xli. p. 956.

When he was purposing to leave Syracuse, the same friend who had recommended him to Phorion, proposed that he should leave the greater portion of his property in his hands, in return for which he would allow him to draw upon him to the same amount in Athens. ‘What?’ said he, ‘will you expose all your substance to the dangers of a long sea-voyage, where storms, and pirates, not to mention the dishonesty of the sailors themselves, threaten you? I have three talents in Athens, at Lycon’s the trapezites: leave me that sum here, and he shall pay it you again there.’²⁴ Charicles had accepted the proposal, and had with him a letter from the Syracusan, ordering the banker to pay the bearer, and also containing the symbolon, which, by virtue of a previous understanding, was to serve as a credential to the person commissioned to receive the money. For greater security, Phorion was also referred to, as a guarantee of the person’s identity if Lycon required it.

Seated behind his table, Charicles found a gloomy man of an unhealthy shrivelled appearance. Beside him lay the scales, with which he had just weighed a lot of silver coins that had been paid him.²⁵ On the other side, his hand rested on a quantity of papers, apparently yellow with age. Before him he had a counting-table, being probably engaged in reckoning the interest due upon one of the bonds.²⁶ With some repugnance Charicles walked up

²⁴ See Isochr. *Trapez.* p. 526: θγὼ γὰρ . . . μέλλοντος ἡγραπτοκλέους εἰσπλεῖν εἰς τὸν Πόντον, βουλβίμενος ἐκεῖθεν φέσι πλεύστ’ ἐκκομίσασθαι τῶν χρημάτων, ἀδεήθην ἡγραπτοκλέους, τὸ μὲν αὐτοῦ χρυσίον διοι καταλιπεῖν, ὃν δὲ τῷ Πόντῳ παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς τοῦμοι κομίσασθαι, νομίζων μεγάλα κερδαίνειν, εἰ κατὰ πλοῦν μὴ κινδυνεύοι τὰ χρήματα, ἔλλως τε καὶ λακεδαιμονίων ἀρχιδιτῶν κατ’ ἐκεῖνον τὸν χρόνον τῆς θαλαττῆς.

²⁵ From their weighing the coin thus, the *trapezitæ* were contemptuously called ὀβολοστάται, and their business ὀβολοστατική. *Nubes*, 1155. And Aristot. *de Republ.* i. 10: τῆς δὲ μεταβλητικῆς φεγομένης δικαίως . . . εὐλογώτατα μεσεῖται ἡ ὀβολοστατική. Lucian, *Nesuom.* 2: ἄρπαζοσι, ἐπιορκύσι, τοκογλυμφοῦσιν, ὀβολοστατοῦνται.

²⁶ Alciph. *Epiet.* i. 26: Κίτη

to this man, and briefly explained his business. At the mention of the Syracusan, the trapezites contracted his brows more than ever. ‘I did not know,’ said he, ‘that Sosthenes had so large a claim upon me. Has he forgotten that I have had to disburse eight hundred drachmæ for him, to the Heracleote? Look here at my book. What stands there? Sosthenes, son of Phormion, of Syracuse, has deposited two talents. Out of these, eight hundred drachmæ to be paid to Phrynion, the Heracleote, who will be introduced by Epicrates the Piræan. You see there remain only four thousand drachmæ.’²⁷ ‘Quite right,’ answered Charicles; ‘Sosthenes also mentioned that to me; but in the month of Elaphebolion, on his return from Pontus, he paid you afresh two talents, and two thousand drachmæ, so that he wants three talents from you.’ The trapezites was evidently confused, and tried to conceal it by the vehemence of his speech. ‘What are you to me?’ said he abusively. ‘How do I know who you are? Any sycophant might come and demand money in another person’s name.’ ‘You have not given me time,’ said the youth, ‘to present you my credentials. Here is the letter of Sosthenes. Do you know his seal?’ ‘It seems to be his signet,’ said the money-changer sullenly. ‘And here is the symbolon inside, which will doubtless be familiar to you.’ ‘Perhaps a forged one,’²⁸ muttered the other, as he ill-humouredly opened the letter, and read it

καταλαμβάνω πρεσβύτην, δφθῆγαι
βικύδν, συνεσπασάτα τὰς δφρῦς, χαρ-
τίδια ἀρχαῖα τινα, σαπρὰ δὲ διὰ τὸν
χρόνον, ὃντὸν κέρεων καὶ σητῶν ἡμί-
βρωτα διὰ χειρὸς κατέχοντα. Cf.
Lucian, Tim. 14.

²⁷ The single passage, which affords any insight into the method of book-keeping pursued by the bankers, is in Demosth. *adv. Callipp.* 1236: εἰδέσσας δὲ πάντες οἱ τραπεζῖται,
ἴταν τις ἀργύριον τιθεὶς ιδίωτης ἀκ-

δοῦναι προστάττει, πρᾶτον τοῦ θέντος
τοῦνομα γράφειν καὶ τὸ κεφαλαιον
τοῦ ἀργυρίου, ἔκειται παραγράφειν.
τῷ δεῖνι ἀποδοῦναι δεῖ. καὶ ἐὰν μὲν
γιγνώσκωσι τὴν δψιν τοῦ ἀνθράκου,
φὰν δέργ ἀποδοῦναι, τοσοῦτον μόνον
ποιεῖν, γράψαι, φὰδεί ἀποδοῦναι. ἐὰν
δὲ μὴ γιγνώσκωσι, καὶ τοῦτον τοῦ-
νομα προσταργράφειν, θεῖ αὐτὸν μέλλη
συστήσειν καὶ δεῖξαι τὸν ἀνθράκον,
θεῖ δέργ κομίσασθαι τὸ ἀργύριον.

²⁸ See note 17, Scene 1. p. 8.

half aloud. But when he came to Phorion's name, he became silent, and stared gloomily before him, as though meditating some way of escape. 'Lycon,' interrupted Ctesiphon at this juncture, 'don't be inventing any new tricks. It is still fresh in people's memories how, not long ago, you bubbled the Byzantine merchant, when he came to require the money deposited with you. The whole city knows how you got out of the way the only slave who was acquainted with the fact, and then, not only denied the claim, but also suborned witnesses to prove that your creditor had borrowed six talents of you.²⁹ . The man, however, obtained his rights by the aid of Phorion, whose name now threatens you a second time; so take warning.'

The trapezites seemed desirous of giving an angry answer, but, suddenly, his eye became fixed on an object in the distance. In fact he saw Phorion himself, coming towards the money-changers' tables. 'Who wants to deny anything?' said he in embarrassment. 'But I have not got the sum at hand, nor, were I to go round to all the tables,³⁰ could I find anyone to lend me three talents. Come hither again on the morrow, Charicles, and I will take care that you shall have the money.' 'Very well; and I will bring Phorion along with me to dispel all doubts as to my identity.' 'Oh! there will be no need for that,' rejoined the money-changer hastily; 'the symbolon is right; you will receive the money.'

During these negotiations, noon had nearly arrived, and the market began to grow thinner and thinner. 'It's time that we breakfasted,' said Ctesiphon as they departed. 'Let us repair to one of the houses where young men are wont to assemble at this hour. You will be sure to meet with some of your early friends.'

²⁹ Pasion is accused of an exactly similar piece of villainy. See Isocr. *Trapez.* 7.

³⁰ The bankers were often, doubtless, under the necessity of obtaining mutual credit. See Plaut. *Curo.* v. 3, 4.

SCENE THE FIFTH.

THE HABITS OF YOUTH.

THE house to which Ctesiphon conducted his friend, as being the nearest of the kind, was inhabited by a freed-man, named Discos, who derived no inconsiderable gains from the young persons who resorted to it.¹ Not a few of them congregated there daily, either to try their luck at the astragali or dice, or to see a fight between the cocks or the quails, of which Discos kept great numbers, or perhaps only to discuss the news of the day, the merits of the horses or dogs which they had purchased, the last citharistria that had been ravished, or the hetæræ lately come out. Not unfrequently, too, several united in a symposium, each clubbing his share in the expense; and no one was a greater adept at humouring the tastes of the young people than Discos, whether from the excellence of his cookery, the goodness of his Chian wine, or the beauty of the flute-girls. These merry-makings did not always pass

¹ There is no lack of passages to show that at this period there were places of this sort in Athens, where young gallants (*νέοι*) resorted to drink, dice, and so forth. Isocr. *Areop.* 18: Τογυαρῶν ὅνκε ἐπ τοῖς σκηναφείοις οἱ νεότεροι διέτριβον, οὗδὲ ἐν ταῖς αὐλητρίσιν, οὐδὲ ἐν τοῖς τοιωτροῖς συλλόγοις, ἀντὶ οὓς κύνη διημερεύονται. The word σύλλογοι, here used, may mean either the company assembled, or the place where they came together. See Plato, *Leg.* vi. p. 764; Æschin. in *Ctesiph.* p. 517; Lysias, *Olym.* p. 912; Aristot. *Probl.* xxix. 14: ἐπ τοῖς κοινωντροῖς συλλόγοις τε καὶ συνδόδοις, which may comprehend baths, palestra, and the market-place; though the

word συλλέγεσθαι is generally used in connexion with gaming and drinking. See Dem. in *Con.* 1267; and so Plautus (*Bacch.* i. 1, 147; *Trin.* ii. 2, 33) uses conciliabula as the equivalent of σύλλογοι. A place of the kind is mentioned, Æschin. in *Timarch.* p. 78: ἀλλὰ δημέρουσεν ἐν τῷ κυβείῳ, οὐ τὴ τηλία τίθεται καὶ τοῦτο ἀλεκτρυόνας συμβάλλονται, καὶ κυβεύονται. The houses where these symposia were held, belonged to freed-men and other people of low condition. Terent. *Eunuch.* iii. 5, 59: apud libertum Discum: and perhaps a meaning of this kind should be attached to Demosth. in *Con.* p. 1258: ἔπινος γάρ ἐνταῦθα . . παρὰ Παμφίλῳ τῷ κναφεῖ.

off without rioting and violence, and it was but a few months since, that, in consequence of a dispute about a favourite boy, whom Discos protected, a mob of drunken fellows had broken into the house by night, smashed all the furniture, scattered the astragali and dice-boxes about the street, and killed the cocks and the quails. As for the owner, they tied him to a pillar, and so severely chastised him, that his cries alarmed the neighbours, who came running together from their beds to find the cause of the disturbance.² Nevertheless, Discos, by discreet management of his young guests, sometimes too, as it was reported, by the help of false dice, knew how to indemnify himself for such losses.

When Charicles and Ctesiphon entered, they encountered plenty of visitors. In one room a party of dice-players were sitting or standing, just in the very heat of a dispute as to whether a throw was good or not; in another chamber, some persons, after indulging in a late breakfast, had already, thus early, sat down to a carouse, quite at variance with established usage,³ and were getting rid of the time, by playing at odd and even, rather for fun than gain; while others practised at spinning a coin placed upright on its rim, which they suddenly brought to a stand-still by putting their finger upon it.⁴ In the court-yard were others engaged in animated discourse on

² We see from the comedians how liable to such maltreatment those were who lived by κατηλεία, πορνοβοσκία, and so forth. The incident in the text is borrowed from *Aeschin.* in *Timaroh.* p. 82: εἰσπηδήσαντες νύκτωρ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, οὐ φέκει δὲ Πιττάλακος, πρῶτον μὲν συνέτριψον τὰ σκευάρια καὶ διεβρέπτοντες εἰς τὴν δδὸν ἀστραγάλους τέ τινας διασείστους καὶ φίμοὺς, καὶ κυβεντικὰ ἔτερα δργαγα· καὶ τοὺς δργαγας καὶ τοὺς ἀλεκτρυόνας οὐδὲ ἡγύται δὲ τρισκακοδάμων ἀνθρώπος, ἀπέκτενας, τὸ δὲ τολε-

ταῖον δῆσαντες πρὸς τὸν κίονα αὐτὸν, τὸν Πιττάλακον ἐμαστίγουν τὰς δὲ διαθράπτων πληγὰς οὕτω τολὺν χρόνον, διστε καὶ τοὺς γείτονας αἰσθέσθαι τῆς κραυγῆς.

³ Demosth. in *Con.* p. 1257: ἔπινον ἑκαστοτε οὗτοι τὴν ἡμέραν, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστα ἀριστήσειαν, δλην.

⁴ This game, often erroneously called χαλκισμὸς, is explained in the *Excursus on The Games.*

the qualities of two horses. The question at issue was, whether a coppa-stallion, lately purchased for twenty minæ by one of the disputants, was superior to the samphoras of the other;⁵ and both of the owners contended with such

⁵ On the pursuits and amusements of the young, see the *Excursus on Education*. One of the chief follies of the young gallants was the inordinate love of fine horses, for which they paid most ridiculously high prices. Xenoph. *de Off. Mag. Eq.* 1, 12: μανικαὶ ἵπποις. Many were ruined by it. The breeds marked with the *koppa* and *san* (see Buttman's *Greek Gram.*) were called κοππαρίας, and σαμφόρας. Aristoph. *Nubes*, 23, and 122, on the first of which passages the Scholiast remarks: κοππαρίας ἵπποις δεδηλουν οἱ δυκεχάρακτο τὸ κόππα στοιχεῖον, & σαμφόρας τὸ δυκεχαραγμένους τὸ σῶν. See also the Scholiast to Lucian, *adv. Indoct.* 5 (κοππαφόρας). The brand was on the buttock. *Anacreon*, 55: ἐν τοῖς μὲν ἵπποι πυρὸς χάραγμ' ἔχοντι. But there were other brands, κανοτήρια, besides these two. So Strabo, v. 1, 9, speaking of an Italian breed, says κανοτηρίασσα τε τὰς ἵπποις λύκον καλ εληθῆναι λυκοφόρους τάχει μᾶλλον ἢ καλεῖ διαφερούσας· τοὺς δὲ ἀτρέπειν διαδέξαμένους τὸ τε κανοτήριον φυλάξει κατ τούνομα τῷ γένει τῶν ἵππων. The Scholiast to Aristophanes states that the appellation βουκέφαλος had a similar origin; and on vases we see other marks, one, for instance, something like a wheel, and a serpent on the Pegasus. Tischbein, *Vas.* i. p. 1. We are told that the preference was given to mares, but on the vases mares are hardly ever represented, while stallions are not unfrequent. Gelding does not seem to have been common, as Strabo (vii. 4, 8) confines

that operation to the Scythians and Sarmatians: θίσιον δὲ τοῦ Σκυθικοῦ καὶ τοῦ Σαρματικοῦ παντὸς ἔθνους τὸ τοὺς ἵππους ἀκτέμενις εὐπειθεῖσας χάριν. The colour was quite as much a matter of taste and fashion as with us. So the ψαρὸς ἵππος, *Nub.* 1225. Horses of different colours appear to have been preferred for a four-in-hand. Eurip. *Iphig. Aul.* 218: τοὺς μέσσους ἵρυλους λευκοστρίκτῳ τριχῇ βαλίους, τοὺς δὲ ἵξω σειρφόρους . . . πυρβότριχας. The prices were proportionably high. Strepsiades paid twelve minæ (nearly £50) for the coppa-stallion, *Nub.* 21; and in Lysias, *de Maled.* p. 307, a horse is pawned for the same sum. Isaeus, *de Dicæog. her.* p. 116, names three minæ (about £12) as a low price. See Böckh's *Publ. Econ. of Athens*, p. 74. After horses came dogs, which also fetched high prices. Plutarch, *Alcib.* 9. See Xenoph. *Mem.* iii. 11, 7; *de Ven.* 3, for an account of the different breeds. Great care was bestowed on sporting dogs. Plato, *de Repub.* v. 459; Plut. *Amat.* 21; Xenoph. *de Ven.* 7. The most celebrated breeds were the Laconian, Molossian, and Cretan. Μελιταῖα κυνίδια, lap-dogs, were also kept; according to Strabo, they were of Sicilian origin; vi. 2: Πρόσκειται δὲ τοῦ Παχύνου Μελίτη, οὗτον τὰ κυνίδια, & καλοῦσι Μελιταῖα· though Pliny, *N. H.* iii. 26, gives another account: 'Ab his Corcyra, Melena cognominata.. inter quam et Illyricum Melita, unde catullos Melitenses appellari Callimachus auctor est.' The absurd extreme to which this hobby was carried, appears from Lucian, *de Merc. Cond.* 34; and

vehemence for the honour of their steeds, that something serious might have been apprehended, had not another contest in the court arrested the attention of all.

Discos had repaired the loss of his cocks and quails, among the latter was one, that had hitherto been victor in every engagement, and by which he had already won more than a mina. This only the more excited the emulation of those who had been beaten, and at this very moment, a fresh bet had been made, and a slave was bringing the stand, whereon was marked the circle, within which the struggle was to be confined.⁶ The youth who had made

this was the case even at an earlier period. Theophr. *Char.* 21: καὶ κυαρίους δὲ τελευτήσαντος αὐτῷ μαῆμα ποιῆσαι, καὶ στυλίδιον ποιῆσαι ἐπιγράψαι· Ο καλὸς Μελιταῖος. Next in order came cocks and quails, which were kept for fighting. On this subject see the following note. The passion for pigeons, which afterwards went to such lengths at Rome, also prevailed. The κακελικαὶ περιστέραι were most prized. Theophr. *supra*. Other birds may probably have been kept; and Plato, *Theat.* p. 197, mentions something like an aviary: δοκεῖ εἰ τις δρυῖθας ἄγριας, περιστέρας ή τις ἄλλο, θηρεύσας οίκοι κατασκευασμένος περιστερεῶν τρέφει. Pheasants were a special article of luxury. See Aristoph. *Nub.* 108:

εἰ δοῦλος γ' ἔμοι
τοὺς Φασιανοὺς οὓς τρέφει Δεωγόρας.

About which the Scholiasts are divided as to whether horses or birds are meant, though the latter is the more probable; cf. Callixenos ap. Athen. ix. p. 387: εἴτα ἐφέροντο ἐν ἀγγελοῖς ψιττακὸν καὶ ταῦθ. καὶ μελαγρίδες, καὶ Φασιανοί, καὶ δρυῖθες Αἴθιοτικοὶ τλήθει πολλοί: and Ptolemaeus Καινεργ. ap. Id. xiv. p. 654: Τά τε τῶν Φασιανῶν, οὓς τετάρους διουδίουσι,

οὓς οὖ μόνον δὲ Μηδίας μετεπέμπετο, ἀλλὰ καὶ νομέδας δρυῖθας ὑποβαλλοῦ ἐποίησε πλῆθος, διστε καὶ στεγεῖσθαι. τὸ γάρ βρῶμα πολυτελὲς ἀκοφανεύουσιν. Pheasants are first mentioned as a dish in Athenaeus, and Alciphron. iii. 7; though they had long been thus used at Rome. At a later period, we meet with birds that talk, and even pipe tunes. Philostr. *Vit. Apoll.* i. 7: δοκεῖ εἰ τις δρυῖθες, & μανθάνοντι παρὰ τῶν ἀνθράκων. τὸ γάρ χαῖρε, καὶ τὸ εὖ πράττε, καὶ τὸ Ζεὺς Λίνεος οἱ δρυῖθες εἴχονται, οὐκ εἰδότες δὲ τι λέγουσιν: and vi. 38: ἐδίδασκε δὲ αὐτοῖς λαλεῖν τε δύο οἱ ἀνθρώποι καὶ τερεγίζειν δύο οἱ αὐλοί. Monkeys also were kept for amusement. Theophr. *Char.* 21; Plaut. *Mil.* ii. 2, 7.

* Cock- and quail-fighting was common throughout Greece. At Athens it was a political institution, and took place annually by law from the time of the Persian wars. Aelian, *Var. Hist.* ii. 28: Μετὰ τὴν κατὰ τῶν Περσῶν νίκην Ἀθηναῖοι νόμος θέστο, ἀλεκτριόνας ἀγωνίζεσθαι δημοσίᾳ ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ μιᾶς ἡμέρας τοῦ Επου. The exhibition of these pugnacious creatures was set up as an instructive example of bravery. See Lucian, *de Gymn.* 37: δρᾶν τὰ δυοῖς

the match, confident of the courage of his bird, took the quail with much caution from under his left arm, and set it carefully in the ring. ‘Who’ll bet that it goes out of the ring,’ cried he, ‘plague it as you will?’ Several accepted the challenge, but as often as the bird was touched with the finger, or seized by the feathers of the head, it made a spirited and successful defence against its assailant

διατυκτεύοντα μέχρι τῆς ἐσχάτης ἀπαγορεύσεως. According to Paus. ix. 22, 4, and Suidas, the cocks of Tanagra and Rhodes were specially noted as μάχιμοι or ἀθληταί, and to render them more pugnacious they had heating garlick given them beforehand. Thus we have ἐσκοροδισμένος μάχηρ. *Equit.* 494: on which see the explanation by the Scholiast; so also Xenoph. *Sympos.* 4, 9: ξνιοι τοὺς ἀλεκτρυνας σκόροδα στίσαντες συμβάλλουσι. They were also armed with an artificial spur, πλήκτρου or κέντρου. Schol. to *Aves*, 759: Πλήκτρα δέ εἰσιν ἔμβολα χαλκᾶ τὰ ἔμβαλλομενα τοὺς πλήκτροις τῶν ἀλεκτρυνών. Great attention was bestowed both upon them and upon the quails. Plato, *Leg.* viii. p. 789: λαβόντες ὑπὸ μᾶλις ἔκαστος τοὺς μὲν ἀλάττονας εἰς τὰς χεῖρας, μείζους δὲ ὑπὸ τὴν ἀγκάλην ἔντες, πορεύονται περιπατοῦντες σταδίους παρτιόλλους ἐνεκα τῆς εὐεξίας, οὗτοι τῆς τῶν αὐτῶν σωμάτων, ἀλλὰ τῆς τοντών τῶν θρεμμάτων. Contests of this kind are found represented in the inferior works of art. See Bracci, *Memor. d. Antichi Incis.* i. 10, 3. A victorious cock with a palm-branch is depicted on a lamp. *Antich. d’Ercol.* viii. p. 67. Perhaps the passion for quail-fights was even greater. Cf. Aristot. *Hist. Anim.* ix. 9. See Athen. xi. p. 464, δρτυγομανία. The persons whose business it was to catch and tame them were called δρτυγοθῆσαι and δοτυνοτούφοι.

Plato, *Euthyd.* p. 290; Poll. vii. 136. But besides contests with each other, a particular game was played with them, called δρτυγοκοία. See l’oll. ix. 107: ἔπειθε δὲ δὲ μὲν ἵστη τὸν δρτυγα, δὲ δὲ ἕκοπτε τῷ λιχανῷ, ή τὰ ἐκ τῆς κεφαλῆς πτερὰ ἀπέτιλλε, καὶ εἰ μὲν ἔγκαρπερήσειεν δρτυξ, ή νίκη μετὰ τοῦ θρέψαντος αὐτὸν ἔγινετο· ἀνδόντος δὲ καὶ ὑποφυγόντος δικέτων ή δ τίλλων ἀνίκα: and Schol. on Aristoph. *An.* 1297, where, instead of ἐν πυρῷ read ἐν γέρῳ. So also Suidas. There was a frame or board (*τηλία*), and on this a ring was drawn, or else the board was of a circular shape with a raised rim, and within this the fights took place, as well as the δρτυγοκοία. *Æschin.* in *Timarch.* p. 78: ἀλλὰ διημέρευσεν ἐν τῷ κυβελῷ, οὗ ή τηλία τίθεται, καὶ τοὺς ἀλεκτρυνας συμβάλλουσι, καὶ κυβενουσι. Pollux, *supra*: καὶ τηλίᾳ μὲν ὅτοις τῇ ἀρτοπάλιδῃ κύκλῳ ἐμπειργράψαντες ἐνίστασαν τοὺς δρτυγας ἐπὶ ταῖς μάχαις ταῖς πρὸς ἀλλήλους. δὲ δὲ ἀνατραπεῖς καὶ ἐπιπέδῳ τοῦ κύκλου ἡττάτο αὐτός τε καὶ δ τοῦ δρτυγος δεσπότης. Schol. on Aristoph. *Plut.* 1087: καὶ δὴ καὶ ιδίως ἐκαλέστο τηλία περίφραγμα σανίδων ἐν τῷ ἀγορῷ, ἐν φλοιτα ἐπιτρέσκοντο. καὶ δρτυγοτρόφοι τοὺς δρτυγας συνέβαλλον ἐν τούτῳ. The stake was sometimes the quail, sometimes money. Pollux, *supra*: καὶ ποτὲ μὲν ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς διετίθεντο τοὺς δρτυγες, ποτὲ δὲ καὶ ἐπ’ ἀργυρόφ.

Discos now brought his bird. ‘Is it for the quails or for money?’ enquired the youth. ‘I should not lose my bird in any case,’ replied Discos; ‘but I never stake him.’ ‘Very well,’ said the first, ‘for fifty drachmæ then.’ The tiny champions were set opposite, and had scarcely caught sight of each other, ere their feathers ruffled up, and they darted furiously at one another with outspread wings. Neither budged an inch. Often as the battle was renewed, each maintained his ground, or occupied his adversary’s; and for some time the victory was doubtful. ‘I’ll bet another fifty against you, Discos!’ exclaimed one of the bystanders, who were all watching the contest with passionate delight; but hardly were the words spoken when Discos’ bird, as if infuriated at the doubts about his valour, charged with redoubled impetuosity against his foe, who, stunned by the blow, flew, after a short resistance, far beyond the boundaries of the arena. ‘Vanquished! vanquished!’ cried a host of voices; while the owner of the beaten bird seized his champion with great expedition, and spoke loudly into his ear, in order, if possible, to efface from its recollection the cry of the victor,¹ which was meanwhile overwhelmed with applause, and borne off by Discos in triumph.

Charicles and Ctesiphon, after finishing their breakfast, had joined the spectators, and the gamesters alone had taken no notice of what was passing. But now the din waxed louder and louder, and from words the company at play had proceeded to blows. The attacks of all seemed directed against an elderly man, apparently of humble condition, who, either by good luck, or foul play, had won all the money that had been staked, and was now in danger of seeing it wrested back from him by force. Patiently as a Spartan at the altar of Orthia, did he endure the blows that were levelled at him from all sides; resolved to part with his life rather than his winnings, which he had partly

¹ Poll. ix. 109: *τοὺς δὲ ἡττηθέντας ὄμβυχας ἀμβοτίσαντες κατὰ τὸ σὺν αὐταῖς δξιῶντο, λόθην ἀνεργα-* | *ζόμενοι (ἐπεργαζόμενοι?) τὰς τοῦ νευκηκότος ουνῆς.*

concealed in the folds of his chiton, and partly clutched in his hands, which were convulsively pressed together. But all his resistance was in vain ; while some forcibly opened his hands, others tore his garment, and plundered him, at the same time thumping and beating him ; till at last he fled from the house, amid a peal of laughter, with a black eye, and the clothes half torn from off his back.⁸ ‘ It serves him right,’ shouted some of those who had assembled in the court ; ‘ why does he intrude himself into such company ? ’ ‘ But won’t he go and lodge a complaint ? ’ enquired Charicles. ‘ What, for being drubbed at play ? ’ said one ; ‘ he’ll not dream of such a thing.’ ‘ But, have ye heard,’ he continued, ‘ that Ctesippus was condemned yesterday ? ’ ‘ To be sure,’ replied a second ; ‘ or rather his father ; in a trifle of some two thousand drachmæ.’

‘ Which Ctesippus ? ’ asked Charicles ; while several to whom the circumstance was new, at the same time stepped forward. ‘ The son of Ctesias,’ replied the first. ‘ You all know the jovial set of fellows, who from so often getting into rows were yclept the *triballi*. Well, it’s that Ctesippus.’ ‘ And why was he convicted ? ’ pursued Charicles. ‘ A joke, I assure ye, a mere joke,’ was the answer, ‘ which might very well have been excused in young gallants intoxicated at the time.’ ‘ No, no,’ said a third, ‘ it was past a joke. I have been accurately informed of the whole transaction, and was myself a witness to their disgraceful behaviour before the *dixetetæ*. It would be a bad lookout for the public security, if such conduct were to go unpunished.’ ‘ Prythee, tell us then,’ said Ctesiphon, ‘ how it was, who is the accuser, and what the crime.’ ‘ There was a certain man of unexceptionable character,’ replied the other, ‘ Aristophon by name,⁹ who some time ago,

* This tale is from Alciph. *Epist.* ii. 54 : καὶ οἱ μὲν πάτερες ἔπαινον, οἱ δὲ διέσχιζον τὸ μάθητικόν. ἐγὼ δὲ ἀπρέξ εἰχόμην τῶν κερμάτων, ἀποθανεῖν τρότερον η̄ προέσθαι τι ἁκέναιος τῶν

ἔμοι πεπαρισμένων αἰρεθμένος, κ.τ.λ.

* This is a fair sample of the goings on of a large section of the younger people. Other instances of

when out on a campaign, laid a complaint before the strategos against this Ctesippos for rudeness and indecorum, and caused him to be punished; ever since which, he has been pursued with rancorous hatred both by father and son. A short time back, he went out with a friend in the dusk of the evening for a stroll in the market-place, and there met Ctesippos half seas over. The latter, directly he saw him, croaked out some unintelligible threat or other, and then went towards Melite, where, as it afterwards turned out, his father and several friends had assembled for a debauch. To them he explained what an excellent occasion now offered itself for taking vengeance on Aristophon; and forthwith they all sallied out into the market-place. Meanwhile Aristophon had turned, and met them almost at the same spot. Two of them seized his companion and held him fast; while Ctesippos and his father, and a third man, fell upon Aristophon, tore off his clothes, threw him into the dirt, beat him, stamped upon him with their feet, and discharged at him a torrent of the lowest abuse. While he thus lay, all helpless, Ctesias placed himself before him, crowing like a cock after a victory, and flapping his arms against his body in the manner of wings.¹⁰ They then made off, taking his clothes with them, and their victim was assisted from the ground by some passers-

violence occur, for example, the cases of Euergos and Meidias in Demosthenes, of Simon and Eratosthenes in Lysias, of Timarchos in Æschines; whence it appears that public security was at a discount, and that there was good cause for the frequently-expressed fears of λαθοδισία and ταιχωρυχία. The instance in the text is from Demosth. in *Con.* p. 1257, which has been translated word for word. The assigned penalty of two thousand drachmas is quite in rule, for there is no doubt that damages could be obtained in a δίκη αἰκλας. See

Meier and Schömann, *Attic. Process.* p. 549. So too the story related by Diog. Laert. vi. 42, of Meidias, who struck Diogenes in the face, saying, 'My banker has three thousand drachmæ at your service.' This will, however hardly warrant the inference that the sum named was the precise legal penalty for the assault.

¹⁰ Demosth. *supra*: γένε τὸν ἀλεκτριόνας μιμούμενος τοὺς νενικηκότας. οἱ δὲ κροτεῖν τοῖς ἀγκῶσιν αὐτὸν ἡξίουν δυτὶ πτερόγυνος τὰς πλευρὰς.

by, so shockingly maltreated that he has been under the doctor's hands ever since.'

'By my troth!' exclaimed Charicles, 'if that's a joke, I don't know what violence is.' 'How so?' retorted the apologist of Ctesippus; 'you must remember he was drunk at the time, and allowances must be made for youth. I know many sons of most distinguished families, who have got into rows about hetæræ; and as for bad words, how many there are who call each other by the foulest names, just in fun.'¹¹ 'I can't say that I think that even such proceedings are exactly praiseworthy,' continued the narrator; 'but even if they could plead intoxication in palliation of their offence, nothing could at all justify their atrocious conduct afterwards. Aristophon naturally brought an action against them for the assault, and when the cause was about to come on before the *dixitentes*, he begged me and others of his friends to be present. The defendants kept us waiting for a long time before they appeared. It was not until evening that father and son showed themselves, with some of their fraternity, and then only to bring into contempt the solemnity of justice and the sacredness of the place; for without endeavouring to rebut the accusation, or even looking at the depositions, they sought to waste the time by miserable tom-fooleries. They led us singly to the altar, and swore by the dog and the platanus,¹² that the boy was the son of an hetæra, and had

¹¹ This was the defence which Conon actually made. Demosth. p. 1261. Cf. Lysias, in *Sym.* p. 160.

¹² This occurs also, Demosth. *ibid.*, excepting the oath by the dog and the platanus: ἐποίησαν μὲν γὰρ ἔχοι μέσων ψυκτῶν τὴν δραγάνην (*τῆς διατῆς*), οὐδὲ τὰς μαρτυρίας ἀναγγεύστους διέλοντες, οὐδὲ ἀντιγραφαὶ διδόναι, τὸν τε παρόντων ἡμέν καὶ ἔρα οὐτοις πρὸς τὸν βασιλὺ διγούτες καὶ ἔξορκίζοντες καὶ γράφοντες μαρτυ-

ποιας, οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸ πρᾶγμα· ἀλλ' ἐξ ἑταῖρας εἶναι ταῦθιον αὐτῷ τοῦτο καὶ πεπονθέναι τὰ καὶ τα. Oaths generally do not seem to have been very religiously observed; while conversation appears to have been pretty frequently interlarded with such expressions as μὰ τὸν Δία, νῆτη τὸν Ἡρακλέα, νῆτη τὴν Ἡραν, and the like. Plato, *Leg.* xi. p. 917: ἔκαινος δὲ δρκος τε περὶ παντὸς τοῦ παλαιομένου ἀπέστω. Socrates considered it wrong to swear by a deity, though he used such exple-

undergone this and that; or wrote down evidence concerning things that had not the remotest connexion with the point at issue.¹³ Now if such disgraceful behaviour, and such contempt of the laws were to remain unpunished, what safeguard, I should like to know, should we have against any insult or offence whatever?

'You are quite in the right,' said an elegant youth, who had come from the drinking-room to listen to the story. 'I like to have my joke as well as another, and don't stick at a slight squabble when there is a woman in the case, but heaven forfend that I should have aught to do with such a mad set as your triballi. I knew Ctesippus of old; he was one of the roughest and most unruly boys at Hermippus' school, and often had a taste of the master's rod for his ill-natured pranks.'

The name of Hermippus drew Charicles' eyes to the speaker. 'By Hercules,' he exclaimed, 'it's Lysiteles!' and hastened up to him. 'Charicles!' said the person thus accosted, in astonishment, 'you here? when did you come?' 'I returned yesterday from Syracuse,' was the answer. 'So, hail to thee, friend of my youth!' said Lysiteles. 'We'll celebrate your return with a carouse.'¹⁴

tives as *νὴ τὸν κύνα, τὴν πλάταρον, τὴν χῆνα*. Philostr. *Vit. Apollon.* vi. 19: *ὅμην γὰρ ταῦτα οὐχ ἀσ θεός, ἀλλ' ίνα μῆθις θεός ὅμην*. The oath κατὰ χηνὸς was very common. So *Aves*, 520:

*Δάμπτων δ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν ὅμηντιν τὸν χῆναν
δταν ἐκπατάγε την*

Indeed *τὸν χῆνα* seems to have been a trick of the tongue for *τὸν Ζῆνα*. So Zeno swears by the caper, *κάπταρος*, Diog. Laert. vii. 32; and some one else, by the cabbage, *κράμβη*. Eustath. *ad Od. xix.* 396.

¹³ Demosth. *supra*. This was done merely to fritter away the time.

¹⁴ It was a custom, often alluded to by Plautus, to give a banquet to a friend on his safe return home. So *Bacch.* iii. 6, 7: *Salvus quom peregre advenis, cena dabitur. Stich. iii. 2,* 17:

'Οcenabis apud me, quoniam salvuss advenis; and *Epidicus*, i. 1, 5. Plutarch, *Symp.* v. 5, 1: *ἐν ταῖς ἑποδοχαῖς, ἀσ ἐποιεῖτε τῶν φίλων ἵκαστος ἐστιῶν ήμᾶς ήκουτας ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀλεξανδρείας.* The same occurred at departure, *προσέμπτειν*. *Ibid.* iv. 3, 2: *θύοντας θεοῖς καὶ προτέμποντας φίλον καὶ ξενίζοντας.* Cf. Plaut. *Bacch.* i. 1, 61:

Ego sorori mess cosnam hodie dare vole viaticam.

To-day you are my guest.' 'I thank thee for the invitation,' replied Charicles; 'but I am already engaged to dine with the noble friend in whose house I am at present quartered.' 'Good! so you'll come to-morrow instead,' said the young man; 'and now give me your hand that you will be there.'¹⁵ 'Be it so,' assented Charicles; 'but where?' 'At my house in the Cerameicos; you recollect it, don't you? We are undisturbed, and you need not fear that a crabbed old governor will send the jolly spirits packing.¹⁶ You'll meet with some more of your acquaintances.' He had several questions more to put, but Charicles postponed answering them till next day, as it was time for him to be moving.

It was now the first hour after noon, and in the streets of the city the bustle had sensibly moderated. The main business of the day was transacted; the market-place was still; and the shops of the artisans alone wore their usual busy aspect. All the elements of social life with which the centre of this great city had so recently been thronged, had suddenly been scattered in all directions, and the busy crowd had dispersed, only to re-appear in a different form in the Gymnasia and other such places of resort without the walls. Hence the paths leading to the Academy, to the Lyceion, and the Cynosarges, were just then most frequented. The free burgher, not confined to the close atmosphere of his domicile by any base handicraft, sought these places of meeting; perhaps in order to whet his appetite for the approaching meal by some invigorating exercise, and by a warm or cold bath, or, it might be, only by a constitutional in the Dromos; or perhaps he amused himself by being a spectator of the feats of dexterity and skill exhibited by the wrestlers, and by gazing at the

¹⁵ So Eurip. *Helen.* 888:

ἐπὶ τούτῳ τούτῳ δεξιᾷς ἐμῆς θύγη,
though this was on a more important
occasion.

¹⁶ Plato, *de Republ.* viii. p. 569:

δοκεῖ παρθένοις μὲν μετὰ δχλησάν
συμποτῶν δέξελαβον.

magnificent figures, there stripped to view; or perhaps he sought intellectual amusement in learned and attractive converse.

Charicles, too, after making a few purchases, directed his steps towards the Gymnasium, to indulge in its amusements, a pleasure of which he had long felt the want; and then after a bath he purposed going to Phorion's. From earliest childhood he had been accustomed by his father to gymnastic exercises. The lessons of the paedotribæ were quite as important in his eyes as his son's visits to school; and when the lad had grown into a youth, he encouraged him to attempt the more arduous exercise of the palæstra. Though he was averse to the one-sided exertions of the athletæ, yet a sensible course of gymnastics—as well as chariot-driving and the chase, together with the intercourse of learned men—ranked with him as the only occupations befitting a free-born youth. ‘Our character,’ he often observed to his son, ‘depends on our avocations, and a man’s mind takes its colour from the nature of his pursuits. He who consumes his days in paltry occupations or vulgar toil, can no more feel lofty aspirations and manly courage rising within his bosom, than can pusillanimity and a grovelling habit of thought find a place in the soul of him whose pursuits are noble and honourable.’¹¹

¹¹ Taken from the speech περ τυπτάσσων, attributed to Demosthenes: p. 173. So Plato, *Leg.* viii 846, would banish all artisans from his commonwealth, manual labour being inconsistent with τὸν κοινὸν τῆς πόλεως κόσμον. It is difficult to obtain just views on the social position of this branch of the community. Solon’s law is well known: οὐδὲ τρέφει τὸν πατέρα μηδ ὅδαξάμενον τέχνην ἐπάνταγκες μηδ εἰναι. (Plutarch, *Sol.* 22.) But in practice this was ineffective, for we find universally that no free-born youth would demean him-

self by any occupation of the kind. Thucydides, again (ii. 40), makes it the boast of Athens, that her sons could take a share in public affairs, as well as manage their own trade; thus totally contradicting Plato. This much is certain, that at this period the advantages arising from trade were appreciated at Athens, and that it was favoured accordingly; though it was considered unworthy of a free-man to work at it himself; and in this Plato, Xenophon and Aristotle agree. Plato, *Charm.* 163, is clearest on the sub-

Charicles was therefore well practised in the usual exercises; he was a quick runner, and skilful leaper: he hurled the discus and javelin with strength and dexterity, played at ball to admiration, and when at Syracuse was accounted one of its first wrestlers. Boxing, and the pancration, his father could never endure, and he used to praise the Spartan laws which forbade such contests.

Full of happy recollections of bygone days, our young hero walked along through the gate of Diochares, and the gardens leading to the Lyceion. He found the Gymnasium very full of company. In the arcades surrounding the peristyle were groups of men, young and old, engaged in discourse of various kinds. Here a sophist, seated amidst his scholars, was discussing by the method of interrogation, the pros and cons of some doctrine of ethics. The large semicircular bench of marble, on which he sat, could only accommodate half his auditory, so the others

ject: but trade is there not considered disgraceful in itself, though not befitting everybody; but handicrafts, *βαναυσία καὶ χειροτεχνία* (*de Republ.* ix. p. 590), are pronounced against on ethical grounds; for the mind suffers, he thinks, as well as the body, from such occupations; *ibid.* vi. p. 495: *ἴσως τὰ σώματα λελάθηται, οὐτως καὶ τὰς ψυχὰς συγκεκλασμένοι τε καὶ ἀποτεθρυμμένοι διὰ τὰς βαναυσίας τυγχάνουσιν.* Xenoph. *Econ.* 4, 2, is not a whit more favourable: *τῶν δὲ σωμάτων θηλυνομένων καὶ αἱ ψυχαὶ πολὺ ἀρρωστότεραι γῆγονται.* And Aristotle (*de Republ.* viii. 2) in propounding what a *νέος ἀλέθερος* ought to learn, speaks out still more plainly; and the words, *ἢ δὲ βελτίστη τόλις οὐ ποτέσσει βάναυσον τολμήν,* leave no doubt as to his own opinion; and though in a few Grecian towns trade held a somewhat higher place, yet the above sentiment prevailed in Greece, and indeed pervaded the

whole of the ancient world. Herodot. ii. 167, after speaking of Egypt, says: *Εἰ μὲν τὸν καὶ τοῦτο παρ' Αἰγυπτίων μεμαθῆκασιν οἱ Ἑλληνες, οὐκ ἔχοντες τοῦτον, δρέων καὶ Θρήικας καὶ Σκύθας, καὶ Πέρσας, καὶ Λυδούς, καὶ σχεδὸν πάντας τοὺς βαρβάρους ἀποτιμοτέρους τῶν ἄλλων ἡγημένους πολιητέων τοὺς τὰς τέχνας μανθάνοντας καὶ τοὺς ἐκγένους τούτων. τοὺς δὲ ἀκαλλαγμένους τῶν χειροτεχνίων γενναῖους νομιζομένους εἶναι καὶ μάλιστα τοὺς ἐς τὸν πόλεμον ἀνειμένους. μεμαθῆκασι δὲ ὅτι τοῦτο τάγτες οἱ Ἑλληνες καὶ μάλιστα Λακεδαιμόνιοι. Τῇστα δὲ Κορινθιοὶ ὕνονται τοὺς χειροτέχνους.* Wealthy burghers, however, often employed slaves as artisans, but this was considered perfectly correct, and was practised by the most distinguished citizens, as for instance by the father of Demosthenes. See Böckh's *Publ. Econ. of Athens*, pp. 45, 69, 475; and the *Excursus on The Slaves*.

stood in front to catch the wisdom that proceeded from his mouth. Here a rhetorician was making a critical examination of a speech elaborated by one of his pupils. In several places little knots had formed, and were talking of the important occurrences in Asia. News had just arrived from the Macedonian host, announcing the continuance of the siege of Tyre, and some assayed a display of their topographical acquirements, by drawing in the sand with their sticks¹⁸ a plan of the city and its position.¹⁹ In the great court many were engaged in all kinds of exercises, while others were already hurrying to warm or cold baths, or anointing their limbs with pure oil in the Elæo thesion.

Charicles strode through the Palæstra, to the exercise grounds in the open air. Here several were running races, amid the loud acclamations of the beholders, who encouraged first one, then another.²⁰ Others stood ready to jump, with the leaping-weights in their hands. On the course near the Xystos, a contest of a peculiarly interesting nature appeared to be going on. A dense ring of spectators had formed around, and many were leaving, while others streamed towards the spot. ‘That’s Ctesiphon, I’m sure, he is the soul of the Gymnasium,’ cried a voice near Cha-

¹⁸ Böttiger, *Vaseng.* ii. p. 61, has spoken of the custom of carrying a stick out of doors; cf. Casaubon, on Theophr. 21. Böttiger’s assumption that the rest of Greece first imitated the Laconian usage, after the Spartan Hegemonia, seems groundless. Lysias, *de Inval.* p. 748: δτι μὲν δυοῖς βακτηρίαις χρῶμαι τῶν ἀλλων μὲν χρωμένων, proves the habit to have been general. Cf. Schol. to Aristoph. *Plut.* 272. Young as well as old carried a cane, which was indeed quite a *sine qua non* to a careful dresser. Athen. xii. p. 548: σκίπωνίτε θετηρίζετο χρυσᾶς ἔλικας ἐμπεκατμένη. Cf. *ib.* xi. v. 509; and xii. p. 558.

¹⁹ So Plutarch, *Alcib.* 17, talking of Sicily: δοτε πολλοὺς ἐν ταῖς παλαστραις καὶ τοῖς ἡμικυκλίοις καθέζεσθαι, τῆς τε νήσου τὸ σχῆμα καὶ θέσις Διβῆνται καὶ Καρχηδόνος ὑπογράφονται.

²⁰ Isocr. *Eenag.* 32: καὶ ποιῶ καὶ ποιήσω ταῦτα, ὅπερ ἐν τοῖς γυμνικοῖς ἀγῶσιν οἱ θεαταί. καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι παρακελέονται τῶν δρομέων οὐ τοῖς ἀπολελειμμένοις, ἀλλὰ τοῖς περὶ τῆς νίκης ἀμιλλωμένοις. Dio Chrysost. *Orat.* xxviii. p. 531: τοὺς μέν τινας ἐνράμεν τὴν δρόμην τρέχοντας καὶ κραυγῇ τῶν παρακελενομένων τὴν

ricles, who had also joined the throng, but could see nothing, in consequence of the dense mass of persons before him.²¹ He stood on tiptoe, and could then just perceive the head of one of the wrestlers. It was really his friend who had been contending. But the struggle had already come to an end. Ctesiphon had cleverly discovered his adversary's weak point, had supplanted, and brought him to the earth. A boisterous shout of applause succeeded. The ring opened, and Charicles saluted his friend, who willingly accepted his challenge to have a throw with him also. Ctesiphon had unquestionably the advantage in strength, but Charicles wrestled with so much caution, and made such excellent use of every chance that offered, that the match lasted some time, and although his antagonist was again the conqueror, yet he at least earned the praise of being himself a most accomplished wrestler. The friends then went arm in arm to the bath, after which Charicles made the best of his way to the house of Phorion.

²¹ Dio Chrysost. *ibid.*: δρῶμεν οὖν πάντα τολλοῦς ἀστηκότας πρὸς τὴν ἐξέδρα τοῦ Ἡρακλέους καὶ ἐτέρους ἵπποι παρεστήγοντας, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἀπιόντας

τας διὰ τὸ μὴ δύνασθαι ἴδεῖν. τὸ μὲν οὖν πρῶτον ἐπειράμεθα δρῶν ὑπερ-
κίνπτοντες, καὶ μόλις ἀωρῶμεν τοῦ γυμναζομένου τὴν κεφαλὴν.

SCENE THE SIXTH.

THE BANQUET.

FROM the first dawn of day the house of Lysiteles had been in a state of great commotion, for the young gallant was bent on celebrating, with more than usual expense, the return of the playmate of his childhood. Every luxury to be found in the Athenian market had been procured; and not content with leaving his slaves to make the requisite purchases, he had gone to the fish-market in person, to select the finest Copaic eels and the largest sea-pike. A first-rate cook had been hired, chaplets were bespoken, *recherché* unguents bought, and graceful female flute-players and dancing-girls engaged. In the spacious saloon, which Lysiteles had selected for the scene of their nocturnal feast, the couches were all set ready, and on tables of elegant design was a grand display of silver goblets and bowls of various sizes. Youthful slaves, in high-girt semi-transparent chitons, hurried through the halls and saloons, set things in order and cleaned them, spread embroidered tapestry over the mattresses of the couches, smoothed the pillows, which were of a gay striped pattern, scoured vessels, and did not rest, till all the preparations for the reception of the guests had been completed.

The gnomon had long displayed a shadow of more than ten feet in length, when Charicles returned from the Academy, where Manes had met him by appointment, bearing the full-dress garments, and fashionable half-shoes. The day had flown rapidly while he was selecting numerous articles necessary for the commencement of his future establishment. Every thing had turned out according to his wishes; a blissful future opened before him, and he walked along in cheerful mood towards the house where the feast of friendship was preparing for him.

He was not far from his destination, when he perceived

Ctesiphon, who was coming from the Lyceion, and on his way to his own habitation. ‘Quick, Manes,’ he said to the slave behind him; ‘you see Ctesiphon yonder? Run to him and tell him to wait for me.’ The slave did as he was commanded; he soon overtook Ctesiphon, fast as he was walking, and seizing him by the garment, bid him wait until Charicles should arrive. ‘Where is he?’ asked Ctesiphon, turning round. ‘Here he comes behind us,’ answered the slave, as Charicles joined them, and saluted his friend. ‘Bless me,’ cried Ctesiphon, ‘what a buck you are; pray whither are you bound?’ ‘To a dinner at Lysiteles,’ answered Charicles; ‘I promised yesterday to go; are not you invited too?’ Ctesiphon answered in the negative. ‘Oh! it would be too bad, were I to miss you from the circle of old friends whom I shall meet there. What if I bid you come along with me uninvited?’ ‘If you bid me,’ said Ctesiphon, jocosely, ‘of course I can’t help myself.’ ‘Away we go then,’ said Charicles; ‘let us verify the adage: “To the exquisite banquet the exquisites go self-bidden.”’ ‘But pr'ythee invent some apology, for I shall assert that I was invited by you.’ ‘We’ll concoct something as we go along,’ said his friend, ‘only let us be moving.’²

They found the door of the hospitable mansion open; and a slave, who met them in the hall, ushered them into the saloon, where most of the other guests were already reclining on the couches. Lysiteles advanced to meet them with friendly salutations. ‘Ah! Ctesiphon,’ he exclaimed, as he saw them enter, ‘you are come in the very nick of time to join us at the banquet; or if aught else brings you hither, defer it till another time. I looked all over the city for you yesterday, to invite you, but could not find

¹ It will be unnecessary here to site in full the authorities from which the following account has been compiled, since they will be fully discussed in the *Excursus on The Meals*. The

incident above is imitated from Plato, *de Republ.* i. p. 327.

² Taken from the excellent description, Plato, *Symp.* p. 174,

you.'³ 'Charicles has given me an invite in your name then,' answered Ctesiphon; 'for he forced me to come along with him.' 'Capital!' cried their polished host; 'here's a place for you next Glaucon; you, Charicles, will lie by me. Take off their sandals, slaves, and wash their feet, that they may recline.' The slaves unfastened the thongs of their shoes, and others brought silver basins, into which, from beautifully-shaped ewers of the same metal, they poured over the feet of the new comers, who sat meanwhile upon the couches, not water only, but golden wine, to which an additional fragrance was imparted by an admixture of odoriferous balsam.⁴ While the two friends were luxuriating in this lavishly sumptuous bath, which though it took Charicles rather by surprise, yet merely raised a smile in Ctesiphon, some of the guests went up and saluted the former. They were all acquaintances of his boyish days—Polemarchos and Callicles, Nausicles and Glaucon—who now frankly shook hands with their old playmate, and reminded him of a thousand incidents of days long past. 'Enough, enough!' at last cried one of the party, as he lolled on his couch; 'that will do, friends, take your places, and let us fall to.'

'By my troth, Euctemon,' said Lysiteles, 'it is high time. Water, ho! for the hands, slaves, and then serve up what you've got. Think that you entertain us, and that we are your guests, and so have a care that you may merit our praise.'⁵

The order was speedily executed, water and towels were handed round; then the slaves, two and two,⁶ brought in the tables, and loaded them with comestibles; while others presented bread of the finest quality in tiny baskets woven of slips of ivory.⁷ At this juncture a loud knock-

³ Plato, *Symp.* p. 175. See *Excursus on The Meals*.

⁴ Plato, *Symp.* p. 175. See *Excursus on The Meals*.

⁵ Plutarch, *Phoc.* 20. See *Excursus on The Meals*.

⁶ See *Excursus on The Meals*.

⁷ Athenaeus, iv. p. 130: *τοιχή*.

ing was heard at the outer door, and a slave came in to announce that Stephanos, the jester, was outside, and begged to inform the company that he was plentifully provided with every thing requisite for enjoying an abundant repast at a stranger's table.

'How say ye, my friends!' asked the lord of the mansion; 'it will hardly do, methinks, to shut the door on him. Let him in.'⁸ This however was quite unnecessary,

*μαρτί τ' ἐν πλεκτοῖς ἀλεφαντίγοις
ἐπεδόθη πᾶσι.*

* When Carystius (Athen. vi. p. 235) asserted that the character of a parasite, as one of the *dramatis personæ* of comedy, was first invented (*εὑρθῆναι*) by Alexis, he probably only meant that this poet first distinguished such a character by the name *παρδούτος*; for such personages as *κόλακες* or *γελωτοκοι* had long been of common occurrence, as is sufficiently shown by a fragment of Epicharmus quoted by Athenaeus directly afterwards:

*Συνδεπνέω τῷ λόντι, καλέσαι δὲ μόνον,
καὶ τῷ γα μὴ λιῶντι, κωνίδεν δεῖ καλεῖν.
τηνεὶ δὲ χαρέσις τ' εἰμι καὶ ποιέει πολὺν
γένεσται καὶ τὸν ἀντιλόπτ' ἔπεινά.*

Philippos, described in Xenoph. *Symp.* i. 11, served as the original here. The name parasite had at first no evil signification, but was applied to persons of consideration, who were appointed to assist the magistrates and priests in the celebration of sacrificial feasts. Athen. vi. p. 234. According to Clearchos (Athen. vi. p. 235) this usage still subsisted after Alexander's time. *Ἐτι δὲ παράσιτον
κῦν μὲν τὸν ἄτοιμον, τότε δὲ τὸν εἰς
τὸ συμβιοῦν κατειλεγμένον. ἐν γοῦν
τοῖς παλαιοῖς νόμοις αἱ πλεῖσται τῶν
πόλεων ήτι καὶ τῆμερον ταῖς ἀρτι-
κοτάταις ἀρχαῖς συγκαταλέγουσι*

parasitœ. The parasites of Comedy may be divided into three classes, in all of which obtrusiveness and sensuality is the common trait. Firstly the *γελωτοκοι*, who deal in jokes, often at their own expense, and are content to be the butts of the company, provided they can get enough to eat and drink: such were Ergasilus in the *Captivi*, and Gelasimus in the *Stichus*, of Plautus, as well as Xeno-phon's Philippos. Next come the *κόλακες*, or *assentatores*, who are always flattering their patrons: such were the Kolax or Struthias of Menander, the Gnatho of Terence, and the Artotrogus in the *Miles Gloriosus* of Plautus. The third *nuance* is that of the *θεραπευτικοι*, who earned a place at table by all kinds of little attentions and services, and were somewhat akin to the *femmes d'intrigues* of the French comedies. See Plutarch, *de Adul.* 23: *πιστὸς ἄριστος
ἴνηρέντος καὶ περὶ λάσιν πόρνης ἀκρι-
βῆς, καὶ πότου δακάνης ἀκκαθάραι
λογισμὸν οὐκ ἀμελήσ, οὐδὲ βέβυμος
ἐν δείπνῳ παρασκευᾶς, θεραπευτι-
κὸς δὲ παλλακίδων· τρὸς δὲ κηδεστὰς
ἀποθρασύνεσθαι κελευσθεῖς, καὶ συ-
εκβαλεῖν γαμετὴν ἕτεγκτος καὶ
ἀδυσπάτητος.* Cf. *de Educ.* 17. Phormio in Terence, and Curculio in Plautus are samples, and, upon the whole, the parasites in the *Asinaria* and *Menacchii*. Such characters, a

as the parasite was already at the door of the saloon, and said, ‘I am, as ye well know, Stephanos the jester, who never refused when invited by any of you to a meal; wherefore it would not be fair were ye now to decline my invitation. I have brought a whole budget of good things.’ ‘Very well,’ said Lysiteles; ‘and besides, there are only nine of us, so lie you down next to Mantitheos, and be my guest.’

Fresh dishes, on which the Sicilian *artiste* had displayed his skill, were served up in profusion. ‘Really,’ said Glaucon, ‘no Attic meal this, but a Bœotian one!’⁹ ‘Quite

little caricatured perhaps, are copied from real life, and would undergo any indignity for the chance of a good dinner: *οὐς οὔτε πῦρ, οὔτε σῖδηρος, οὔτε χαλκὸς εἴργει μῆτ φοιτῶν ἐπὶ δεῖπνον*, as Plutarch says. The description of Chærephon quoted from Alexis by Athen. iv. p. 164, is from the life:

ὅπου γάρ ἔστι δὲ κίραμος μισθώσιμος δὲ τοῖς μαγείροις, εἰδὺς δὲ ἐνθινοῦ ἀστηκεν ἀλθόν· καν δέη μισθούμενον εἰς ἔστιασιν, τοῦ μαγείρου πυθόμενος τὸν ἔστιντα, τῆς θύρας χασμωμάνης ἀν ἐπελάβηται, πρώτος εἰσελήλυθεν.

These fellows had a talent for finding out where a banquet was going on, and would waylay people at the baths or elsewhere, and force their company on them as guests. Eupolis, ap. Athen. vi. p. 236; Lucian, *de Parasit.* 51. Athenæus, vi. p. 249, says of the parasites at the table of Dionysius the younger: *ἀποτίνοτος δὲ τοῦ Διονυσίου πολλάκις παρεῖχον τὰ πρόσωπα καταπτύεσθαι· καὶ ἀπολείχοντες τὸν σίαλον, ξτι δὲ τὸν ἔμετον αὐτοῦ, μέλιτος ἔλεγον εἶναι γλυκότερον.* So Diog. Laert. ii. 67; Plutarch, *de Occultis Ver.* v. p. 611, relates a still more disgusting story, which, though it may be exaggerated, sufficiently shows in what reputation

these fellows stood. They mostly attached themselves to young people, with whom they could play their cards to more advantage; at a later period, however, they seem to have been regarded as a necessary appendage at the tables of the rich. So Lucian, *de Parasit.* 58: *ὅτι πλούσιος ἀνὴρ, εἰ καὶ τὸ Γένγον χρυσίον ἔχει, μόνος ἐσθιων πέρης ἔστι καὶ προΐδην ἔνει παρασίτου πτωχὸς δοκεῖ καὶ πλούσιος ἔνει παρασίτου ταπεινός τις καὶ εὐτελῆς φαίνεται.* The female parasites, *κολακίδες*, or *κλιμακίδες*, Plutarch, *de Adul.* p. 192, were of quite a different order. Athen. vi. p. 256; Val. Max. ix. 1.

* The Bœotians were renowned above all other Greeks for *πολυφύλα*, and the comedians have not failed to turn this to good account. So also Plutarch, *de Isu Carn.* 6: *τοὺς γὰρ Βοιωτὸς ἡμᾶς οἱ Ἀττικοὶ καὶ παχεῖς καὶ ἀγαυοθήτοις καὶ ἡλίθιοις μάλιστα διὰ τὰς ἀδηφαγίας προστηρέουν.* With this compare the proverb *Βοιωτία οὐς*, as also Pind. *Olymp.* vi. 152, and the passage of Eubulos, quoted by Athenæus, x. p. 417:

right,' interrupted Euctemon, always most in his element when he saw a well-spread table before him, 'none of your Attic dinners for me, where your fiddle faddles are served up on dainty dishes. Just look at those Copaic eels; there is Boeotian luxury for you! By Jove, the lake must have sent its most ancient inhabitants to the Athenian market.'

'Ah!' said Stephanos, who had already made one or two futile attempts at raising a laugh, 'that must indeed be a happy lake, which always carries such dishes within it, and keeps always drinking, and yet never is too full!—'of water!' broke in Calicles with a laugh; 'but you are a prodigy far greater; for put down ever so much wine, you have never had enough.'

Amidst a variety of gossip, the meal was brought to a close, though much too early for Stephanos; and Lysiteles, perceiving that the company would partake of nothing more, made a sign to the slaves, who with obedient alacrity handed water and sweet-smelling smegma wherewith to wash the hands, while others bore off the viands, and swept the fragments from the floor. After this, garlands of myrtle and roses,¹⁰ party-coloured ribands, and per-

Ιοντιν μὲν ἄμφες καὶ φαγεῖν μάλ' ἀνδρικοὶ καὶ καρπερῆσαι, τοῦ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι λέγουν καὶ μικρὰ φαγεῖσαι, τοῦ δὲ Θηβαῖοι μέγα.

More important still are the words of Polybius, *Fragm.* xx. 4, 7: δρυῆσαντες πρὸς εὐωχίαν καὶ μέθαν οὐ μόνον τοῦ σάμασιν ἐξελύθησαν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ταῦς ψυχᾶς. Of. *ib.* xx. 6, 5. So devoted were they to feasting and idleness, that, according to Athen. iv. p. 148, when Alexander destroyed their city, their whole property was no more than four hundred and forty talents.

¹⁰ The chaplets were always distributed after the meal, just before the *πότος* began and the libation was

made. Athen. xv. p. 685: 'Η δὲ τῶν στεφάνων καὶ μύρων πρότερος εἰσόδος εἰς τὰ συμπόσια ἦγεντο τῆς δευτέρας τραπέζης. Of. Plutarch, *Sept. Sap. Conv. M.* Myrtle was for the most part the material of these chaplets, and hence the part of the market where they were sold was called *ai μύρριναι*. The rose ranked highest among the flowers that were interwoven in the chaplet (Achill. Tat. ii. 1: βασιλεὺς τῶν ἀνθέων), hence the Demos in Aristoph. *Equis.* 986, isto be στεφανωμένος ρόδοις. But the violet and the ambiguous ὄδοινθος were also employed. Theocr. *Id.* x. 28. καὶ τὸ ίον μέλαν δρῦς καὶ ἡ γραπτὴ νέκυθος.'

fumed unguents, were distributed all round, and a domestic came forward with a golden bowl, into which he poured undiluted wine from a silver can, by way of libation. Two pretty flute-girls, in all the freshness of blooming youth, then entered the saloon. Lysiteles seized the bowl, poured some wine out of it, and exclaiming, ‘To the good Genius!’ took a draught, and then handed the vessel to Charicles, who lay on his right, that it might pass round the table. The maidens accompanied this ceremony with subdued and solemn tones, until the last of the guests had returned the cup. On this, the party waxed merrier, the minstrels struck up the hymn of praise, and this being ended, the slaves brought in the dessert, and placed on the table the crater, tastefully ornamented with dancing bacchanals.

‘And now first of all, my friends,’ exclaimed Glaucon, rising, ‘what’s to be the rule of drinking this evening?’¹¹ ‘I vote that we have no rules at all,’ replied Ctesiphon,

ἀλλ' ἔπιτις ἐν τοῖς στεφάνοις τὰ πρῶτα
λεγονται.

Violet-chaplets were in special favour among the Athenians (*Aristoph. Acharn.* 686), hence the name *ἰστρέφωντοι*. Chaplets were often formed of a great variety of flowers. Cf. *Anthol. Pal.* iv. 1, and v. 74:

Πάμπω σοι, Ροδόκλεια, τόδε στέφος, ἄνθεσι
καλοῖς
αὐτὸς ὑψὶ ἡμετέραις πλεξάμενος παλάμαις,
ἔστι κρίνον, ρόδην τε κάλυξ, νοτέρη τ' ἀνα-
μόνη,
καὶ γράκισσος ὑγρὸς, καὶ κυανανγὲς ἥος.

Also *ib.* 147:

Πλέξω λευκῶν, πλέξω δὲ ἀπαλὴν ἄμα
μύρτους
νόρκισσον, πλέξω καὶ τα γελῶντα κρίνα.
τλέξω καὶ κρόκον ηδὺν, ἐπιτάξεω δὲ ὑάκινθον
πορφυρένην, πλέξω καὶ φιλέραστα ρόδα,
ὅς ἐν ἐπὶ κροτάφοις μυροβοστρύχον Ἐλιο-
δώρας

εὐπλόκαμον χαίτην διθοβαλῆ στέφανος.

Besides myrtle, the leaves of the

white-poplar and the ivy were used.
Theocr. ii. 121 :

κρατὶ δὲ ἔχων λεικαν, Ἡρακλέος ἱερὸν ἔρπος,
πάντοτε πορφυρέσσι περιζώστρησιν ἀλικτάν.

Here the πορφυρᾶ περιζώστραι must be *tæniæ*, which were fastened on the chaplet. Cf. *Plato, Symp.* p. 212, where Alcibiades comes to Agathon’s, wearing such a chaplet: καὶ ἐπιστήναι ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας ἀστε-
φανωμένον αὐτὸν κιττοῦ τινι στε-
φάνῳ δασεῖ καὶ ἵων, καὶ ταινίας
ἔχοντα ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς πάνυ πολ-
λάς. In the neighbourhood of Pandosia, on the west coast of Italy, whither Persephone was said to have come to pluck flowers, it was held disreputable to wear purchased flowers at festivals: see *Strabo*, vi. 1, 5.

¹¹ *Plato, Symp.* p. 176. See *Ex cursus* on *The Symposia*.

'but leave it free to every one to drink what he likes.' 'Out upon you,' said Polemarch; 'we must have an Archon, man! that's the main thing at a carouse.' 'Yes, by Jove!' said Nausicles, 'an Archon we must have. I will submit to his laws, even if he should command me to carry that lovely fluting-girl about in my arms, or to kiss the pretty cup-bearer, who stands yonder, like a roguish Eros.'¹² The majority of the guests seconded him. 'So now then for the astragali,' said Lysiteles, 'that the best throw may determine who is to be king.' 'Not so,' cried Polemarch; 'for we might chance to be blessed with that sober Ctesiphon, or that sponge Stephanos, for our president. I propose that we choose Glaucon king; he understands right well how to administer the functions of the office.' This proposition was approved of, and Glaucon declared his readiness to accept office, as conductor of the symposion. 'Now then,' said he, with serio-comic mien, 'I order you slaves, in the first place, to mix the wine well. The adage says:

Five drink, or three, but drink not ever four.

We'll take care to avoid the last; but it is old Chian that our friend is treating us to, which will bear the water well; so mix two parts water to one of wine. And put some snow into it, which will make it all the fresher; or if you've got none, some of Stephanos's frigid jokes will do as well; after which, pour out into the little cups; we'll begin with these, and finish up with the larger. But briskly round, I say, with the wine, and don't forget to have a large goblet ready for those who have to drink fines.'

'But, Glaucon, allow me,' interrupted Ctesiphon; 'you talk of nought but drinking; shan't we imprimis have some games, or singing, or conversation wherewith to amuse us at our cups?'¹³ 'Ay to be sure!' said Glaucon; 'but first

¹² Lucian, *Saturn*. 4. See *Excursus on The Symposia*.

¹³ The words of Eryximachos. Plato, *Symp.* p. 214: τῶς οὖν, ἐ· Ἀλκιβιάδη, ποιοῦμεν; οὕτως οὗτε τι

for the wine.' From the hand of the slave he received the *cylax*; 'Zeus Soter!' he exclaimed, and drank; the rest followed his example. 'Now, friends, in the next place, what's to be done?' he continued. 'Anything but learned discourse,' cried Euctemon, and Polemarch agreed with him. 'Philosophy,' said they, 'is like the lady of the house: neither the one nor the other has any business at a symposion.' 'No more has gambling,' added Nausicles; 'it only breeds contention, and then farewell to jollity.' 'Let us have a song then,' proposed Glaucon. 'Or guess riddles?' said Ctesiphon. 'Riddles for ever!' cried Charicles; 'I love the griphæ above everything else, they give rise to so much fun.' This motion found most seconders. 'Good,' said Glaucon; 'to him who guesses right I give one of the *tænicæ*; and the person who set the riddle must give him a kiss. He who fails to solve it, must drink off this goblet of unmixed wine. But for you, Stephanos,' he added, laughing, 'salt water will be poured out in place of wine, or else, full well I know that you will never guess right. Of course, each one proposes his enigma to his right-hand neighbour. So here's for you first, Ctesiphon. Listen,' he said, after thinking a moment:

We're sisters twain, one dying bears the other;
She too expires, and so brings forth her mother.¹⁴

'That's easily guessed,' answered Ctesiphon without hesitation; 'the sisters are night and day, who by turns die, and bring forth each other.' 'Right,' said Glaucon; 'thus I deck your brow with this fillet, and here's my kiss. It's your turn now!'

Ctesiphon begged for a short space to reflect, and then turned to Lysiteles and said :

λέγομεν ἐπὶ τῇ κόλυκι, οὐτε τι
φύσουμεν; δαλλ' ἀτεχνῶς, πόσκερ οἱ
διψώντες, πόμεθα;

* A riddle of the tragedian Theo-

dectes. Athen. x. p. 451:

εἰσὶ καστίγνηται διτταῖ, δεν ἡ μία τυλεῖ
τὴν ἀτέρα, εἰτὴ δὲ τεκοῦσ' ὑπὸ τῆσδε τε-
νούται.

A thing, whose match or in the depths profound
Of ocean, or on earth can ne'er be found ;
Cast in no mortal mould, its growth of limb
Dame Nature orders by the strangest whim ;
'Tis born, and lo ! a giant form appears ;
Towards middle age a smaller size it wears ;
And now again, its day of life nigh o'er,
How wondrous ! 'tis gigantic as before.¹³

'A strange sort of creature that !' said Lysiteles ; 'and one I shall hardly hit upon. Great in its childhood, little in its prime, and big again at last. Ah ! I have it,' he suddenly exclaimed ; 'one need only look at the gnomon ; it is the shadow, which is great in the morning, and then contracts, till, towards evening, it again increases.' 'He's guessed it !' cried the whole party, and Lysiteles received a *tænia* and a kiss.

'Now Charicles,' said he, 'it's your turn to guess :'

Nor mortal fate, nor yet immortal thine,
Amalgam rare of human and divine ;
Still ever new thou comest, soon again
To vanish fleeting as the phantom train ;
Ever invisible to earthly eye,
Yet known to each one most familiarly.¹⁴

'Your riddle is somewhat vague and obscure,' said Charicles after a little consideration ; 'but if I mistake not, the solution is sleep, isn't it ? But you should have made it plainer. Now mind, Euctemon,' he proceeded, 'my riddle is full of contradictions. Beware of the penalty.' 'As for the penalty, I can get over that, but you surely won't deprive me of your kiss !' 'By the bye,' cried

¹³ Also by Theodectes, *ibid.* :

Τίς φύσις οὐδὲ δσα γαῖα φέρει τροφός, οὐδὲ
δσα πόντος
οὔτε βρυτοῖσιν ὁχει γυίων αὐξησιν δμοῖαν ;
ἀλλ' ἐν μὲν γενέσει πρωτοπόρῳ ἔστι
μεγιστη,
ἐν δὲ μεσαις ἀκμαῖς μικρά, γήρᾳ δὲ πρὸς
αὐτῶ
μεγίη καὶ μεγίθει πειζον πάλιν ἔστιν ἀπάρ-
των.

¹⁴ From Alexis, ap. Athen. x. p. 449 :

Οὐ θιητὸς, οὐδὲ ἀδάνατος, ἀλλ' ἔχων τινὰ
σύνηκρασιν, δστε μῆτ' ἐν ἀνθρώπον μέρει,
μῆτ' ἐν θεοῦ ζῆτε, ἀλλὰ φύεσθαι τ' ἀεὶ¹⁵
καίνως, φθίνειν τε τὴν παρουσίαν πέλειν,
ἄρστος δψιν, γρύπιμος δ' ἀπαστιν ἄντει.

Glaucon, ‘there is one thing we have forgotten. Suppose the riddle is not solved, must the next try to guess?’ ‘Not so,’ said Ctesiphon; ‘whoever can guess it first gets the riband and kiss; but if he guesses wrong, let him drink the fine.’ This was agreed to, and turning to Euctemon, Charicles spoke thus:

Know’st thou the creature, that a tiny brood
Within her bosom keeps securely mewed?
Though voiceless all, beyond the ocean wide
To distant realms their still small voices glide.
Far, far away, whome’er t’ address they seek
Will understand; yet no one hears them speak.¹⁷

This proved too much for Euctemon’s acumen. Hard as he tried to unriddle the mystery of the dumb speakers, it was all of no avail, and he had to drink the fine. ‘I know!’ cried Stephanos: ‘it is the city; and her children are the speakers, who cry out so that their voice may be heard far across the sea in Asia and Thrace.’ A roar of laughter followed. ‘But, Stephanos,’ said Charicles, ‘did you ever see an orator that was dumb? he must then be impeached thrice for *paranomia*, and condemned.’¹⁸ ‘Salt-water,’ screamed several voices; and, though he tried hard to get off, Stephanos was forced to drink off the goblet of brine. ‘I will tell you the meaning of the enigma,’ Ctesiphon now said: ‘it is a letter, and its children that it conceals within it are the characters, which, mute and voiceless, speak only to him to whom the letter is addressed.’ ‘Bravo!’ cried Glaucon; ‘how ever will you find room on your head for all the *tæniae* that you’re earning to-day?’ It was now Euctemon’s turn. ‘You’ll have to drink too,’ said he to Nausicles, who had mean-

¹⁷ This riddle, one of the best extant, is proposed in the *Sappho* of Antiphanes; Athen. x. p. 450:

Ἐστι φύσις θήλεα βρέφη σώζουσι· ὑπὸ κάλ-
τοις τοῖς κύτης δύτα δ’ ἀφωνα βοὴν λατηστὶ γεγυμένην,

καὶ διὰ πόντιον οἴδμα καὶ ἡπείρου διὰ πάσης,
οἰς ἐθέλει θυητῶν· τοῖς δ’ οὐ παρεοῦσιν
ἀκούειν

ἔξεστιν· κινφήν δ’ ἀκοής αἰσθησιν ἔχουσιν

¹⁸ This too is all from Antiphanes.

time pulled one of the flute-players on to his couch : ‘ tell me what this is .’

A man it is, and a man ‘tis not;
 ‘Tis always carried, yet it legs hath got:
 Ordered to come to every dinner,
 Yet sure to come unbid, the sinner!
 Though fond of cups, ne’er drinks, but then
 It swallows more than any ten.

‘ Oh ! ’ said Nausicles, ‘ the subject is not far off. That’s no other than Stephanos.’ ‘ I ? ’ said the parasite ; ‘ that’s false. Alack, nobody bids me to a banquet. The world has grown so serious, that no one laughs at me now.’¹⁹ ‘ Quite right ! ’ retorted Nausicles ; ‘ as a wreath it is ordered, and as a parasite you come uninvited, and drink more than ten others.’ Thus it went the round of the guests, till at last it came to Stephanos. ‘ Now you will stare,’ said he :

Nine moons roll by ere infants see the light ;
 Ten years the elephant, that beast of might,
 Bears in her vasty womb the embryo freight :
 But longer still, I bear a monster great ;
 Greater, still greater, stronger grows it ever,
 Yet, woe is me ! delivered am I never.²⁰

‘ Egad ! ’ exclaimed Glaucon, ‘ I had rather not have guessed it either, that I might not have that beard of thine to hug : but it is so very palpable ; for that it is hunger which you carry in your paunch, we can all very well comprehend.’

The fun was kept up in this manner for some time, until the dancers, whom Lysites had ordered entered

¹⁹ The complaint of Philip, Xenoph. *Symp.* 1, 15 : ‘Ἐτελ γὰρ γέλως ἐξ ἀνθράκων ἀπόλωλεν, ἔρρει τὰ ἐμὰ πρόγυματα. Πρόσθεν μὲν γὰρ τούτου ἔνεκα ἁκαλόνμην ἐπὶ τὰ δεῖπνα, ἵνα εὐφραίνοιτο οἱ συνόντες, δι’ ἐμὲ γελῶντες· νῦν δὲ τίνος ἔνεκα καὶ καλεῖ μὲ τις. Cf. Plaut. *Capt.* iii. 1, 10.

²⁰ A witticism of Gelasimus, Plaut. *Stich.* i. 8, 14 :

Αὐδίνι σῆπε (verbum) hoc volgo dicier
 Solere elephantum gravidam perpetuos
 decem
 Esse annos: ejus ex semine haec certa est
 famae;
 Nam jame complures annos utero haeret mee

the saloon. A man, whose trade it was to exhibit such performances, led in a graceful girl, and a handsome lad, who were followed by a female flute-player.²¹ The circle of couches was extended, and the *danseuse* advanced to the side which was left open. The boy took the cithara, and struck the strings to the accompaniment of the flute. The sound of the cithara presently ceased, the maiden took some hoops, and, as she danced to the tune of the flute, whirled them into the air, and caught them one after the other as they fell, with remarkable skill. More and more hoops were handed to her, till at least a dozen were hovering aloft betwixt her hands and the ceiling; while the grace of her movements, together with the dexterity she evinced, elicited loud applause from the spectators.

'Really, Lysiteles,' said Charicles, 'you are entertaining us right royally. Not only do you set before us a noble feast, but also provide pleasures for the eye and ear.'

'Pay attention,' said the friendly host; 'she will soon exhibit greater skill.' A large hoop, set all round with pointed knives, was now brought in, and placed upon the ground. The damsel commenced dancing afresh, and threw a summersault²² right into the centre of the hoop,

²¹ Xenoph. *Symp.* 2, 1; from which well-known scene this is taken with slight alterations. The Syracusean appears to have presented himself at the house of Callias without previous arrangements, though as a matter of course he received money for the display of his company: ταῦτα δὲ καὶ ἐπιδεικνύς, ὡς ἐν θαύμασι, ἀργύριον ἐλαυβανεν.

²² The simple way of dancing, which consists merely in rhythmical movement of the body, gave place at an early period to grotesque feats of agility; thus even in Homer (*Il.* xviii. 605,) we meet with κυβιστῆρες, who threw regular summersaults, as we

learn from Plato, *Symp.* p. 190: ὅσπερ οἱ κυβιστῶντες καὶ εἰς δρόθν τὰ σκέλη περιφερόμενοι κυβιστῶσι κύκλῳ. At a later time, to excite additional interest, they jumped over pointed weapons. Plato, *Euthyd.* p. 294: οἱ μαχαίρας γε κυβιστᾶν καὶ ἐπὶ τροχοῦ διαισθανοῦ. See Xenophon, § 11: μετὰ δὲ τοῦτο κύκλος εἰσηγέχθη περίμεστος ξιφῶν δρόθν. εἰς οὖν ταῦτα ἡ δρχηστρὸς ἐκυβίσσαται τε καὶ ἐξεκυβίσσαται διὲρ αὐτῶν. The στρόβιλος (Poll. iv. 101) seems to have been different from διαισθανοῦ ἐπὶ τροχοῦ, which would appear rather to be alluded to by Cic. in *Pison.* 10: 'cumque ipse nudus in convivio saltaret, in quo ne tam quidem, cum illum suum saltatorium

and then out again, repeating the feat several times, till the beholders grew quite nervous, and Nausicles springing up, begged that a stop might be put to the perilous game, lest the lovely creature should meet with an accident. The boy next made his *début*, and danced with such art as to give still greater effect to the matchless symmetry of his form. His whole figure was in expressive motion; it was impossible to tell whether the hands, the neck, or the feet, had most share in producing the impression which the gracefulness of his postures worked among the spectators.²³

versaret orbem, fortunæ rotam per-timescebat.' Male and female κυβιστήρες are represented in many antique works of art. Cf. Tischbein, *Engravings from ancient Vases*, i. 60

²³ Desirable as would be a discussion of the whole art of ancient dancing, and for which moreover there is no lack of material, still, as most of the dances belong to the theatrical representations and public festivals, such an investigation would be beyond the scope of the present work. A few general remarks must here suffice. The fundamental notion of all Greek dancing is the bodily expression of some inward feeling (*σθματος* or *νοήματος μίμησις*); and that which poetry effected by words (*λέξις*), dancing had to do by movement, *κίνησις*. Hence the intimate connection which was conceived to subsist between the two arts, the latter being supposed to be a development of the natural action accompanying recitation. Plato, *Ley.* vii. p. 814 and 816. Lucian well observes (*de Salt.* 69) that in no other art is so equal an activity of the mind and body required; for the leading idea must, as it were, penetrate the whole body, in order that each of its movements may be a speaking expression

of it. Plutarch (*Symp.* ix. 15, 2,) divides the action of the dance into *φορὰ, σχῆμα* and *δεῖξις*, of which the first two are related to one another in the same way as *φθόγγοι* and *διαστήματα* in Music, while of the *δεῖξις* he observes, οὐ μημητικὸν ἔστιν, ἀλλὰ δηλωτικὸν ἀληθῶς τῶν ὑποκειμένων. But the chief characteristic of Grecian dancing, and that which elevates it into a fine-art, is, that it did not consist in mere senseless evolutions, but was the outward representation of an inward idea, which all the limbs took their due share in expressing. Xenoph. *Symp.* 2, 16: θτὶ οὐδὲν ἄργεν τοῦ σώματος ἐν τῇ δράχῃσι θν, ἀλλ' ἀμα καὶ τράχηλος καὶ σκέλη καὶ χεῖρες ἐγενυμένοτο. Since too the arms and hands were the most capable of expressive action, dancers were termed *χειρόσοφοι* and *χειρονόμοι*. Lucian, *Rhet. Proo.* 17; and *Lexiph.* 14. So Plutarch, *Fragm. de Anim.* 8: καὶ δράχαιται ὁ Κύθρωπος, ἀλλὰ ταῖς χερσὶ. Cf. Antiph. ap. Athen. iv. p. 134: οὐχ δρᾶτι δράχανεν ταῖς χερσὶ τὸν βδκηλον; But the Greeks had also their *pirouettes* and *battements*, as appears from Lucian, *de Salt.* 71: τὴν μὲν οὖν γε σύντονον κίνησιν τῆς δρχηστικῆς καὶ στροφᾶς αὐτῆς, καὶ περιαγωγᾶς, καὶ πηδήματα, καὶ ὑπτιασμοὺς τοῖς μὲν ἔλλοις

Immense applause fell to his share also, and many of the company even preferred the boy's performance to that of the girl.

'But now,' said Glaucon, 'let them rest themselves. Lysiteles, order the *cottabos*,²⁴ that we too may display our skill.' 'Yes, the *cottabos*, the *cottabos*!' they all cried, and the word seemed to have exerted quite an electric effect upon the whole party. 'Ha!' cried Ctesiphon to Charicles, 'this is a Sicilian game; you must be a greater adept at it than any of us.' 'I have had some practice therein,' answered he; 'but the game is possibly a still greater favourite at Athens than in its native land.' 'But how shall we play it?' enquired one, 'with the *manes*, or

τερπνὰ εἶναι συμβέβηκεν δρῶσι. See Poll. iv. 99: *βίκυούσθαι, διπερ ἦν τὸ τὴν δσφὺν φορτικῶς περιάγειν.* Also Eustath. ad *Odyss.* ix. 376: *ἀναπηδῆσαντες εἰς ὕψος τρόπον κατενεχθῆναι ἐπὶ γῆν παραλλαγὰς πολλὰς τοῖς τούτοις ἐποίουν.* Though the art of dancing was so highly prized; though it served to give éclat to the festivals and shows; and though the guests of the symposia dearly loved to see the feats of a skilful *artiste*; still in private life it was little practised, and there seems to have arisen almost a prejudice against it; and though in Homer the sons of Alcinous gain renown by their dexterity in this accomplishment, yet, at a later period, it seems to have been considered incompatible with the dignity of a man. We know from Herodot. vi. 129, the opinion of Cleisthenes hereupon, and how Hippocleides, by suffering himself to be seduced to the dance, lost his bride; indeed it was usually looked upon as an admonitory symptom of incipient intoxication. So Alexis ap. Athen. iv. p. 134:

*ἀπαντες δροχοῦντ' εὐθὲς, ἀν οίνου μάρον
δομὴν θεωσι.*

To dance was also thought a symptom

of the highest state of transport that could be induced by wine. See Xenoph. *Hier.* 6, 2; hence the epithet *παροίνιος δρχήσεις*, Athen. xiv. p. 629: *ἥν δὲ τις καὶ Ἰωνικὴ δρχῆσις παροίνιος*; and Lucian, p. 288: *τὸ Φρύγιον τῆς δρχῆσεως εἶδος, τὸ παροίνιον καὶ συμποτικόν, μετὰ μέθης γυγνόμενον, ἀγροίκων πολλάκις πρὸς αἱλημα γυναικέσσον δρχουμένων.* Of these private dances there are but scanty notices; one however, called *ἴνθεμα*, is mentioned by Athen. *l. c.*: *ἥν δὲ καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ιδιώταις ἡ καλουμένη ίνθεμα.* It was accompanied by these words:

Ποῦ μοι τὰ βόδα, ποῦ μοι τὰ Ια, ποῦ μοι τὰ καλὰ σέλινα;
Ταῦτα τὰ βόδα, ταῦτα τὰ Ια, ταῦτα τὰ καλὰ σέλινα.

Social dances, in which both sexes might take part, such as Plato desires (*Leg.* vi p. 771), do not appear to be mentioned anywhere. Consult however Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 408:

**Ω χρυσοχόες, τὸν δρμον, δν ἵπεσκείασας
δρχουμένης μου τῆς γυναικὸς ἀστέρας,
ἥ βάλανος ἐκπεπτώκεν ἐκ τοῦ τρήματος.*

²⁴ See *Excursus on The Games.*

the bowls?' 'With the manes,' decided Glaucon; 'there's then more room to display one's skill.'

A tall candelabrum was set in the midst of the circle. From this was suspended the balance, so adjusted, that when the scale-pan descended smartly, it must strike the head of the manes, placed beneath. Glaucon now stepped forward, his arm bent, with the cylix in his hand, and jerked the residue of the wine towards the scale. But only a few drops hit it, and the plate merely oscillated a little from side to side. 'He loves me not,' said he, retiring in vexation to his seat. 'You should discharge it more in a stream,' said Ctesiphon. He took the cup, and the humid volley flew like a ball into the scale-plate, which descended,

²² See *Gallus*, p. 498, for the custom of wearing garlands on the breast, *τησθυμίδες* or *τησθυμιδες*. They sometimes occur on monuments. See Winkelm. *Monum. ined.* 200.



A vase-painting from Tischbein, *Engrav.* II. 45, supposed to represent Dionysos and Ariadne. The chair (*καθέσθια*) is of a shape that frequently occurs; on it is a skin (*κάπια*) instead of a cushion: on the seat of Dionysos is a panther-skin; on his head a garland, and one also on his breast (*τησθυμίδα*).

and rang repeatedly against the bronze head beneath. Thus the game went round again and again. At one time the throw succeeded, at another it did not. Glaucon, too, had the luck, eventually, to obtain a better augury as to his loves ; but Ctesiphon surpassed them all.

'Yes,' said Glaucon, 'he understands throwing the wine away, better than drinking it; but now he must do the latter also. A larger beaker there ! that will hold at least ten cyathi, and also a breast-garland.²⁵ We will drink in a circle. What's the harm if we do get a little wetted ?²⁶ The earth drinks, the plants drink, and as they are refreshed by the water of heaven, so is the spirit of man cheered by wine. It lulls our cares to sleep, as poppy-juice and mandrake do the senses, and wakes us up to merriment, as oil nourishes the flame.'²⁷ A large goblet was brought, and seized by Glaucon, who turning to the right, exclaimed : 'Friendship and love to thee, Ctesiphon :'²⁸—he then emptied the measure, without drawing breath. 'By my troth, you force me now to break my determination,' exclaimed Ctesiphon. 'Oh ! don't be alarmed,' cried Stephanos : 'I know of a first-rate specific ; if you get drunk to-day, drink again to-morrow, that will set you right.'²⁹ 'Eat bitter almonds,' said Euctemon ; 'that's a sure receipt for being able to stand much liquor.'³⁰

²⁵ A euphemism for being drunk is βαπτίζεσθαι. So Plato, *Symp.* p. 176 : καὶ γὰρ καὶ αὐτός εἰμι τῶν χθὲς βεβαπτισμένων. One slightly touched or hit was called ἀκροθάραξ (Latinè, *ictus* or *saucius*). Plutarch, *Symp.* iii. 6, 1 : τοῦ δὲ ἀκροθάραξ ξτι μὲν ἰσχύειν τὸ φανταστικὸν, ηδη δὲ τερασθεῖν τὸ λογιστικόν.

²⁶ Xenoph. *Symp.* 2, 24 : τῷ γὰρ δόντι δὲ οἶνος ἄρδων τὰς ψυχὰς τὰς μὲν λήπτας, ὃσκερ δὲ μανθραγόρας τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, καὶ μίζει, τὰς δὲ φι-

λοφροσύνας, ὃσκερ ἔλαιον φλόγα, ἐγείρει.

²⁷ See the Excursus on *The Symposium*.

²⁸ οἴνῳ τὸν οἶνον ἔξελαβνειν, or κραυτάλην κραυτάλη, was a proverb. Antiphan. apud Athen. ii. p. 44; and Plutarch, *de San. Tuend.* 11.

²⁹ Topers resorted to various devices to prevent or allay drunkenness. Aristotle recommends sweet wine,

Pledging now became the order of the day, and the party grew more uproarious. Several called for drinking horns.³¹ Nausicles held one of the flute-players locked in his embrace, the other knelt near Callicles, and beat the tabor; ³² the cottabos was forgotten.

Meanwhile the dancers had gone away. At this moment their owner re-appeared, and informed the guests

cabbage, and olives. *Probl.* iii. 12, 17, and 35. This property of cabbage, *βράφανος*, or *κράμβη*, Athenæus endeavours to establish by sundry quotations from the poets (i. p. 34). Bitter almonds are also mentioned as a specific by Plutarch, *Symp.* i. 6, 4. Cf. Athen. ii. p. 52. It has been remarked in *Gallus*, p. 497, that the *στέφανοι* and *ἴνοθυμιδῖς* were also deemed antidotes against the effects of wine. According to Diod. Sic. iv. 4, it was on this account that Dionysos wore the *μίτρα* round his brow.

³¹ The common forms of drinking-vessels which perpetually recur on monuments, are the *κύλιξ*, the *φιάλη*, and the *καρχηδόνιον*, or, what much resembles it, the *κάνθαρος*. The *κύλιξ* occurs most frequently, and when empty is generally held by one of its two handles. The *φιάλη*, a kind of saucer, without handle or foot, was laid on the palm of the left hand, whilst the right sometimes holds a drinking-horn. These were called *κίραρα* or *ψυρά*, and occur in manifold shapes. The original and oldest shape, is that of the simple bullock's horn (Gerhard, *Ausserl. Gr. Vasenb.* 16, 23, 25,) but the pointed end of this was afterwards transformed into the figures of divers beasts. Athenæus, (xi. p. 497,) according to the present text, dates its invention from the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, though he had previously quoted the word *ψυρά* from

Demosthenes (*in Mid.* p. 565). The supposition that something has been omitted in the passage of Athenæus, and that the account refers to the *δικέρας*, is very probable. The proper *ψυρδόν* had an opening in the bottom, from which the wine poured into the mouth of the drinker. See the fresco, *Pitt. d'Ercol.* v. pl. 46; see also Dorotheos of Sidon ap. Athen. *supra*; τὰ ψυρὰ κέρασιν δροια εἶναι, διατετρημένα δὲ εἶναι· ἐξ ἧν κρουνιζόντων λεπτῶς κέραθεν πίγουσιν· ἀνομάσθαι δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς βρύσεως. Inasmuch as the *ψυρδόν* differed nothing in form from the *κέρας*, it is not surprising that the name is also applied to similarly shaped vessels having no opening. According to the kind of head in which the lower end of the *rhyton* terminated, so was it named, as for example, *γρύψ*, *κάπρος*, *ἴππος*, *Πήγασος*, and so on. See Woodcuts in *Excursus on The Meals*, and on *The Symposia*; also Panofka *Recherches*, etc. pl. v.; Tischbein, *Collection of Engravings from Ant. Vases*, ii. 7. With regard to the material, see Note 22 to Scene viii.

³² In a vase-painting, (Tischbein, ii. 55,) a *τάῦρος*, who is not one of the *συμπόται*, kneels at the lower end of the *κάλινη*, and beats the *τύμπανον*, whilst the *αὐλητήρις*, standing by the second *κάλινη*, blows the double-flute. So also in Millin, *Paint. d. Vas. Gr.* i. 38. See Woodcuts in the *Excursus on The Symposia*.

that he was about to exhibit a mimic dance. Helena would receive Paris in her thalamos, and be persuaded to elope with him.³³ A gorgeous couch was here introduced, and then Helena entered in bridal array. All her motions and gestures indicated an inward struggle; she was evidently expecting her lover. Gracefully she sank down on the purple coverlet of the bed, and when the flutes struck up a Phrygian melody, announcing the approach of the seducer, her bosom heaved with stronger emotion: she rose not to

³³ See Xenoph. *Symp.* 9, 2, where the Syracusan informs the company that Ἀριδηνὴ εἰσεισιν εἰς τὸν ἀντῆς τε καὶ Διονύσου θάλαμον. μετὰ δὲ τοῦθ' οἵτινες Διόνυσος ὑποτεκτωκὼς παρὰ θεοῖς, καὶ εἰσεισι πρὸς αὐτήν, ἔκειται παξοῦντας τὸν ἀλλήλους. This announcement is like the prologue of the dramas, serving to prepare the spectator for what is to follow: though perfect μιμητικὴ ought not of course to require such an explanation beforehand. See Lucian, *de Salt.* 62. But this pompous prelude was quite to be expected from one like the Syracusan stroller. Such spectacles seem to have been common in Xenophon's day. So in Longus, (*Pastor*, ii. p. 67,) the fable of Pan and Syrinx, which had just before been related, is introduced as a mimic dance. Οἱ δὲ μάλα ταχέως ἀναστάντες ὥρχησαντο τὸν μῦθον τοῦ ιδίωντος. ὁ Δάφνις Πᾶνα ἐμμεῖντο, τὴν Σύριγγα χλόην. ὁ μὲν ἱκέτευε πειθῶν, ἡ δὲ ἀμελοῦσσα ἐμείδια. ὁ μὲν ἐδίωκε καὶ ἐπ' ἄνθρωπον τῶν δινήσκων ἔτρεχε, τὰς χηλὰς μιμούμενος. ἡ δὲ ἐνέφανε τὸν κάδυνονταν ἐν τῇ φυγῇ, κ.τ.λ. But other dances, also, not exactly representing a legend, the ἐπιληνίος δρυχησίς, for instance, were decidedly of a mimic character. *Ibid.* p. 66: Δρύς δὲ, ἀναστάς καὶ κελεύσας τυρίζειν διονυσιακὸν μέλος, ἐπιληνού

ἀντοῖς δρυχησιν ὥρχησατο, καὶ ἐφίκει ποτὲ μὲν τρυγῶντι, ποτὲ δὲ φέροντι ἀφρίχους, εἴτα πατοῦντι πρὸς βότρυς, εἴτα πληροῦντι τὸν πίθους, εἴτα πίνοντι τοῦ γλαερίου. The interesting tale in Lucian, *de Salt.* 63, about the Cynic Demetrios, in Nero's time, shows that the mimic art must afterwards have reached a high degree of perfection. This man blamed and ridiculed mimic dances; but a celebrated performer begged him first to see him dance, before he condemned the art. Upon this he represented, quite alone, (*αὐτὸς ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ*), the story of the infidelity of Aphrodite, and so perfect was his delineation of the characters, that the Cynic cried out in astonishment, ἀκούω, Κύθρωπε, οὐ τοιεῖς, οὐχ δρῶ μόνον, ἀλλὰ μοι δοκεῖς ταῖς χερσὶν αὐταῖς λαλεῖν. As Lucian remarks, (§ 37,) the mimic art took its subjects from the ταλαιπωρία only; and this statement is confirmed by Xenophon's *Ariadne*, by the Ἀφροδίτης καὶ Ἄρεος μοιχεία, above referred to, and by the Ἐλένης ἀρπαγὴ, which, along with many other instances, is mentioned by Lucian, *Ib.* § 45. The words of Xenophon have been closely followed here, though the *dramatis persona* have been changed. See Millingen, *Uued. Monum.* ii. 12, and Tischbein, *Homer nach antiken*, vii. 3.

meet him, stifling with difficulty her desire to do so. Paris came dancing in, his eyes full of an expression of the tenderest affection. He sat down on the bed, and with supple arms clasped the peerless form. And when she, full of shame, and yet full of love, returned his fond embrace, a universal tumult arose, and the spectators, unable to contain themselves, swore it was no acting, but a reality, the boy and the girl loved each other, there was no doubt about it.

‘My sandals, slave!’ cried Nausicles. ‘Whither away?’ enquired Lysiteles. ‘To see Antiphile, my soul’s idol.’ Not a few of the guests rose to go; though Glaucon, Euctemon, and Stephanos protested that they would not budge an inch till the bowl was drunk out. ‘Kindle torches there,’ cried Lysiteles,³⁴ ‘and light the gentlemen out.’ ‘Thanks to thee,’ cried Charicles, extending to him his hand; ‘my chaplet shall deck the Hermes before thy door.’³⁵

³⁴ Respecting the lighting-apparatus, see Notes 1 and 5 to Scene IX.

³⁵ See the tale about Xenocrates, Athen. x. p. 437: καὶ λαβάν τὸν νυμφοῦν στέφανον καὶ ἀναλύειν τῷ

Ἐρμῇ τῷ ίδρυμένῳ ἐπὶ τῆς αὐλῆς
ἐπέθηκεν, δόπερ εἰδέθει καὶ τοὺς ἀνθισσόντας ἑκάστοτε ἐπιτιθέντα στεφάνους, δοκέρας ἀπαλλασσόμενος ἐξ
αὐτῶν.

SCENE THE SEVENTH.

THE TRITON.

IT was one of the last days of the month of Hecatombæon, and the sun's golden orb, rising above the ocean-mirror, began to illumine with its rays the pediment of the citadel, and the lofty statue of the tutelar goddess, who seemed gazing earnestly over her awakening city, as she looked towards the placid sea, where new-born light was still struggling with the mists of the morning. At this moment a ship, more beautiful than any before seen in the roads of Piræus, weighed anchor in the harbour. Though of an unusual size and stoutness of build, it glided lightly and buoyantly over the watery expanse, impelled vigorously by stalwart oarsmen, whose voices kept time in a rude sailor-chorus.¹ A fresh westerly breeze waved the purple

¹ In order that the oars might keep time, a sort of chaunt, κέλευσμα, was universally used, at least in larger ships; a κελευστής, appointed for the purpose, leading, and the rowers chiming in. So *Aeschyl. Pers.* 403:

εἴθις δὲ κάπης ροθίαδος ἔνυμβολῆ
ἔπαισαν ἀλμηθρύχιον ἐκελεύσματος.
The κελευστής, inasmuch as the quickness or slowness of the time depended upon him, exercised considerable influence on the crew: οἷον καὶ ἐν τριήρει, ἔφη, ὅταν κελογῆσαι καὶ δέρη περᾶν ἡμερίους πλοῦς ἐλασσονυτας, οἱ μὲν τῶν κελευστῶν δύναται τοιαῦτα λέγειν καὶ τοιεῖν, δύτε ἀκοῦντας τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ἐπὶ τὸ ἐθελοντὰς πονεῖν, κ.τ.λ. Xenoph. *Encom.* 21, 3; cf. *de Republ. Athen.* 1, 2; and Ovid, *Trist.* iv. 1, 7:

In numerum pulsat brachia versus aqua.
That the κέλευσμα was sung, and was something more than mere beating

time, is clear from Lucian, *Catapl.* 19, where Cyniscos, not possessing an obolus to pay Charon for his passage, offers as an equivalent his services at the oar. Charon accepting the proposal, he inquires: "Η καὶ ὑποκελεῦσαι δέσσει; ΧΑΡ. Νῆ ΔΓ, ηπτερ εἰδῆς κέλευσμα τι τῶν ναυτικῶν. ΚΤΥΝ. Οἶδα καὶ πολλά, οἱ Χάρων, τῶν ναυτικῶν. ἀλλ' ὅρψ, ἀντεπηχούσιν οὗτοι δακρύοντες, ὅτε τὴν τὸ φύμα ἐπιτραχθήσεται. On which the Scholarist remarks: 'Οις ἐν τοῖς πλοίοις λέγενται εἰδέθασι κελεῦσμα, φθῆν δὲ λέγει ναυτικὴν, ην ὑποκέλευσμα καλεῖ, διότι ἔνδει καταρχομένου οἱ ἄλλοι ὑπήκοουν τὸ φδόμενον, ηπτερ καὶ δτε τὴν ὁθόνην τῶν πλοίων μετὰ τῆς κεραλας ἐπὶ τὸν ιστὸν ἀναφέρουσιν. So in the *Ranæ*, 205, the frogs sing the κέλευσμα. On board triremes a flute gave the time, and there was a τριηράλης on purpose. Demosth. de

pennon, and swelled the white sail, which swept over the water like an impending cloud. The briny flood yielded to the deep-ploughing keel, while the spray bedewed the gaily painted sides, ever and anon spouting up to the gilded figure-head—a Triton with distended cheeks, blowing a conch, the tutelary genius of the vessel, and which thence derived its name.² The master, a merchant of Hera-

Coron. p. 270. So Dionysodoros, the flute-player, prided himself that his performances had never taken place on board a trireme. *Diog. Laert.* iv. 22. Of Max. *Tyr. Diss.* iii. p. 47.

² Every ship had its peculiar device to distinguish it, and this was usually called the *παρδοσιμον*. What this was, its significance, and its position in the ship, are discussed by Scheffer, *de Milt. Nav.*; and by Enschedé, in his *Diss. de tutelis et insignibus navium*; though this refers more to Roman than to Grecian vessels. The *παρδοσιμον* was sometimes the figure of a deity, sometimes of a beast, or other striking object; but where it was placed is doubtful. The passage in *Aeschylus*, *Sept. Cont. Theb.* 193: τί οὖν; δ ναύτης ἀρα μὴ εἰς πρωραυ φυγὼν πρύμνθετ εἵρει μαχανῆν σωτηρίας; does not mean, as has been supposed, that the sailor flees to the images of the gods placed at the prow, but only, as the context shows, that he flees from one place to another, as the Theban women had done. No doubt the *παρδοσιμον* is often mentioned as being at the πρώρα. *Herod.* iii. 37: ξστι γάρ τοῦ Ἡφαιστου τόγαλμα τοῖσι Φοινικῆσι Πατακοῖσι ἐμφερέστατον, τοῦς οἱ Φοινικες δι τῆσι πράρησι τῶν τριήρεων περιδύγουσι. And the Scholiast adds: θεοι οἱ Πατακοι Φοινικικοι ἐν ταῖς πρύμναις ἰδρυμένοι. So again, *Herod.* iii. 59: εαλ τῶν ρεῶν κακρίους ἔχουσέν τας

πράρας ἡκρωτηρίασαν, where the expression, *πράραι κάκραι* does not refer to the figure-head, but to the peculiar build of the ships. Yet it is placed in the prow by Diod. *Sic.* iv. 47: Διαπλεύσαι γάρ αὐτὸν φασιν οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ νεάς προτομὴν ἐπὶ τῆς πράρας ἔχοντης κριοῦ· and Schol. to *Apoll. Rhod.* ii. 168: ἐπὶ κριοπράρου σκάφους ἔκλευσεν. Euripides, however, places it in the stern *Iphig. in Aul.* 232:

χρυσάις δ' εἰκόσιν
κατ' ἄκρα Νηρῆδες ἑστασαν θεαί,
πρύμνας σῆμ' Ἀχλλεον στρατοῦ.

Ibid. 263:

πρύμνας σῆμα ταυρόπουν δράν
τὸν πάροικον Ἀλφεόν.

So also *Ib.* 240; and 248:

τοῖς δὲ Καδμος θν χρύσεον δράκοντε' ἔχει
ἀμφὶ ναῶν κόρυμβα.

where the same place is doubtless meant, though the grammarians restrict the word κόρυμβα to the decorations of the prow, as opposed to ἄφλαστα. See *Etymol. M.* ἄφλαστον. The poets, however, do not seem to have adhered very rigorously to this distinction. Apollonius has, ii. 603: Εμπηκε δ' ἀφλάστοι παρθέρισαν ἄκρα κόρυμβα.

Cf. Eustath. *ad Iliad.* ix. 241.

Two things seem clear from the passages of Euripides: first, that every state had its peculiar σημεῖον or ἐπὶ σημεῖον, which served to distinguish all ships belonging to it. Thus a Pallas was the σημεῖον of Athens, as appears

clea, strode the deck in high spirits.³ Having disposed of his cargo of wheat to advantage, he had freighted the ship with oil, and sundry productions of Attic industry, which he intended for the markets of Pontus. But he designed first to steer for Chios, to complete his cargo with wine, and then to touch at Andros to land some passengers, and to take in water, for which that rocky island was famed. He was ruminating over his fortunate adventure, and

from the Scholion on the *Acharn.* 521 : Παλλαδία δὲ ἐν ταῖς πρόραις τῶν τριηρῶν ἦν ἀγάλματα τινὰ ξύλινα τῆς Αθηνᾶς καθιδρυμένα, ὃν ἐπεμελοῦντο μέλλοντες πλεῖν. Thus we have 'Αττικὸν σημεῖον, Polygen. *Strateg.* iii. 11, 11; and Περσικὴ σημεῖα, *Ib.* viii. 53, 1. In the second place this universally used ἐπίσημον was on the after part of the ship, though the scholiast just cited asserts the contrary. But surely the poet is as good an authority as the scholiast, who most likely was under a misapprehension; for, besides this general σημεῖον, which was a national distinction, there was doubtless in the fore-part of each ship a special device, by means of which the individual ships might be distinguished, and this was properly the παρδοῦμον. At least this was more particularly the case with all private ships, all of which would not perhaps have the state-symbol also. From this παρδοῦμον the ship derived its name Lucian, *Navig.* 5 : καταντικρὺ δὲ ἀνδλογὸν ἡ πρόρα ὑπερβέητκεν ἐς τὸ πρόσω μηκυνομένην, τὴν ἐπάνωμον τῆς νεάς θεὸν ἔχουσα, τὴν "Ισις ἐκατέρωθεν. Thus in the bas-relief referred to in Note 4, a helmed Minerva appears on the πρόρα as a παρδοῦμον. With this compare Ovid, *Trist.* i. 10, 1. That every ship had its proper name, is expressly stated by Palæph. 29 : δυομά δὲ ἦν τῷ πλοίῳ Πήγασος, ἵνα καὶ νῦν ἔκστον τῶν πλοίων δυομά ίχει. This name was written upon the

ship, Poll. i 86: τὸ δὲ ὅπερ τὸ προῦχον ἀκροστόλιον ἡ πτυχὶς δυομάζεται, καὶ δφθαλίς, ὃντος καὶ τούνομα τῆς νεάς ἐπιγράφουσι. Also Eustath. ad *Iliad.* xiv. 717 : πτυχὴ δὲ ἔστιν, δπος οἵ τε δφθαλμοὶ ζωγραφοῦνται καὶ τὸ τῆς νεάς δυομα ἐπιγράφεται. See also Hippocr. *Epist.* iii. p. 786; and Palæph. 30: ἐγέγραπτο δὲ ἐπὶ τοῦ πλοίου "Ἴπποι ὑπόπτεροι." Such an inscription may have often served without any further παρδοῦμον.

Fritzsche infers from Aristoph. *Ran.* 48, that the names of living persons were given to ships; but perhaps the poet only uses the two-fold meaning of ἐπίβατεῖν, to give an unexpected turn to the dialogue. *Ran.* 1438, has also been adduced, though with very little probability, to show there were ships which bore the names of Cleocritos and Cinesias. The thing is not impossible in itself, even though no instance could be adduced; but that triremes were ever named after private individuals does not appear probable.

³ The ships of the ναῦκληροι were partly decked, partly not. Antiphon, *Cade Herod.* p. 715: ἐν φ. μὲν γὰρ ἐπλέομεν, δοτέγαστον ἦν τὸ πλοῖον, εἰς δὲ μετέβημεν, δοτεγασμένον. τοῦ δὲ δεροῦ ἔνεκα ταῦτ' ἦν. Cf. Alciphron, *Epist.* i. 12. The passengers resorted mostly to the deck, καρδοτρόμα, which is opposed to the κοίλη ναῦς. Herod. iii. 118, 119; Lucian *Navig.* 5.

calculating how far the profits of the voyage would go towards covering the expense of his new vessel. The passengers too—what with the fineness of the weather, and the prospect of a quick passage—were in excellent spirits, and inhaled with great zest the fresh morning air; some chiming in with their voices, others beating time with their feet to the monotonous chaunt of the crew.

Aft, near the cheniscos,⁴ where stood the steersman, who grasped the rudder with practised hands, were two young men, who complacently surveyed the vessel, and at their side was a third, who seemed in less cheerful mood, and appeared to gaze regretfully at the city which was rapidly receding from his view. ‘A noble bark,’ exclaimed the one, ‘it must be a quarter of a stadium in length,⁵ and, as I am told, it draws a depth of water equal to its breadth. Only look at that giant mast, that mighty sail, and the beautiful arrangement of the rigging! And yet it obeys the helm as readily as a fishing-boat.’ ‘At any rate,’ replied the person thus addressed, ‘we have done better in waiting a

⁴ The *χηνίσκος*, properly a *προτομή χηνός*, or goose-neck, is often mentioned as a part of the ship, but it is doubtful whereabouts it was. The *Etymol. M.* says: *χηνίσκος τὸ τῆς πρόρας μέσος, οὐδὲ ἀπήρτηται αἱ ἄγκυραι, δὲ καὶ τῆς τρόπιδός ἐστιν ἀρχή. εἰσὶ δὲ οἱ μᾶλλον τὸ τῆς πρόρυμης ἔφασαν ἄκρον, πρὸς δὲ ἐπιζεύγνυνται αἱ ἐπωτίδες τῆς νεάς.* In several ancient seals it is distinctly placed in the fore, in others in the after part of the vessel, sometimes at both ends; now turned outwards, and then again bent inwards towards the ship. It appears most probable, however, that its proper place was the after-part, *πρόμνα*. Lucian, *Navig.* 5: *ὅς δὲ ἡ πρόμνα μὲν ἐπανεστηκεν ἥρεμα καρπόλη, χρωσοῦν χηνίσκον ἐπικειμένη, and Ver. *Hist.* ii. 41: δι τοῦ γὰρ ἐν τῷ πρόμνῃ χηνίσκος ἀφρω ἐπτερύξατο καὶ ἀνεβόησε.* Cf. Eu-

stath. *ad Iliad.* vii. 86; *ad Odyss.* xii. 406, see also Plate vi. 2, in Goro v. Agyagfalva’s *Wanderungen durch Pompeii*, which represents an allegorical relief from Pompeii, in which the *χηνίσκος* is conspicuously represented in the stern. As appears from the above-cited passage from Lucian, it was gilt, as well as the *ασορημα*, with which, however, it must not be confounded. See also Lucian, *Jup. Trag.* 47.

⁵ It may be doubted whether at the time in question, merchant-ships were built of such a size, but the one described by Lucian, (*Navig.* 5), was considerably larger: *ἡλίκην ναῦς. εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν τήχεων ἔλεγεν δυνατηγός τὸ μῆκος, εὖρος δὲ ὅπερ τὸ τέταρτον μᾶλιστα τούτου καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ καταστρόματος ἐς τὸν πυθμένα, γῆ βαθύτατον κατὰ τὸν ἀντλον, ἐντά πρὸς τοὺς εἴκοσι,*

few days, than if we had trusted our lives to that rickety craft of the Byzantine. The owner, too, is more to my taste ; his whole bearing inspires confidence ; and at sea, you know, it makes all the difference, whether you are in the hands of an honest man, or of a rogue who in the hour of danger looks only to his own safety, and leaves the rest to shift for themselves.' 'I take him to be honest enough,' said the first ; 'but in any exigency, I should not make so sure of his constancy. Why at such a period even the firm ties of friendship will relax ; in the desire of self-preservation every other consideration is lost, and the instinctive love of life overwhelms all feeling for another.'⁶ 'After all,' interposed the third, who had joined the speakers, 'I am a mere fool for exposing myself so needlessly to the dangers and privations of a voyage. You, Charicles, have a considerable sum to receive at Andros ; and you, Ctesiphon, intend to sell an estate of yours at Chios ;' whilst I have been mad enough to go with you, for no earthly purpose, but just to see the vintage of the noble Chian wine (which I should do far better to drink quietly at home at Athens) ; and here I am rolling about on this ship till I positively feel quite queer, instead of rocking lovingly and merrily on the knee of my Antiphile. And, what is worse than all, you have dawdled and dawdled, till we shall certainly arrive too late for the vintage.' 'Be easy on that score, Nausicrates,' answered Charicles, with a smile ; 'with this wind we can make Andros before night-fall :⁸ to-morrow you will be at Chios, and in ten or twelve days, again, perhaps, embrace your Antiphile.'

Meanwhile the Triton glided swiftly along the coast of

⁶ From Eugène Sue's *Salaman-*
der : cf. Achill. Tat. iii. 3.

⁷ See Terent. *Phorm.* iv. 3, 75.

⁸ From what Bröndsted says of
his passage to Ceos, it must have been

easy to go from Athens to Andros in a day. In Homer's time only four days were required from Lesbos to the Peloponnese. *Odyss.* iii. 180 :

τέτρατον δύμαρ δην, ὅτ' ἐπ' ἀργεῖ τῆνες ἔτεσσι
Τυδεύδεω ἄπαροι Διονύσεος οἴκονδέμοιο
στήσαρ.

Attica ; the sun rose higher in the sky, and the passengers commenced preparations for breakfast. The three friends followed their example, though Nausicles was a long time in settling the preliminaries. While the other passengers deposited themselves without more ado on the bare deck, he made his two slaves unpack his travelling couch, and spread over it a costly carpet, and arrange the cushions with exquisite nicety. This, however, would not do—the sun was too hot for him, so the couch had to be shifted to a position where the sail afforded a shade.⁹ At length he succeeded in selecting the spot where he could proceed to breakfast with the least possible annoyance.

The passengers were so occupied in animated conversation, that the vessel's speed gradually diminished without their perceiving it. The breeze, at first so fresh, flagged by degrees, and the hour of noon brought a dead calm. The sail hung loosely from the mast, and the rowers had to labour harder with the oar. A pale streak in the sky to the south-east, whose breadth kept gradually increasing, made the practised steersman uneasy. ‘We shall have a storm,’ said he to the owner, who had approached him ; ‘let us steer for Ceos, and take refuge in its safe harbour.’ The Heracleote thought otherwise. ‘There will be rain,’ said he, ‘that’s all ; and, before it comes, we shall perhaps have got to Andros. Put your helm to larboard, and keep close along Eubœa, so that in case of accident we may be within reach of the havens of Carystos or Geræstos. But I have no fear.’ The steersman shook his head doubtfully, and the event too soon proved the truth of his prediction. The storm gathered with an incredible rapidity ; the heavens, lately so serene, became shrouded in sombre grey ;

* The Attic fopling in Alciphron, *Epist.* i. 12, is the original of this sketch: οὐ γὰρ ἀνεχόμενος τῶν ἔβλων τῆς ἀλιάδος ἐπὶ τε ταπήτων τινῶν ἔνυκῶν καὶ ἐφεστρίδων κατακλινεῖς (οὐ γὰρ οἶδε τε ἡφασκεν εἶναι κεῖσθαι, οὐδὲ οἱ λοιποὶ, ἐπὶ τῶν καταστρομέ-

τῶν, τὴν σανίδα οἷμαι νομίζων λίθου τραχυτέραν) ἔγει παρ' ἡμῶν, σκιὰν αὐτῷ μηχανήσασθαι, τὴν τοῦ λοτίου σινδόνα ὑπερηφέδεις: αὐτας, ὡς οὐδαμῶς οἵς τε ἦν φέρειν τὰς ἥλιακὰς ἀκτίνας.

single puffs broke the calm, and heralded the coming tempest.

The helmsman altered the ship's course, steering right down on Eubœa; but it was too late. With mad fury the hurricane burst forth; the waves upheaved themselves in wrathful strife, and black clouds turned the bright day into a twilight broken only by the fitful gleam of the lightning athwart the sky.¹⁰ In vain did the sailors attempt to take in the canvas. On one side only they succeeded;¹¹ and this but increased the danger, for the tempest pounced furiously on the other portion of the sheet, and nearly threw the vessel on her beam-ends.

Wilder and wilder blew the gale; the waves rose mountain-high; at one moment the Triton sank into the abyss, the next she was in the clouds. The creaking of the mast, the snapping of the rigging, the shouts of the crew, the lamentations of the women who were on board, all increased the horrors of the scene. The rain poured down in such torrents that nothing could be seen; no one knew which way the vessel was being hurried; and all thought that the next second she would strike upon a rock. At length a gust fiercer than the rest seized the mast, which cracked and broke. ‘She’s sprung a leak,’ cried several voices; ‘over with the cargo!’ ‘Open the oil-jars,’ exclaimed a voice above the rest, ‘and smooth the sea.’¹² A host of hands forthwith set to work to lighten the ship:

¹⁰ The whole description of the shipwreck is taken from Achill. Tat. iii. 1, seqq.

¹¹ Achill. Tat. *supra*. καὶ ὁ κυ-
βερνήτης περιάγειν ἐκέλευε τὴν κε-
οαίαν. καὶ σκουδῆ περιῆργον οἱ ναῦ-
ται πῇ μὲν τὴν δθόνην ἐπὶ θάτερα
συνάγοντες ἔνω τοῦ κέρως βίᾳ (τὸ
γὰρ πνεῦμα σφοδρότερον ἀμπεσὸν
ἀνθέλκειν οὐκ ἐπέτρεπεν), πῇ δὲ πρὸς
θάτερον μέρος, φυλάγγοντες τοῦ
τρόθεν μέτρου, καθ’ ὃ συνέβαινεν

οὕριον εἶναι τῷ περιαγωγῷ τὸ πνεῦμα.
The whole passage, however, is some-
what obscure, and seems to suppose
a disposition of the sails and yards, to
which we are unaccustomed. In the
relief above referred to, the yards, and
apparently the sails also, seem to con-
sist of two portions, united by thongs
or ropes.

¹² The belief that the sea might
be calmed by pouring oil upon it, is
of ancient date. Plutarch, *Quæst.*

earthen vessels and chests were pitched overboard. The owner yielded to necessity, and consigned his own venture, along with the passengers' luggage, to the tender mercies of the deep. But all was of no avail, the ship sank deeper and deeper ; and there being now no hope of saving her, the owned signed to the helmsman to have the boat got ready. He himself was the first to spring into it, followed by the helmsman and crew, who immediately began to cut the rope.¹⁸

A fierce struggle now arose between those in the boat and the passengers left on board the ship, who struck at them with oars and poles, trying to prevent the cutting of the rope, which would destroy their last faint hope of escape ; whilst the others as obstinately defended themselves, fearful that the boat would sink if more got into it. Meanwhile, the powerful hand of Ctesiphon had grasped the rope, drawing the boat close alongside the Triton. ‘Quick ! Charicles,’ cried he ; and then leapt after his friend, dragging with him the trembling Nausicrates. Several essayed to follow, but few only succeeded ; most of them fell short into the sea. Severed by axes, the rope at length gave way, and the boat parted from the ship amid the loud curses of those left behind. Too soon were these destined

Nat. 12, discusses the question : διὰ τὴν θαλάσσης ἀλιφ καταφρανομένης γίνεται καταφράνεια καὶ γαλήνη ;

¹⁸ Achill. Tat. iii. 3 : Τέλος δ' ὁ κυβεούσης ἀπειπάν τίκτει μὲν τὰ τηγάλια ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν, ἀφίσις δὲ τὸ σκάφος τῇ θαλάσσῃ καὶ εἰντρεπτέσι ήδη τὴν ἔφολκίδα καὶ τοῖς ναῦταις μεταβάλνει κελεύσας τῆς ἀποβάθρας ἕρχεν. Οἱ δὲ εὐθὺς κατὰ πόδας ἐξῆλλοντο. “Ενθα δὴ καὶ τὰ δειγὰ ην καὶ μάχη χειροποίητος. Οἱ μὲν γάρ ἐπιβάντες ήδη τὸν κάλων ἑκοτον δι συνέδει τὴν ἔφολκίδα τῷ σκάφει, τῶν δὲ πλωτήρων ἔκαστος ἐποιεύδε μεταπήδων, ηνθα καὶ τὸν κιβεούσην

ἔωράκεσαν ἔφελκοντα τὸν κάλων· ο. δὲ ἐκ τῆς ἔφολκίδος μεταβάλνεις οὐκ ἀπέτρεπον κ.τ.λ. “Ενθα δὴ τις ἄκη τῆς νεὸς νεαίσκος εἴρωστος λαμβάνει τοῦ κάλων καὶ ἔφελκεται τὴν ἔφολκίδα καὶ ην ἐγγὺς ηδη τοῦ σκαφούς. ηὐτρεπίζετο δὲ ἔκαστος, ὡς, εἰ πελάσεις, πηδήσων εἰς αὐτήν. Καὶ δύο μὲν ἡ τρεῖς ηὐτέρχησαν οὐκ ἀναμοντί· πολλοὶ δὲ ἀποκηδῶν πειρόμενοι ἐξεκυλίσθησαν τῆς νεὸς κατὰ τῆς θαλάσσης. Ταχὴ γάρ τὴν ἔφολκίδα ἀπαλλάσσετες οἱ ναῦται τελέκει κύψαντες τὸν κάλων, τὸν τλοῦν εἶχον, ηνθα αὐτοὺς ηγε τὸ πνεῦμα· οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς νεὸς ἀπηρόντες καταδύναι τὴν ἔφολκίδα

to be accomplished; for at the very moment when the Triton sank into her watery grave, and the last cry of agony burst from the perishing souls on board, a giant billow overwhelmed the skiff itself, and buried in the waves all but a few who clutched desperately at pieces of wreck which floated round them.

Pallidly rose the sun on the succeeding morn, throwing a dim and melancholy light over the devastations of the previous day, which were but too plainly indicated by the stranded wreck, and the corpses of the drowned mariners which had been cast on shore. The storm had ceased, although the swell had not yet subsided, and the breakers still foamed furiously on the rocky strand of Eubœa.¹⁴ In a tiny bay, sheltered from the more savage violence of the waves by projecting rocks, lay, high on the beach, what seemed to be the lifeless body of a young man. Beside it knelt a slave, who was endeavouring to restore animation to the stiffened limbs, by diligent chafing and rubbing. He now and then would cast a glance at the pale and beautiful countenance, and wipe away the foam and salt water that trickled down on it from the fair-coloured locks.

While he was thus engaged, a third figure appeared on the cliffs above. To judge from his apparel, his net and basket, he was a slave, despatched to secure the finny requisites for his master's breakfast, and at the same time he was apparently spying about, on his own account, for any chance booty that the storm of yesterday might have thrown in his way.¹⁵ On perceiving the group

¹⁴ Τὰ Κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίας was that part of the coast of Eubœa which reached from Chalcis to Geræstos. Strabo, **x.** 1: οὗτι τῆς Εὐβοίας τὰ Κοῖλα λέγουσι τὰ μεταξὺ Αἰγαίου ταῦτα τάν τερπὶ Γεραιστὸν τόπων. It was a very dangerous spot for ship-

ping. Dio Chrysost. *Or.* vii. p. 222: καὶ ταῦτ', εἶπεν, οὗτι τὰ Κοῖλα τῆς Εὐβοίας, ὅπου κατενεχθέσα γαῦς οὐκ ἀντί σωθεῖη. σταυρὸς δὲ σώζονται καὶ τῶν ἀνθράκων τινές.

¹⁵ The *Rudens* of Plautus served as

below, he descended, impelled by curiosity, and approaching the slave, who was so intently engaged that he had not yet observed him, demanded what he was about. ‘Heaven be praised that you have come!’ exclaimed the other springing to his feet. ‘Our ship was lost in the storm · we were thrown up here on a piece of the wreck, and my lord has almost perished with wet and fatigue. Help me to try and revive him.’ ‘Blockhead!’ said the fisherman · ‘and so you throw away your chance of becoming free? He sleeps sound enough; let him alone; and be off yourself whither you will. To-day you save his life, and tomorrow, perhaps, you will wear chain and collar. Away, I say. You will never have such a chance again.’ ‘So you would advise,’ answered the slave, ‘and so would many more; but may Zeus forfend that I should desert my lord, whom I played with when we were boys, and lived with in a foreign land. Besides, ’tis better to live with a good and generous master, than, with the empty name of free man, to drag on a miserable life. But now, no more of that; your master, perhaps, lives close at hand?’ ‘A short stadium hence,’ replied the fisherman; ‘his country-house is just behind the cliff.’ ‘Run, then,’ cried the slave; ‘run and say that a noble Athenian has been shipwrecked; pray him to send hither wine and dry garments. Make haste, and you shall be richly rewarded for your trouble.’ The fisherman shook his head; but setting down his net and basket, he disappeared.

The slave redoubled his exertions, and the wan limbs, he fancied, began to reassume something of the colour of life. He next applied his cheek to the nostrils and mouth, laying his hand at the same time on the heart of his master. ‘He breathes,’ cries the slave, bounding up in

the original in the following picture.
‘The house of Daemones is in like manner near the sea; so likewise Gripus has gone out to fish on his master’s account: iv. l. 6;

Sed Gripus servus noster quid rerum gerat
Miror, de nocte qui abilit pescatum ad mare.
See statues of fishermen with the basket in *Mss. Pio-Olem.*, II. 32, 33.

ecstasy ; ‘ and I feel his heart still beats, feebly though it be ! ’ Snatching up a handful of wild thyme, he rubbed it briskly in his hands, and held it before the face. The youth moved, and for a moment opened his eyes, but closed them again. ‘ Charicles ! ’ cried the honest slave, ‘ awake ! ’ The other again unclosed his eyelids, and attempted to raise himself. ‘ Manes,’ said he, with feeble accents, ‘ is it you ? Where are we ? ’ ‘ Safe,’ answered the slave, ‘ and on dry land.’ ‘ And Ctesiphon ? ’ enquired his master. Manes turned away his face, and was silent. ‘ Poor Ctesiphon ! poor Nausirates ! ’ sobbed the youth, the tears flowing from his eyes. ‘ May be, they are also saved,’ interposed the slave; ‘ who knows ? As I was hauling you on to the board which brought us hither, I saw them grasp hold of a fragment of the stern, big enough to bear them both.’ ‘ You have saved my life, Manes,’ said Charicles, taking hold of his attendant’s hand; ‘ the moment we return to Athens you shall be free.’ ‘ Yet allow me to remain in your house,’ replied the faithful domestic. ‘ But now, pray, be mindful of yourself. Let me lead you where the sun has warmed the air.’

While the youth, assisted by Manes, was endeavouring to rise, the fisherman returned. He brought with him wine and bread in a basket, and was followed by two other slaves with blankets and dry clothes. On hearing of the disaster, the kind-hearted owner of the neighbouring villa had ordered the survivors to be conveyed to his abode, where a bath was being prepared with all speed. The warm dry clothing and the genial heat of the wine soon infused new strength and animation into the chilled limbs of Charicles ; but he sat silent and abstracted, recalling to himself the scene of yesterday, and sick at heart with the loss of his dearest friend on earth.

Manes, reinvigorated by his share of the dry clothing and restoratives, had mounted the projecting cliff, and was gazing seaward over the still agitated waters. His eye became suddenly riveted on a dark object, that seemed

gradually nearing the shore, urged onward by the current. He called the fisherman, and asked him what it was. ‘A piece of timber,’ replied the man; ‘belike a bit of your ship.’ ‘No such thing,’ retorted Manes, who could now discern more plainly the outline of the object; ‘it is a boat. Surely no fishermen have ventured out in such weather?’ ‘By Poseidon, they would be mad, an’ they had; may be tis some fishing-boat that the storm has driven out to sea.’ ‘No, no!’ cried Manes; ‘there is somebody aboard of her, rowing hard in to shore.’ The skiff drew nearer, and three men became plainly distinguishable on board. Two of them had oars; the third sat between them doing nothing. At this moment Charicles, attracted by the conversation, approached the speakers. As he gazed fixedly at the advancing skiff, a presentiment came over him, which he scarce dared confess even to himself. And now the boat essayed to land; but as it approached, it was repeatedly borne back again by the violence of the surf, till at last a prodigious wave carried the frail bark, far better than the expertest steersmen could have hoped, right over the rocks, on to the shallowest place upon the beach.¹⁶ Out sprang the man who stood in the bows, and held her fast with one hand, while with his other he assisted a second person, apparently weak and exhausted, to land; the third then followed, violently pushing out the boat, which was immediately stove in upon the rocks. ‘That’s Ctesiphon, as I live!’ cried Manes. ‘I almost think you are right,’ said Charicles. ‘So surely as you are Charicles,’ replied the domestic; ‘and Nausicles is with him.’ ‘Away then,’ cried the master; ‘run and guide them hither.’

Manes was right: when the boat upset, Ctesiphon and Nausicles had clung to the ship’s rudder, which had been unshipped and was floating by; the steersman had done

¹⁶ Plaut. *Rudens*, i. 2, 75:
Ut afflentur miseri! Euge, euge, per-
beni!
Ab saxo avortit fuctus ad litus scapham,
Neque gubernator unquam potuit rectius.

Cf. Dio Chrysost. *supra*: τὸ μὲν δὴ
διάτονος εἰς τραχύν τινα αἴγαλον
ἔπει τοῖς κρημνοῖς δικβαλόντες δι-
φθειρα,

the same, and thus had they endured through the horrors of the night, in momentary danger of being swept off and engulfed by every wave. As morning dawned, Ctesiphon espied, floating not far off, an empty fishing-skiff, which had, probably, been loosened from its moorings by the fury of the tempest, and thus carried out to sea. ‘A God-sent for our rescue!’ he cried, as he dashed into the sea, gallantly cleaving the flood with his brawny arms. The steersman followed his example, and they both reached the skiff in safety, and managed to assist Nausicles, whose strength was utterly exhausted, in getting aboard. At first they tried to reach the coast of Attica, but were forced to abandon the attempt; so, resigning themselves to the current, they were carried by it to the Eubœan coast, where, to their astonishment and delight, they found the friend whom they supposed had perished; and they soon received, under a hospitable roof, that attention which their exhausted frames required.

They spent two days at the country-house in recruiting; and then, the weather having cleared, and the clouds, which had enveloped the peaks of Eubœa,¹⁷ being dissipated, the three friends debated as to what was next to be done. ‘Carystos is not far hence,’ said Ctesiphon; ‘we had best take ship there, and return at once to Athens.’ ‘Not for worlds!’ exclaimed Nausicles; ‘I’ll not tempt the forbearance of Poseidon a second time. I shall take the shortest route to Athens, and once there, catch me ever again venturing one foot out to sea! if I do, I give Poseidon leave to treat me as he just now threatened to do.¹⁸ But how can I possibly travel to Athens in such a plight as this? I have lost all my baggage, besides two

¹⁷ Dio Chrysost. *supra*: *Βουλοίς μην δὲ ἀνέγνωτε καὶ πεπάντε τῆμέ-ρας λῆξαι τὸν Κύνεμον*. ἀλλὰ οὐ βάθιον, εἶτε, σταυρὸν πιεσθῆ τὰ Κύκρα

τῆς Εὐβοίας ὅπὸ τῶν νεφῶν, ἐς γε γῦν κατειλημένα δρός.

¹⁸ Plaut. *Most.* ii. 2, 1.

slaves, of whom one alone cost me five minæ, the last new moon but one. That would not so much matter, had but my Persian carpet been saved. As it is, I have not a garment fit to appear in, and you yourselves are no better off. Listen, therefore, to my advice ; it can't be more than two days' journey to Chalcis, and a friend of mine lives there, who pays me an annual visit at the Dionysia. We will make use of him ; he shall provide us with new suits, and then we will start for home.'

This proposal was agreed to ; and though Ctesiphon had his laugh at the timidity of the un-Salaminian¹⁹ Nausierates, he allowed that under existing circumstances it would be insane to think of continuing their journey. Their amiable host provided them with a vehicle drawn by mules, and he himself accompanied them for some distance on horseback.²⁰

Nausierates' scheme was doomed to be frustrated, for he discovered that his friend was from home, having gone for his health to the medicinal spa of Ædepsos, distant about a day's journey ; and that a fortnight might elapse before he returned. Charicles and Ctesiphon now proposed crossing over at once to the mainland ; but their friend was of a different opinion. 'I have often,' said he, 'heard my friend talk with rapture of the delightful mode of living at these baths ; and now that we are so near, it would be unpardonable not to pay them a visit. Listen,—these rings are of great value ; I will pawn them,²¹ and we can thus procure a scanty wardrobe, and then proceed to visit

¹⁹ Ἀσαλαμίνιος. Aristoph. *Ran.* 204.

²⁰ Æschin. *de Falsa Leg.* p. 282. See Note 6 to Sc. i.

²¹ Money was frequently lent on pledges; for instance even on a horse, while things of less value were often left in pawn for small sums. Aris-

toph. *Plut.* 450 :

ποίον γάρ οὐ δύρακα, ποίαν ἀστέβα
οὐκ ἐνέχυρον τίθησιν ἡ μιαρωτάτη;

At Athens it was forbidden to pawn arms. See Bückh's *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 129. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 113:

κἄν εἴ με χρεῖη τοῦγκυκλὸν
τούτη καταθεῖσσαν ἐκπιῶν ἀνθημαρὸν,
appears to allude to pawning clothes.

my friend at the spa.' He expatiated so alluringly on the pleasures of the spot, that they actually decided on proceeding thither—and in truth, *Aedepsos*²² was a place that well merited even a more distant pilgrimage. Besides its many natural beauties, which made it a charming place of residence, the celebrity of the waters had caused the erection of several handsome dwelling-houses and other edifices. The neighbourhood abounded in game of all sorts, and the variety of choice fish caught in the deep limpid bays of the coast was well worthy of the table of the most fastidious epicure. Many resorted to the place, not merely from Eubœa, but from the mainland; and whilst some came to reap benefit from the waters, the sole object of others was the pleasant society and the luxurious mode of life. The height of the season was towards the end of spring; but, though autumn was now beginning, there was no lack of visitors.

The next morning found the three friends already on their road to *Aedepsos*. Although no admirer of pedestrian excursions, yet on this occasion Nausicles was very content to overlook the fatigue of such a manner of travelling, in the feeling of security he derived from being again on *terra firma*, and in the anticipation of the expected pleasures of the far-famed spot.

²² This may perhaps be an anachronism. No evidence has been adduced to show that at so early a period any one of the numerous spas of Greece was able to attract from a distance those who were in pursuit of health or of amusement. Afterwards, however, *Aedepsos* became quite a Grecian Baïse. Plutarch, *Sympos.* iv. 4, gives the following account of it: Τῆς Εὐβοίας δὲ Αἰδηψός, οὗ τὰ θερμά, χωρίον ἐστιν αὐτοφύες πολλὰ πρὸς ἡδονὰς ἔχον ἀλευθερίους, καὶ κατεκενασμένον οἰκήπεσι καὶ διατάξισι, ποιῶν οἰκητήσιον ἀποδέσμευτην τῆς

'Ελλάδος, κ.τ.λ. In later times, indeed, numerous thermæ are mentioned: Λαβεδίοις δὲ τὰ λουτρὰ ἐν τῇ γῇ θαῦμα ἀνθράκοις δροῦ καὶ ἀφέλεια γίνεται. Ἔστι δὲ καὶ Τητοῖς ἐπὶ τῇ βίκρᾳ λουτρὰ τῷ Μαντρᾷ, κ.τ.λ. Pausan. vii. 5, 5. Thus too we read of one in Elis: λουομένοις δὲ ἐν τῷ πηγῇ καμάτων τέ ἐστι καὶ ἀλγημάτων ταυτοίων ἴδματα. Pausan. vi. 22, 4. Warm springs were in an especial manner held sacred, as appears from Aristotle, *Prob.* xxiv. 19, where he discusses the question: Διὰ τί τὰ θερμὰ λουτρὰ ἱερά;

It was nearly noon when they encountered a litter borne by four slaves.²³ Four stalwart bearers followed behind, to relieve the others from time to time; and the whole appearance of the equipage proclaimed its owner to be a person of considerable wealth. Probably it was some invalid who had wooed in vain the healing Nymphs of Ædepsos; for the curtains on both sides of the litter were closed, and the bearers strode cautiously along, for fear of stumbling, or causing any concussion.

Passing the *cortége*, our travellers kept on their road, which skirted a brook, overgrown with thickets of under-wood. They had not gone far, when they heard female voices close at hand, in the direction of the brook, accom-

²³ The use of litters was probably introduced from Asia into Greece at an early period, although the Greek *εὐτέλεια* would most likely divest this mode of conveyance of much of the luxury attached to it in the East. Their use appears to have been, for the most part, confined to women. So Suidas, s. v. *φορέων*, says, *τλέγμα τοιήσαντες ἐκ λύγων φορέον τύπῳ γυναικεῶν δέρμασι βούλοις ἐπιτλάσαντες ἀκατεργάστρους*. For a man to employ them without special cause, was considered worthy of reproach. Dinarchos, in *Demosth.* p. 29, mentions it as a sign of *τρυφή*. *τρυφῶν ἐν τοῖς τῆς πόλεως κακοῖς καὶ ἐπὶ φορέου κατακομβίμενος τὴν εἰς Πειραιᾶ ὅδον καὶ τὰς τῶν τειχήτων ἀπορλας ὑειδίζων*. Hence they were hardly ever used except in cases of personal infirmity: and thus even in the time of Pericles, the mechanician Artemon, who used a litter because he was lame, gained the nickname of *Πειριφρητός*. Anacr. ap. Athen. xii. p. 533; Plutarch, *Period.* 27. For sick persons it was a simple bed rather than a litter, and hence it was often also called *κλίνη*. Lysias, *de Vuln. Præm.* p. 172; Andoc.

de Myst. p. 30. The regular litters, like those of the Romans, (see *Gallus*, p. 341, seq.,) were constructed for a recumbent posture, and were covered in, as appears from the passage just quoted from Suidas. There were also *rideaux* at the sides. Plutarch, *Eumen.* 14: *Ἀκούσας δὲ ὁ Εὔμενης ἦκε πρὸς αὐτὸν δρόμῳ τὸν κοιζόντας ἐκταχόντας, καὶ τοῦ φορέου τὰς ἀκατέρωθεν αὐλαῖς ἀνακαλλήφας προβέπει τὴν δεξιὰν γεγηθάς.* Eumenes was carried because he was ill. When the Macedonian rule introduced luxury more and more into Greece, the litter, no doubt, became more splendid. Thus at Corinth Antigonus sends Nicæa to the theatre *ἐν φορέᾳ κεκοσμημένῃ βασιλικῶς*. Plutarch, *Arat.* 17. The bearers were usually four in number. Lucian, *Epist. Saturn.* 28: *ἐς γῆρας ἀφικόμενον τοῖς αὐτοῦ τοσὶν, ἀλλὰ μὴ φοράδην ἐπὶ τεττάρων ὁχούμε ον.* Id. *Somn. seu Gallus*, 10: *φοράδην ὅπε τεττάρων κεκοσμένον.* Hence, perhaps, are to be explained the four talents, which Artaxerxes gave to the bearers of Pelopidas. Plutarch, *Pelop.* 30. Cf. Lucian, *Cyn.* 9.

panied by much merriment and laughter. Approaching the spot, they beheld through a break in the bushes a most fascinating spectacle. By the margin of the brook sat a blooming fair one, dabbling with her feet in the brawling stream, and behind her a female slave held a parasol²⁴ to

²⁴ A parasol, *σκιάδειον*, was an indispensable article to a Grecian, or at least to an Athenian lady; it was usually carried by a female slave; but on festivals this service was performed by the daughters of the Metœci. So in Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 821, the

chorus of women taunt the men who had thrown away their *σκιάδειον*, the shield. These parasols occur frequently on vases. The accompanying figure is taken from Millin, *Peintures de Vases Antiques*, ii. pl. 70. See also, Paciaudi *de umbellæ gestatione*.



shade her delicate form from the scorching rays; whilst another of more tender age knelt on the ground, and joked confidentially with her mistress. A little way off a male slave was packing up the breakfast things, which had been spread among the tall grass;²⁵ and on the road close by was a carriage drawn by mules,²⁶ the driver of which was

This parasol much resembled ours, being constructed of moveable ribs, so that it could be put up or down as required.

τὰ δ' ὅτα γάρ σου, νὴ Δι', ἐξεπετάνυτο,
ζῶσερ σκιάδειον, καὶ πάλιν ἔνηγέτο.

Aristoph. *Equit.* 1847, on which the Scholiast observes: ἐκτείνεται δὲ καὶ συντέλλεται πρὸς τὸν κατεκείνοντα καιρόν. Cf. Ovid, *Art. Am.* ii. 209: *Ipse tene distenta stis umbracula virgis.* They were occasionally carried by men, but this was considered a mark of effeminacy. Aristoph. *Aves,* 1507, does not prove this, but a fragment of Anacreon, quoted by Athen. xii. p. 534, does: καὶ σκιαδίσκην ἀλεφαντίνην φορέει γυναιξὶν αὐτως. In later times, instead of a parasol, women wore on the head a θολία, which was something like a modern straw-hat. Poll. vii. 174: θολία δὲ ἀκαλέπτο πλέγμα τι θολοειδὲς, φέντη σκιαδίου ἀχράντο αἱ γυναῖκες. See Scholiast on Theocr. xv. 39; and Harpocr. s.v. Θόλος.

²⁵ This description is from Eurip. *Iphig.* *Aul.* 410:

ἀλλ' ὁς μακρὰν ἴτεινον, εύριν ων παρὰ
κρήνην ἀναβλέψοντο θηλύποντος θόστιν,
αὐταλ τε πόλοις τ', ἐς δὲ λευκόνων χλόην.
καθείμεν αὐτάς, ὡς βορᾶς γευσαλέτο.

²⁶ Very little can be said of the carriages of the Greeks, and even their general shape is a subject involved in doubt. Of names even we have but a scanty list, the general

terms *ζεῦγος* and *δχῆμα* being mostly employed. The use of carriages was very limited, and he who used one in the city and environs was always set down as effeminate or proud. So Demosth. *adv. Phœnipp.* p. 1048: ἀποδόμενος τὸν πολεμιστῆριον Ἰππον καταβέβηκεν ἀπὸ τῶν Ἰππων καὶ ἀντ' ἑκίνου δχῆμα αὐτῷ τηλικοῦτος ἦν ἔνηγται, ἵνα μὴ πεζῇ πορεύηται. τοσαῦτης τρυφῆς μεστὸς οὐτός ἐστι. This explains the anecdote in Diog. Laert. iv. 3: Speusippos, while going to the Academy in a carriage, met Diogenes, and saluted him with a *Xāψε*, to which the Cynic replied: Ἄλλὰ μὴ σὺ γε, δοτις ὑπομένεις ζῆν τοιοῦτος δώ. Cf. Aristoph. *Thesm.* 811. It was considered arrogant even in women. Demosth. in *Mid* p. 565. Hence Lycurgus, the orator, caused a law to be enacted, that the women should not drive to Eleusis, that the poorer classes might not feel the distinction. Plutarch, *Deo. Or. Vit.* iv. p. 378. His own wife, however, transgressed the law, and he had to silence the sycophants with a talent. Timoleon drove into the assembly during the debate; but he did so because he was blind. Plutarch, *Timo.* 38. It is a mark of distinction in Andoc. *de Myst.* p. 28: τὸν δὲ τῶν κακῶν τούτων αἵτινι Διοκλείδην, ἃς σωτῆρα δύτια τῆς πόλεως ἐνι *ζεῦγος* ἦγον εἰς τὸ πρωταγένειον στεφανώσαντες.

As regards the different kinds of carriages, the meagre account of Poll.

conversing with a second slave, whose dress bespoke him to be a eunuch.

The trio stood enchanted, their eyes fixed on the sporting maidens, who, casting aside the irksome trammels of stiffness and formality, were giving loose to the exuberance of their spirits. The younger female attendant, who appeared to be regarded rather as a companion than a slave, now brought a handful of flowers, which she had just culled, and as she showered them into the lap of her mistress, whispered something in her ear, which might not be heard even by the bushes around. In pretended wrath, the lady seized her gold-embroidered shoe, to strike her offending domestic; but in the attempt it slipped from her hand, and flew into the brook.

The maidens all set up a scream, when Charicles, with rash resolve, dashed down, and rescued the floating shoe. The women screamed louder than ever, and essayed to flee; but in the twinkling of an eye Charicles gallantly handed the slipper to the damsels, who rose blushing and confounded, and looked around, but in vain, for her veil

x. 51, must suffice. Strangely enough, he speaks as if carriages were only used early in the morning: ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν αἰωρίσει τῇ δέ δηχημάτων χρότος τις περὶ τὴν ἔω, θέρους δύτος, πριν τὸν ἥλιον περιφλέγειν, τὰ εῖδη τῶν δηχημάτων ιστέον, εἴτε δρματα, εἴτε δχοὺς, εἴτε ἀμάξας, εἴτε λαμπήνας αὐτὰ προσήκει καλέν. Σοτι δὲ τοῦ νομα ἡ λαμπήνη ἐν τῷ Ζοφοκλέους Ναυσικάδα καὶ ἐν τοῖς Μενέδρου ἀλιεῦσιν. To these names may be added δρμα, ἀπήνη, and δχημα; but these are either general terms, or are used to denote carriages not in ordinary use, and this may also be said of the Lacedemonian κάναθρον. Müller, Dorians, ii. p. 292. We learn also that carriages were adapted partly for sitting, and partly for lying down in; they were partially covered;

and were sometimes on two, sometimes on four wheels. Poll. x. 52: τὰ δὲ ἐνθρόνια, τὰ δὲ εἰς τὸ κατακλίναι ἐνεβνατα, τὰ δὲ κατάστεγα, καὶ στεγαστὰ, καὶ καμάραι· οὗτα γάρ ἀνθιμασεν Ἡρόδοτος· καὶ Εενοφῶν δὲ ἐπ τῇ Παιδείᾳ τὸ ἀστεγασμένον μέρος τῆς ἀμάξης ὑποσημαίνων ἔφη, καὶ κατέκλιναν καὶ κατεκάλυψαν τὴν σκηνήν· καὶ τὰ μὲν τετράκιυκλα, τὰ δὲ δίκιυκλα. Mules were frequently used: on them was placed an easy saddle with a back to it, ἀστράβη, (*clitella*.) but this word came afterwards to be used for the beast itself. Demosth. in Mid. p. 558: ἐπ' ἀστράβης δχούμενος ἐξ Ἀργούρας τῆς Εββαλα. With this compare Lysias, de Inval. p. 747: εἰ γὰρ ἀκεκτή μηρούσιαν, ἐπ' ἀστράβης ἀν δχούμην, and Machon, ap. Athen. xiii. p. 582.

and mantle, which had been left behind at the spot where they had breakfasted. Charicles too felt no little emotion ; he fancied that he had never in his existence beheld a form more lovely, or more fascinating features. The sparkling brilliancy of her eyes was mingled with a look of soft rapture ; a profusion of light hair descended on her neck in luxuriant ringlets, while the finely-pencilled arch of the eyebrows was of a jetty black : in the delicate whiteness of her cheeks rose a soft tinge of natural vermillion ; the mouth was like a rose-bud, just on the point of unfolding its leafy chalice;²⁷ and her whole person possessed an irresistible charm of youthful loveliness. For a few moments only was the happy Charicles permitted to revel in the contemplation of such surpassing beauties ; the cries of the female slaves had summoned the male attendants, and the females fled faster than ever, on seeing Nausicles and Ctesiphon also approach. Many a longing lingering look did Charicles cast after the disappearing carriage, which he regretted he could not follow.

His pleasant reverie was disagreeably broken by Manes, who informed him that he had learnt, in conversing with the driver of the vehicle, that it was the family of a rich Athenian, who was aged and infirm, and was being conveyed home from Ædepsos in the litter. The fair enchantress was this person's wife, but Manes was unable to tell his name. ‘What, married?’ cried Charicles, in agitation. ‘And to a sick old fellow?’ continued Nausicles. ‘By Hera, though, she was beautiful ; tender and lovely as Aphrodite, with the life and bloom of an Artemis. Ay ! ay ! the statues of both goddesses must have stood in her mother's *thalamos*.’²⁸

²⁷ The description of Leucippe in Achill. Tat. i. 4 : δύμα γοργὺδν ἐν ἡδονῇ· κόμη ξανθή, τὸ ξανθὸν οὐλον· δέρψις μέλαινα, τὸ μέλαν ἄκρατον· λευκὴ παρεῖλ, τὸ λευκὸν εἰς μέσον ἀφοινίσσετο καὶ ἐμμεῖτο πορφύραν, οἷον εἰς τὸν ἐλέφαντα Λυδία βάττει γυνή· τὸ στόμα δέδων κύνθος ἦν, θραύ-

ἄρχηται τὸ βόδον ἀνοίγειν τῶν φύλλων τὰ χεῖλη. The δύμα γοργὺδν ἐν ἡδονῇ, in this passage, corresponds to the expression, τῶν διθαλμῶν τὸ γυρὸν ἀμμα τῷ φαιδρῷ, in Lucian, *Imag.* 6.

²⁸ Such effects were commonly

The friends continued their journey ; but Charicles had turned silent and thoughtful, and the banter of his companions was manifestly unpleasing to him. The attractions, also, of the baths were quite lost upon him, and in spite of their Chalcian host's kind endeavours to make their stay as agreeable as possible, Charicles would only stop a day or two, and incessantly urged his friends to return, since pressing business called him to Athens. At length Nausicles yielded to his solicitations, though much against his inclination, since he was successfully endeavouring to console himself for his recent calamities with the pleasures the place afforded. ‘Pressing business, no doubt !’ he would say snappishly to Charicles ; ‘that fair apparition is the real magnet ²⁹ of attraction to Athens. But what’s the good ? she is married, you know.’ The colour that suffused the cheek of Charicles showed that Nausicles was right in his conjecture ; still, as the other persisted that he must be in Athens by a certain day, Nausicles was at last obliged to yield the point.

attributed to the frequent survey of beautiful statues, and even Empedocles noticed the supposed fact. Plutarch, *de Plac. Philos.* v. 12: Ἐλεδοκλῆς τῇ κατὰ τὴν σύνληψιν φαντασίᾳ τῆς γυναικὸς μορφοῦσθαι τὰ βρέφη πολλάκις γάρ εἰκόνων καὶ ἀνδρικῶν ἡρόστησαν γυναικες, καὶ δυοια τούτοις ἀπέτεκον. On this hinges the whole plot in Heliodor. *Aethiop.* iv. 8, where the queen of the Aethiopians declares that she has brought forth a white child, because she had the image of Hesione before her. See Galen. *Hist. Phil.* xix. p. 329. The same author states elsewhere: ἀμοὶ δὲ καὶ λόγος τις ἀρχαῖος ἐμήνυσεν, δτι τῶν ἀμόρφων τις δυνατὸς εὔμορφον θέλων γεννῆσαι ταῦτα, ἐποίησε γράψαι ἐν τοιατεῖ ξύλῳ εὐειδὲς ἄλλο ταῦτον καὶ ἔλεγε τῇ γυναικὶ συμπλεκόμενος διείνω τῷ τύπῳ τῆς γρα-

φῆς ἐμβλέπειν. ἡ δὲ ἀτενὶς βλέπουσα καὶ ἂς ἔστι εἰκέων ὅλον τὸν νοῦ χούσα, οὐχὶ τῷ γεννῆσαι, ἀλλὰ τῷ γεγραμμένῳ δμοίσι ἀπέτεκε τὸ παιδίον. *De Therica*, xiv. p. 254. The reader may attach what credit he chooses to Oppian, *Cyneg.* i. 361, where it is stated that the Lacedaemonians placed before their pregnant ladies pictures representing

Νύρα καὶ Νάρκισσον, δύμελίην δὲ Υάκινθον.

²⁹ The comparison of a fascinating woman with a magnet, λίθος Ἡρακλεία, or Μαγνήτης, occurs in classic writers. Lucian, *Imag.* 1 : εἰ δὲ κακεῖνη προσβλέψει σε, τις ἔσται μηχανὴ ἀποστῆραι αὐτῆς ; ἀπέξει γάρ σε ἀναπτυγμένη, ἵνθι ἀν τόλμῳ, διπερ καὶ ἡ λίθος ἡ Ἡρακλεία δρᾷ τὸν σίδηρον. Cf. Achill. *Tat.* i. 17.

SCENE THE EIGHTH.

THE INVALID.

IT was now two months since Charicles had returned to Athens ; but that peace of mind and cheerfulness which accompanied him on board the Triton, had not been the partners of his return. His property had, by Phorion's assistance, been securely and advantageously invested : slaves had been purchased, and his abode fitted up with every convenience. The walls and ceilings of the chambers and saloons were decorated in a light and cheerful style, so that in the opinion of every body it was an excellent and commodious abode. The possessor alone was dissatisfied, and felt lonely in the empty cheerless rooms. But even in the convivial circle he was not happy. The turmoil of the market-place was irksome, and the spirit-stirring life of the Gymnasium disturbed his reveries ; his highest pleasure was a stroll to the great platanus-tree, where, in the grateful privacy of the spot, he could bury himself in undisturbed meditation.

' You are in love,' his friends would often say jokingly, when the petals of an autumnal flower in his garland happened to drop off.¹ ' To be sure I am,' had formerly been his laughing retort ; but now he did not relish the sally ; and the mounting colour proclaimed that now at all events the proverb held good. Some well-meant advice of Phorion's had had the most serious effect upon him. One day, he had shown this friend of his father's over his

¹ When leaves fell from a chaplet, it was looked upon as a sign of the wearer's being in love. See Callimachus, 45 :

'Ελος έχων δέ βάνος ἐλατθάνειν' ὡς ἀκαπόρον πρέμα διὰ συηθέων, εἶδε, ἀπρυδύγετο ; τὸ τρίτον ή γῆ ἔσται, τὰ δὲ βόδα φυλλοβόλευστα

τάνδρὸς ἀπὸ στεφάνων πάντ' ἄγνοντο χαμαῖ.

and the discussion in Athen. xv. p. 669 : διὰ τὶ δὲ λέγονται, τῶν δοτεφανωμένων ἐάν λύενται οἱ στέφανοι, διὰ δράσται.

newly-furnished dwelling. Among other things the women's apartments had not been omitted; and, in fact, matters almost looked as if a bride were daily expected at the house. ' You've done quite right, my friend,' was Phorion's remark; ' but this is not enough. Seek out now a discreet housewife, to preserve thee from the follies of youth, and to bring a blessing on thy house withal. Choose for thyself a damsel of equal rank, not dowerless, for then she will not assume her due position in the household;² nor yet a great heiress, or thine own independence will be bartered for her portion. You are nearly a stranger in this city, so let me woo for you. Pasias, my brother's son, has a daughter, a comely child, both modest and thrifty; if you desire it, I will solicit her hand for you.' Charicles made no answer to this proposal; for although he felt that Phorion was right, and that a happy marriage would be the best means of driving from his heart the image of the fair unknown, yet he could not endure the idea of uniting himself for life with a girl of whom he knew nothing. He had communicated Phorion's plan to his friend Ctesiphon, who, or hearing it, betrayed an extraordinary emotion. He answered so evasively that Charicles could not comprehend the meaning of his behaviour. On the other hand, he placed entire confidence in the rectitude of Phorion's intentions, and, by entertaining the offer, he would have an opportunity of displaying his gratitude to his benefactor.

Occupied with such thoughts as these, he was one evening crossing the market-place, toward sunset on his way to the *Cerameicos*, when he felt himself pulled by the cloak. He turned round, and before him stood an aged female slave, making gestures, expressive partly of alarm partly of delight. ' Charicles! ' she cried; ' oh dearest Charicles, is it really you? ' He now recognised the crone. It was Manto, the nurse of his childhood, who was sick

² Menandr. *Sent. Sing.* 371: νύμφη δ' ἄποικος οὐκ ἔχει ταῦτα στοιχεῖαν.

| Comp. *Excursus on The Women.*

when Charinos fled from Athens, and so had remained behind with the greater number of the slaves. She narrated how a wealthy man, Polycles by name, had purchased the whole of the slaves left by his father, and herself among the number. ‘ You know him surely,’ she continued; ‘ he was an intimate friend of your father.’ ‘ I remember to have heard the name frequently,’ replied Charicles. ‘ Ah! and many is the time he has mentioned you,’ proceeded Manto; ‘ but he has been laid up for many months past with a grievous malady, against which all his treasures avail him nothing; while we, poor bodies, are all sound and well’—as she said this, she spat three times before her³—‘ but he’ll be right glad, I warrant,

* The superstitious usage, πτύειν εἰς κόλπον, had two significations, both of which may perhaps be traced to a common origin. Firstly, it was supposed possible thus to appease the vengeance of Nemesis consequent on self-glorification, or for having cherished and expressed over-sanguine expectations. Secondly, it was done on seeing anyone afflicted with a bad complaint, such as insanity or epilepsy, or on witnessing the misfortune of another; and it was supposed that by this means a like evil could be averted from oneself. This idea is nowhere more distinctly expressed than in Plin. *Nat. Hist.* xxviii. 4, 7: ‘Despuimus comitiales morbos, hoc est, contagia regerimus. Simili modo et fascinationes repercutimus dextreque clauditatis occursum. Veniam quoque a deis spei alicujus audacioris petimus in sinum spaentes.’ Also Theocr. vi. 39, where Polyphemus says:

ὥς μὴ βασκαρθῶ δὲ, τρίς εἰς ἀμὸν ἔπινσε κόλπον.

and the Scholiast correctly remarks: ποιοῦσι γάρ καὶ μέχρι τοῦ νυν μάλιστα τοῦτο αἱ γυναῖκες τὸ ρεμε-

σητὸν ἐκτρεπόμεναι. Καλλίμαχος· Δαίμον, τοι κόλποισι ἐπικτύοντι γυναῖκες. Cf. the obscure and corrupt passage quoted by Plut. *Symp.* v. 7, 4. Another instance occurs in Lucian, *Navig.* 15, where Lycinus checks Adimantus, who is puffed up with visions of wealth and fortune, with the words, ὑπεριμαῖς γε, ἂν Ἀδειμαντε, καὶ ἐς τὸν κόλπον οὐ πτύεις. The second case, where the spectator of another man’s misfortune desires to avert the same calamity from himself, is passed over by Pliny with the words, *Despuimus comitiales morbos*, and he omits *in sinum*. See also Plaut. *Capt.* iii. 4, 18: Et illic isti, qui sputatur, morbus interdum venit.

But whatever the Roman custom may have been, the Greeks certainly used πτύειν εἰς κόλπον in such cases, as is plain from Theoph. *Char.* 16, where a token of the δειπνίσμαίμων is said to be: Μαυρόμενόν τε ἰδὼν ή διβληπτον φρίξας εἰς κόλπον πτύσαι. Cf. Tibull. i. 2, 97. We may add also that both significations of the custom become identical when we consider that ridicule and commiseration equally

to hear you are come back.' Hereupon followed a stream of questions, interrupted now by sobs, now by fits of laughter ; and Charicles would never have satisfied all her queries, had not she suddenly bethought herself that she had better take home the vegetables which her mistress had sent her out to purchase.

Polycles was, as Manto had stated, a very wealthy man. His country estates, his houses in the city and Piræus, and his numerous slaves, yielded him, with no trouble, a secure income ; which, however, was as nothing compared to that which he derived from the ready money lying at the money-changers', or lent out elsewhere, at a high rate of interest. Those who were more intimate with the state of his affairs, were convinced that his property amounted in all to more than fifty talents. He had remained single till his fifty-fifth year, and then, in compliance with his late brother's dying request, he had married his only surviving daughter, Cleobule, a blooming girl of sixteen. But in the midst of the festivity of the marriage-feast, he was attacked with apoplexy, which had been succeeded by tedious and painful illness. No means of relief had been neglected. The veteran family physician, a man of no mean skill, had called in the advice of other medical men, but the resources of their art were exhausted without success :—neither their exertions, nor the tenderness of Cleobule, who nursed the patient like a dutiful daughter, availed to reunite the ruptured threads of his existence. Polycles was not satisfied with applying for aid to the successors of *Aesculapius*, but tried the efficacy of certain charms ; while interpreters of dreams⁴ were

imply an elevation of oneself over another.

⁴ The interpretation of dreams was one of the oldest and most natural provinces of *μαντεία* ; and from the

time of Homer, who makes dreams the ministers of the gods to incite men to action, down to the latest period of declining heathenism, we find *διειρθότας*, *διειφορέτας*, or *διειφοράντες* in requisition. and the prophetic

consulted, expiations placed in the cross-ways,⁵ and aged women reputed to have the power of curing diseases by mysterious arts and magic songs, had been summoned to attend. Whole days and nights had also been passed by the sufferer in the temple of Æsculapius,⁶ but to no purpose.

visions of the night propitiated by anxious ceremonies. These are described in numerous passages: thus in *Æschyl. Pers.* 200, which, though Atossa is the speaker, of course alludes to Grecian usages:

καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ τυκτὸς εἰσιδεῖν λέγω.
ἔπει δ' ἀνέστην καὶ χροῖν καλλιφόρου
ἔψαυσα πηγῆς, ἔνι θυηπόλῳ χερὶ⁷
βωμῷ προσεῖστην, ἀποτρόποισι δαίμονισι
θέλουσα θύσαι πλάνον, ὃν τέλη τέδε.

This sprinkling with water usually pertained to such an ἀποτρόπαιομός. So, again, Aristoph. *Ran.* 1838:

ἀλλὰ μοι, ἀμφίπολοι, λύχνους ἀψατε,
εἄλπιστε, τὸν ἐκ ποταμῶν δρόσον ἄφατε, θέρ-
μετε δὲ ὑδωρ,
ώς ἂν θεῖον ὄντειρον ἀποκλύσω.

These passages are confirmed by Xenoph. *Symp.* 4, 33: καὶ ἐδύ τι διναρ
ἀγαθὸν ἴδρυ τοὺς ἀποτρόπαιοις θεῖς; So, again, Theoph. *Char.* 16: καὶ
ὄταν ἐνέπινον ἴδρυ πορεύεσθαι πρὸς
τοὺς διειρκότας, πρὸς τοὺς μάντεις,
πρὸς τοὺς δρυθοσκόπους ἐρωτήσων,
τίνι θεῷ ηθεῖ προσεύχεσθαι δεῖ. On
which Cassaubon has remarked that it
was considered in some measure an
ἀποτρόπαιον to tell a dream to the
face of day. Eurip. *Iphig. Taur.* 42:

Δικαῖα δὲ ήκει νῦν φέροντος φάσματα,
λάξει πρὸς αἴθρη, εἰ τι δὴ τόδι εἰς ἀκο.

Cf. Sophocl. *Eleotr.* 416. The dream-interpreters made a regular trade of their pretended art, and exacted fees for their services. Aristoph. *Vesp.* 52:
εἴτ' οὐκ ἄγα, δοὺς δέοντας διδοῦντος, μισθάσκομαι
οὐτις ὑποκρινόμενον σαφῶς ὄντειρα.

In Alciphron. *Epist.* iii. 59, two drachmæ are the fee. Dreams dreamt towards morning, ‘post medium noc-

tem, quum somnia vera,’ (Hor. *Sat.* I. 10, 33,) were regarded as the most significant, and to these, therefore, the dream-interpreters confined themselves. Philostr. *Vit. Apollon. Tyan.* ii. 37: οἱ γὰρ ἔξηγητα τῶν ὕψεων,
οὓς δινειροπόλους οἱ ποιηταὶ καλοῦσιν
οὐδὲν ἀν ὑποκρίναντο ὕψιν οὐδενὶ⁸
οὐδεμίᾳν, μηδ πρότερον ἀρόμενοι τὸν
καιρὸν ἐν φείδεν. οὐ μὲν γάρ ἔφος οὐ
καὶ τοῦ περὶ τὸν ὄρθρον ὕπνου, ἐμ-
βάλλονται αὐτὴν, ὡς ὑγιῶς μαντευο-
μένης τῆς ψυχῆς, κ.τ.λ.

⁵ The belief that sickness and other evils could be got rid of by means of καθάρματα placed at the cross-ways, is well known. The throwing them into flowing water is chiefly mentioned by Roman authors; nor does the passage in Theocr. xxiv. 92, seem properly referable to this custom. The Roman usage is often alluded to. See Virg. *Ecl.* viii. 101; Tibull. iv. 4, 7; Ovid, *Metam.* xv. 327.

⁶ This too appears to have been much in vogue; so much so, that apartments were provided in the temples of this god, in which sick persons might reside. Pausan. ii. 27, 2: τοῦ ναοῦ δέ ἐστι πέραν, ἔνθα οἱ
ἰκέται τοῦ θεοῦ καθεύδονται. Again, x. 32, 8: Σταθμοῖς δὲ ἀπωτέρᾳ Τιθο-
ρέας ἐβδομήκοντα ναός ἐστιν Ἀσκλη-
πιοῦ . . . ἐντὸς μὲν δὴ τοῦ περιβόλου
τοῖς τε ικέταις καὶ, δοσι τοῦ θεοῦ
διδύλοι, τούτοις μὲν ἐνταῦθε εἰσι καὶ
οἰκήσεις. See Aristoph. *Plut.* 410,
658; cf. Plaut. *Cure.* i. 1, 61; ii. 1.

At last, hearing of a happy cure effected, in a similar case, by the baths of *Aedepsos*, he repaired thither for the benefit of the waters; but the Nymphs had refused their succour; and, some days ago, the doctor had declared that the patient would never need any herb more, save the parsley.⁷

Next day Charicles was on the point of going out. The previous evening, he had come to the resolution of marrying, and he had determined that Phorion should play the suitor for him. At this moment a slave rapped at the door, on an errand from Polycles. Weak as the patient was, he had expressed great pleasure on hearing that the son of his old friend was in Athens, and now sent to say he wished to see him once more before his end, which he felt was drawing nigh. Charicles could not refuse a request expressive of so much kindness, and therefore promised to attend. ‘It were better to come along with me at once,’ said the slave. ‘My master is very low now, and his friends have just met at his bed-side.’ ‘Well, lead on,’ said Charicles, not unwilling to put off for a time his intended visit to Phorion; ‘lead on, I follow you.’

When they approached the residence of Polycles, they found a slave standing before the open door in order to

Probably some temples were accounted more efficacious than others. Thus Bdelycleon took his father to *Argina*. Aristoph. *Vesp.* 122 :

διέπλευσαν εἰς Ἀγίων· εἴτα συλλαβὼν
νίκτερ κατέκλινεν αὐτὸν διε' ἀσκητηοῦ.
So also many persons sought for aid
at the oracle of Amphiaraos, near
Oropos, and threw a gold or silver
coin into the holy spring. Lastly,
between Tralles and Nysa, not far
from Acharacs, there was a village
with a shrine sacred to Pluto and
Persephoné, and a Χαρόνιον ἄντρον,
whither sick people were brought.
Strabo, xiv. 1, 44 : λέγουσι γάρ δὴ

καὶ τὸς νοσῶδεις καὶ προσέχοντας
τὰς τῶν θεῶν τούτων θεραπείας
φοιτᾶν ἔκειστο καὶ διαιτᾶσθαι ἐν τῷ
κάμπῳ πλησίον τοῦ Κυντροῦ παρὰ τοὺς
δικτεῖροις τῶν λεπέων, οἵ ἁγιοψῶνται
τε ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν καὶ διατάττουσιν ἐκ
τῶν διερών τὰς θεραπείας.

⁷ Σέλινον, *apium*, was especially used for decking tombs. Hence the adage mentioned by Plutarch, *Timol.* 26: δι: τὰ μήματα τῶν νεκρῶν εἰδόθαμεν ἀπιεικῶς στεφανοῦν σελίνοις· καὶ παροιμία τις ἐκ τούτου γέγονε, τὸν ἀπισφαλῶς ηρσοῦντα, Δεῖσθαι τούτον τοῦ σελίνου.

prevent any one from rapping too loudly, and so disturbing his lord. Charicles entered, and everything that he saw corroborated Manto's testimony concerning the wealth of the possessor. Even the sick chamber, into which he was admitted after a slight delay, was furnished with peculiar magnificence. Before the door hung a costly piece of tapestry, wrought in rich and varied colours, the product of Babylonish industry. The sick man's bed⁸ was over-

* The account given of the Roman bed in *Gallus* (pp. 285–291) will, in its chief points, be also applicable to the Grecian couch; but the particulars which Pollux gives are more copious, and will, if properly investigated, make the matter very plain. In Homer we have simply a bedstead and coverlet, and there is no mention of a mattress of any kind. In later times also, the beds of the poorer classes were probably of this description. Instead of a mattress, stout coverlets, especially κάδια, sheepskins, were often spread underneath. Plutarch, *Dec. Or. Vst.* iv. p. 379, relates of the orator Lycurgus: 'Εμέλετα δὲ νυκτὸς καὶ ημέρας, οὐκ εὖ πρὸς τὰ αὐτοτχέδια πεφικώς, κλινίδιον δὲ αὐτῷ ὑποκειμένου, ἐφ' φύστον ἦν κάδιον καὶ τροσκεφάλαιον, θητὸς ἀγειροτοιρεῖος καὶ μελετηφόν.

But the σύνη, the complete bed of a wealthy Greek, consisted of the following parts: κλίνη, ἐπίστονος, τυλεῖον or κνέφαλον, τροσκεφάλαιον, and ἐπιβλήματα or περιβλήματα. The κλίνη, or bedstead, was of very simple construction. Its four sides, ἐνήλατα, Attic *κραστήρια* (*Phryn.* p. 178) were not so much boards, as posts or bars jointed into one another, and supported by the feet. Only at the end where the head lay was there a back, ἀγκλιντρον or ἐπίκλιντρον. Poll. x. 34: μέρη δὲ κλίνης καὶ ἐνή-

λατα καὶ ἐπίκλιντρον... Σοφοκλῆς δὲ Ἰχνευτῶν Σατύροις ἔφη, ἐνήλατα ἔνδια τρίγομφα διατορεῦσαί σε δένται. Cf. Id. vi. 9. Occasionally there was a board at the foot as well as at the head of the bed, but this was unusual. A bedstead of this kind, κλίνη ἀμφικνέφαλος, is mentioned by Pollux, x. 35, as having belonged to Alcibiades. This reading, however, seems to be corrupt; for besides the unintelligibility of the phrase, the word κνέφαλον is totally different from τροσκεφάλαιον: there seems to be no doubt that ἀμφικνέφαλος is the correct reading.

The κλίνη was usually of wood; hence ἐνήλατα ἔνδια. Valuable woods were often employed, as maple, σφένδαμος, Poll. x. 35, or box-wood, *ibid.* § 34. but most likely these were only used as veneer, at least χαμενὴ παρδικόλλος (*ibid.* § 36) leads to this supposition. Passow's explanation, 'a low couch, to one end only of which was attached an ἀγκλιντρίον, on which the head rested: being called ἀμφικολλος, if it had one at both ends,' is not only at variance with the etymology, but also contradicts Pollux, § 34, who evidently speaks of the material only. That veneering was practised among the ancients, has been mentioned in *Gallus*, p. 295. There is no doubt, too, that frames of bronze were likewise in request. When, however,

hung with a purple Milesian coverlet, from under which peeped the ivory feet. Soft party-coloured pillows sup-

Pollux adds, (x. 35) σὸς δὲ καὶ ἀλεφαρτίνης εἴσιος καὶ χελώνης, we must refer the tortoise-shell altogether to a later period; while with regard to the ivory, Timaeus, ap. Aelian, *Var. Hist.* xii. 29, mentions as a proof of the excessive luxury prevailing at Acragas: ὅτι ἀργυροῦς ληκτοῖς καὶ στλεγγοῖς ἔχρωτο καὶ ἀλεφαντίνας κλίνας εἶχον δᾶς. Cf. Dio Chrysos. *Or.* xiii. 434. The feet of the κλίνη, however, were frequently of more valuable material; ivory, for instance, or the precious metals. So in Poll. x. 34, ἀργυρότεous; and Clearchos, ap. Athen. vi. p. 255: κατέκειτο δι' ὑπερβάλλοντας τρυφήν ἐπὶ ἀργυρότοδος κλίνης. So also Plato Com. ap. Id. ii. p. 48:

Κάρ' ἐν κλίναις ἀλεφαντίνοις καὶ στράμασι πορφυρόβαστοις
καὶ φοινικισι Σαρδιανικαῖσιν κοσμησάμενοι
κατάκεινται.

The κλίναι captured from the Persians at Platæa were ἐπίχρυσοι καὶ ἄστραγυροι. Herodot. ix. 80, 82.

Girths were stretched across the κλίνη to support the mattress. Poll. § 36: καὶ μὴν τὸ γε τῷ κλίνῃ ἡ τῷ σκίμῳ διέντεταμένον, ὃς φέρει τὰ τυλεῖα, σκαρπία, στάρτα, τόνος, καιρία· τάχα δὲ καὶ σχοῖνος καὶ σχοινία, καὶ κάλοι. The general name for them was τόνος. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 923. Thus used, they were called καιρία: mere cords were used for the commoner kinds of beds. Aristoph. *Aves,* 814:

Στάρτην γάρ ἀν θειάτην ἔγε τῷ μῆ τόλει;
οὐδὲ ἀν χαμένην, πάντα γε καιρίας ἔχειν.

These girths supported a mattress, called κνέφαλος or τύλειον, also τύλη. See Lobeck on Phryn. p. 178. This was covered with linen or woollen

ticking, or even with leather. Poll. x. 40, and again, § 39, from Sophocles, λινοδραφῆ τυλεῖα. The stuffing, τὰ ἀμβαλλόμενα τλήρωμα, ἢ γνάφαλον καλοῦσι: (Poll. 41), was usually flocks of wool, and thus κνέφαλον (κνάφαλον) derives its name from κναφεῖν. Some vegetable material was also employed, Poll. 41: ἡ μέντοις καλουμένη λυχνίη ἀνθήλη ἀκαλέστο, though what is meant by λυχνίς, is another matter: neither Hesychius nor the *Elym. M.* give a satisfactory explanation.

On the ἀπίκλιντρον lay, as is abundantly manifest from the antiquities, a round cushion, προσκεφάλαιον, which served the purpose of a pillow; but occasionally there are also a couple of four-cornered ones behind. The expression ποτίκρανον (Poll. vi. 9) is identical in meaning. Cf. Theocr. xv. 8. The προσκεφάλαια ὑπαγκέντα, Poll. x. 38, were those employed at night, whereas those used at the δεῖπνον are called ὑπαγκόνια στρόματα, because it was the custom to lean upon the elbow. See Poll. vi. 10. In the vase-paintings the covers of these cushions are almost invariably represented as striped, and usually of brilliant colours. They were perhaps stuffed with feathers, though this is uncertain; for the πτλῶστα mentioned by Poll. x. 38 appear to mean something different.

Over the κνέφαλον were spread coverlets, which bear manifold designations, Poll. vi. 10: περιστρόματα, ἀπιβλήματα, ἀφεστρίδες, χλαῖναι, ἀπιβόλαια, δάπιδες, κ.τ.λ., besides the τάκητρες and ἀμφιτάκητρες, Id. vi. 9. The latter were shaggy on both sides, the former only on one: ἀμφιτάκητρες οἱ δὲ ἐκατέρου δασεῖς, τὰ

ported his back and head; and the hard pavement of the floor was covered, after the Asiatic fashion, with a soft

πῆρες δὲ οἱ ἐκ θατέρων. The other names either require no explanation, or do not admit of any certain one. This article afforded occasion for the display of great extravagance: and though the various kinds mentioned by Pollux (x. 42) belong rather to the *symposium*, still it is certain that magnificent coloured coverlets were used also for the beds. There was, moreover, little or no difference between the couches used for meals, and those employed for sleeping purposes, except that the former were distinguished by the greater elegance of their coverlets and cushions. So a fragment of Phylarchos ap. Athen. iv. p. 142, which refers to Sparta in her degenerate time: *στρωμαῖα τε (παρσκευδόντο) τοῖς μεγέθεσιν οὐτως ἔξηστημέναι πολυτελῶς καὶ τῇ ποικιλῇ διαφέρωσ, οὗτοι τῶν ξένων ἐνίους τῶν παραληφθέντων ὀδυέντων ἀγκάναν ἐπὶ τὰ προσκεφάλαια ἐρεῖσθεν.* We may well conceive that the bed would be correspondingly magnificent also. According to Plutarch, *Dec. Or. Vit.* iv. p. 366, Isocrates had a *προσκεφάλαιον κρόκον διβροχον*. The Asiatics, however, regarded the Greek bed as a very common affair in comparison with their own. Athen. ii. p. 48: *πρῶται δὲ Πέρσαι, ὡς φησιν Ἡρακλεῖδης, καὶ τοὺς λεγομένους στρώτας ἐφεῦρον, ίνα κώσμον ἔχῃ ἡ στρῶσις καὶ εὐάθειαν.* And presently, 'Αρταξέρξης σκηνὴν τε θάσκεν αὐτῷ διαφέρουσαν τὸ κάλλος καὶ τὸ μέγεθος καὶ κλίνην ἀφγυρόποδα, ἕπειμψε δὲ καὶ στρώματα πολυτελῆ καὶ τὸν ὑποστρώσοντα, φάσκων οὐκ ἐπίστασθαι τοὺς Ἑλληνας ὑποστρωνύμειν. Of. Plutarch, *Pelop.* 30. The most celebrated στρώματα came from Miletus, at least

in early times, Aristoph. *Ran.* 542, and also from Corinth, as appears from Antiphanes ap. Athen. i. p. 27: *ἐκ Κορίνθου στρώματα.* Carthage also is mentioned in a line from Hermippus, *ibid.* p. 28:

Καρχηδὸν δάπεδας καὶ ποικίλα προσκεφάλαια.

Lastly, there is a remarkable passage in Poll. vi. 10, where coverlets of feathers are mentioned: *ὅτι δὲ καὶ πτιλοῖς τὰ κνέφαλα ἐφῆτλουν, Εὔβοιλος δὲ Ἀγγίστει διδάσκει, καὶ πτερωτὰ καὶ πτιλωτὰ προσκεφάλαια ὄνομάζουσι.* This passage confirms what was said in *Gallus*, p. 288, about the *plumaris*. They wrapped themselves up in these coverlets at night, though a special night-dress, *διεύγυαρος*, was put on Poll. x. 123. In winterfurs were used Plato, *Prot.* p. 315: 'Ο μὲν οὖν Πρόδικος ἔτι κατέκειτο ἐγκεκαλυμμένος ἐν κώδιοις τιστὶ καὶ στρώμασι, καὶ μάλος πολλοῖς ὡς ἐφαίνετο. The κώδιος is a sheep-skin, *προβάτου δορά*, as we are informed by Pollux, vii. 16. But the *σισύρα* is particularly mentioned as a night-coverlet, thus in Aristoph. *Nub.* 10 :

εἰς πάντα σισύρας ἐγκεκαρδυλημένος.

Cf. *Eccles.* 347; *Aves*, 122; *Lysist.* 933. This also was used in winter (*Ecccl.* 421), and is perhaps nothing but a κώδιον. Poll. vii. 70, says: *ἡ δὲ σισύρα περίβλημα ἀντίηται διφθέρας.* The use of this kind of coverlet was perhaps confined to the less wealthy, who would have to content themselves with much less sumptuous appliances. We must allow for the comic exaggeration in the description of a poor man's bed given in Aristoph. *Plut.* 540: *πρὸς δέ γε τούτοις δινθ' ἴματίου μὲν ἔχειος, διτὶ δὲ κλίνης*

carpet, and the couch resting upon this, was thus rendered still more easy and elastic.⁹ Close by stood a round table, whose three bronze goat's feet sustained its maple top.¹⁰ In one corner of the apartment a magnificent

στιβάδα σχοινων κόρεων μεστήν, ἢ τὸς εὔδοντας ἔγειρεν,
καὶ φορμὴν ἔχειν ἀπὸ ταπητος σαπρὸν·
αὐτὸν δὲ προσκεφαλαῖον
λίθον εὑμεγύθη πρὸς τῇ κεφαλῇ.

Cf. *Lysist.* 916, where are mentioned all the parts belonging to an ordinary bed, as *κλινίδιον*, *τόνος*, *ψιλός*, *προσκεφαλαῖον*, and *σιστρα*. The frame of the common bed is called *σκίπτους*, *ἀσκάντης*, and *κράββατος*. Socrates slept on a *σκίπτους*. Plato, *Protag.* p. 310. The three words are precisely identical in meaning, though *κράββατος* is rejected by Attic writers. See *Nubes*, 633. and 709; Poll. x. 35; vi. 9; Eustath. ad *Ili.* xvi. 608; and ad *Odyss.* xxiii. 184: Λέχος δὲ δῆλον ὅτι τὴν κλίνην λέγει, ἣν οἱ ὑπερον καὶ ἀσκάντην καὶ σκίπτοδα λέγουν, ὡς δῆλοι δὲ γράφας οὗτος· ἀσκάντης Αττικᾶς, συνηθέστερον δὲ σκίπτους, δὲ κράββατος, φησι, παρ' οὐδενί. Cf. Suid. and Hesych. Gerhard, *Pictura Targuin.* p. 29. The *χαμενή* or *χαμενῖον* was nothing more than a shake-down. Theocr. xiii. 34:

ἔκβάντες δὲ ἐπὶ θίνα κατὰ ζυγὰ δαιτα πένοντο
θειελινοί, πολλοί δὲ μίαν στορέσαντο χα-
μενῆν.

λειμῶν γάρ σφι ἔκειτο μέγας, στιβάδεσσιν
ὄντες.

On this the Scholiast remarks: στι-
βάδα δὲ καλοῦσι τὴν ἐξ ὄλης χορτά-
δη κατάστρωσιν. Cf. Plutarch, *Ly-
curg.* 16: ἐκάθευδον . . . ἐπὶ στιβάδων,
ἀς αὐτοὶ συνεφόρουν τοὺς παρὰ τὸν
Εὐρέταν τεφικότος καλάμου. The word *ψιλάδες*, Poll. vi. 9, probably means the same thing. Afterwards *χαμενῖον* signified a bed low, and

near the ground, and was hence op-
posed to the taller *κλίνη*, and was that
used by the poorest class, being of
reeds, bast-mat, or rushes. Liban.
Orat. xxvii. ἐν χαμενοῖος δεῖ σε
καθεύδειν, ἦν κελεύω, καὶ πάλιν ἐπὶ¹¹
κλίνης, ἦν ἐκτιρέπω. And Poll. x. 43:
καὶ μήν τοῖς μὲν οἰκέταις ἐν κοιτῶν ἡ
προκοπτῶν, ἢ τρὸς προκοπτῶν ἀναγ-
κᾶ σκεπή, χαμενία καὶ ψιλοί, καὶ
φορμὸς καὶ σάμαξ. ξτοι δὲ δ σάμαξ
ῥύψι καλάμου τοῦ καλουμένου σάκτου
μαλιστα δὲ ἐπὶ στρατιᾶς τούτῳ ἔχ-
ρωντο. The *ψιλός* was a mat of this
kind; see Poll. x. 175, 178, and vi. 11:
and φορμὸς is perhaps the same thing.
Theocr. xxi. 13: νέρθεν τὰς κεφαλᾶς
φορμὸς βραχύς.

* Xenoph. *Cytop.* viii. 8, 16: ἐκε-
νοις (Μήδοις) γάρ πρῶτον μὲν τὰς
εὐνὰς οὐ μόνον ἀρκεῖ μαλακῶς ὑπο-
στρώνυσθαι, ἀλλ' ἔδη καὶ τῶν κλινῶν
τοὺς πόδας ἐπὶ τακίδων τιθέασιν,
ὅτας μὴ ἀντερεῖδη τὸ δάπεδον, ἀλλ'
ὑπείκωσιν αἱ τάξιδες: and again,
Memor. ii. 1, 30: οὐ μόνον τὰς στρω-
μάτας μαλακάς, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰς κλίνας
καὶ τὰ ὑπόβαθρα τὰς κλίνας παρ-
σκευάζεις. What the arrangement of
the ὑπόβαθρα διαγόνια was, is, how-
ever, doubtful.

¹⁰ Maple, *σφένδαμνος*, seems to
have been much prized. Athen. ii.
p. 49: Τράπεζαι ἀλεφατόκοδες τῶν
ἔπιθημάτων ἐκ τῆς καλουμένης σφε-
νδάμνου πεκομημένων. Κρατίνος
Γαυριώσαι δὲ ἀγαμένονσιν ἐδὲ ἐπηγλαῖστρά-
ναι αἰράκες φαιδραὶ τράπεζαι τρισκελεῖς σφε-
νδάμνων.

tripod, apparently of Corinthian or Sicyonian workmanship, held a copper coal-pan,¹¹ for the autumn air was chilly.

Around the bed were placed chairs of ebony, inlaid skilfully with golden tendrils,¹² and each provided with a coloured cushion. Upon one of these sat the doctor, a demure elderly man, of simple yet dignified exterior. His short beard, as well as his dark locks, now sprinkled with the snows of life's winter, were arranged with peculiar care, and, together with the dazzling whiteness of his robe, showed him to be one who studied a modest neatness of person, and avoided in his appearance whatever might create an unpleasing impression.¹³ He had deposited a plain *étui*, containing his instruments and medicines, on the table near him, while with his right hand he felt the sick man's pulse.

At his side stood three friends of the family,¹⁴ their gaze fixed inquiringly on the physician's countenance; while at the foot of the bed an aged slave, with clasped hands,¹⁵ was gazing intently on his dying master. Long

Three-footed tables were called *τρίποδες*, but they also bore the name of *τράπεζαι*. Thus we have *τράπεζα τετράποδος*, *τρίποδος*, and *μονόποδος*, Poll. x. 80, and 69. The disk, *ἐπίθημα*, of the *τρίποδος*, was usually round, and was sometimes a horizontal section of the whole trunk, like the Roman *orbæ*. Poll. § 81 : τὸ δὲ ἐπίθημα τοῦ τρίποδος κύκλου καὶ διμορφοῦ προσήκει καλεῖν. Poll. *supra* : εὐ δὲ τοῖς Δημοπράτοις καὶ τράπεζαι τις μονόκυκλος πέπραται. See *Gallus*, p. 294.

¹¹ These coal-pans, *ἀνθράκια*, *ἀσχάρια*, also *λάρκοι* and *φορμοί* (Poll. x. 100, and vii. 110), served partly as stoves, as in Italy. See *Gallus*, p. 278; *Stuart, Antiq. of Athens*, i. pl. 19.

¹² Covers or cushions were placed on the very simple, yet beautifully

shaped settles, and were also called *προσκεφάλαια*, or *πεπίκρατα*, though they were used for sitting on. Plato, *de Repub.* i. p. 328 : καθῆστο δὲ ἀστεφανωμένος ἐπὶ τικος προσκεφαλαίου τε καὶ δίφρου. Cf. Theocr. xv. 2. See *Excursus on The Theatres*.

¹³ After Galen in *Hippocr. Epid.* xvii. 2. See *Excursus on The Doctors*.

¹⁴ There were numerous visitors on the sick, so as even to be burdensome. See Note 16. This is taken from Demosth. *Aphob.* 2, p. 840, where three relations surround the sick-bed. In the reliefs, the death of Meleager, for instance, several persons are always present.

¹⁵ Clasping the hands—with us a

and silently did the leech hold the sick man's wrist, and at last let it go, though without uttering a word that might encourage hope.

The slave who had conducted Charicles now approached, and first whispered his arrival to the doctor, with whose assent¹⁶ he further announced it to his master. The sick man pushed back the felt cap,¹⁷ which he had drawn down over his forehead, and extended his right hand to Charicles. 'Joy to you,¹⁸ son of my friend,' he murmured

sign of devotion or of excessive grief—is not properly an antique attitude, still instances occur in which something of the kind is met with as an expression of the latter passion. For instance, in a fresco at Pompeii, representing Medea about to kill her children, the pedagogue stands in the background, with his hands in this posture. There is also a relief, representing a servant in a like attitude beside a sick-bed. But to clasp the hands round the knees, while in a sitting position, is mentioned as a token of the deepest grief. Böttiger has adduced as an instance, Appul. *Metam.* iii. p. 173: 'Complicitis denique pedibus ac palmulis inter alternas digitorum vicissitudines super genua connexis, sic grabatum coxim insidens ubertim fiebam.' Cf. Dio Chrys. *Or. XVI.* p. 458: μέλαιναν ἐσθῆτα καὶ συμπλοκὰς χειρῶν, καὶ ταχεώτερα καθέθρας. So too Basil. *Hom. ii.* p. 68: οἱ γεωργοὶ δὲ ταῦς ἀρούρας ἐπικαθήμενοι καὶ τὰς χεῖρας κατὰ τῶν γονδτῶν συμπλέξαντες· τοῦτο δὲ τῶν πενθούντων σχῆμα. These are the καθίσεις ἔμφορφοι of Plutarch, *Consol. ad Uxor.* iii. p. 456. In other cases, clasping the hands was supposed to act as a spell. Thus, 'adsidere gravidis, vel, cum remedium alicui adhibeatur, digitis pectinatim inter se implexis beneficium est.' Plin. *Nat.*

Hist. xviii. 6, 17. So Juno sits at the threshold of Alcmena, 'digidis inter se pectine junctis,' Ovid, *Metam.* ix. 299. Wringing the hands, also, can hardly be adduced as a customary symptom of grief at any early period; we have, however, τὰ χεῖρε συντριψας in Heliod. *Aethiop.* vii. p. 307.

¹⁶ Galen in *Hippocr. Epid.* xvii. 2, directs that the doctor shall decide as to the admission of visitors: ταῦτα δὲ πολυπραγμονήσας δὲ ιατρὸς αὐτὸς ἐργάσεται καὶ διατάξει.

¹⁷ The word πιλίσιον, which is used to denote such a head-dress for the sick, can hardly be translated otherwise. See Plato, *de Repub.* iii. p. 406: ἐάν δέ τις αὐτῷ (τῷ κακουοντι) μακρὰν διαιταν προστέττῃ, πιλίσια τε περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν περιτιθεὶς καὶ τὰ τούτοις ἐπέμενα, κ.τ.λ. Cf. Plut. *adv. Colot.* 38. See *Excursus on The Dress.*

¹⁸ Nothing is harder to translate than the conventional formulæ of salutation. The ordinary Greek greeting χαῖρε, literally 'rejoice,' or 'joy with you,' answers, doubtless, to our 'Good day,' but this would sound ridiculous if transferred to a classic idiom; while, on the other hand, the literal English equivalent of χαῖρε sounds no less

feeble; ‘and thanks for fulfilling my wish. I was present at the festival of naming you, and thus you stand now at my dying bed.’ ‘Health to you also,’ answered Charicles, ‘and joy, although now you are in pain and anguish.

strange to us. The phrase *χαῖρε* or *χαίρειν* (*κελεύω*), was the oldest, and, at the same time, most universal form of salutation among the Greeks, and was used both for meeting and taking leave, and corresponds therefore both to *salve* and *vale*. Though anything but appropriate on some occasions, as in cases of suffering or misfortune, still, as being the usual phrase, it was employed all the same, though sometimes with a qualifying *δώς*, as in *Aeschyl.* *Pers.* 845:

ὑμέis δὲ πρόσβεται, χαίρετε, ἐν κακοῖς δῶς. In place of this ancient form, others afterwards came into use. Thus from Lucian, *de Salut.* 76, we learn that *καλῶς ἔχε* was said to the sick. He tells us that a very lanky dancer appearing on the stage at Antioch, *ἀκεβόησαν*, *Καλῶς ἔχε*, *ἄς μαροῦνται*. In Lucian’s time a new distinction appears to have arisen between the various salutations that were in use, and this occasioned the treatise *ἐπὶ τῷ δὲ τῇ προσταγορεύσει πταλομάτος*. He informs us that though *ἴγαινεν* might be said at other times of the day, yet in the morning *χαῖρε* alone was used. *ἀφικόμενος παρὰ σὲ, ἄς προσέπομι τὸ ἁσθινὸν, δέον τὴν συνήθη ταῦτην φωνὴν ἀφίνου καὶ χαίρειν κελεύειν, ἀγάδ δὲ χρυσοῦς ἐπιλαθόμενος ίγαινεν σε ἡξίουν, εὐφημον μὲν καὶ τοῦτο, αὐτὲς δὲ, ἄς οὐ κατὰ τὴν ἔω.* *Pro lapeū inter salut.* 1. We further learn that at an earlier period, at least in the time of Alexis and Philemon, no such distinction existed, and that *ἴγαινεν*, and *ἄς πρότερεν*, were customary. The first is the Pythagorean

salutation; the second, according to Lucian, § 4, was first introduced by Plato; according to Diog. Laert. x. 14, by Epicurus as a superscription of his letters. We have all three in a fragment of Philemon, quoted by Lucian § 6:

Αἰτῶ δὲ ίγαινεν πρῶτον, οἵτινες εὐπραξίαν, τρίτον δὲ χαίρειν, οἵτινες ὑφελεῖν μηδενί.

In the time of Aristophanes, the ancient *χαῖρε* (*ἀρχαιοτάτη φίλιατη προσφόρησις*, Eustath. *ad Il.* ix. 197) seems to have been regarded as old-fashioned, and to some extent it became the mode to say *ἀστάζομαι*. Aristoph. *Phut.* 822:

Χαίρειν μὲν ὑμᾶς ἔστιν, ἀλλὰ δημόσιαν ἀρχαῖον ἥδη προσαγορεύειν καὶ σπαρόν· ἀστάζομαι δέ.

See Nub. 1145, where Socrates says *Ἐτρεψαίδην ἀστάζομαι*. It appears from Herodotus, ii. 89, that it was customary to greet with words; though afterwards it became the fashion to kiss the hand, breast, or knee of a superior. Lucian, *Nigrin.* 21: *οἱ δὲ σεμινέτεροι καὶ προσκυνεῖσθαι περιμένοντες, οὐ πόρρωθεν, οὐδὲ δὲ Πέρσαις νόμος, ἀλλὰ δὲ προσελθόντα καὶ ὑποκλίαντα, καὶ τόρβωθεν τὴν ψυχὴν ταπεινώσαντα καὶ τὸ πάθος αὐτῆς ἐμφανίσαντα τῇ τοῦ σώματος δμοιστητῇ, τὸ στῆθος ἢ τὴν δεξιὰν καταφιλεῖν.* Also *Alexand.* 55: *προβενέ μοι κῦσαι τὴν δεξιὰν, δοκεῖρ εἰλόθει τοὺς τολλοῖς.* This usage is evidently borrowed from observances in the worship of the gods; see Lucian, *de Sacrif.* 12: *δὲ πέντες θάσατο τὸν θεὸν φιλήσας μάνον τὴν αὐτοῦ δεξιὰν.*

May the gods transform into lightsome day the dark night
that now encompasses you.¹⁹ ‘Nay,’ said Polycles; ‘I
am not to be deceived. I am not one of those who, when
they meet with suffering or misfortune, send for a sophist
to console them.²⁰ Rather tell me something of the fate

¹⁹ The words of Atossa when she
hears the news of the life of her son
(*Perse*, 306).

καὶ λευκὸν ἡμέραν νικήσεις ἐκ μελαγχίου,
seem to contain a far more natural
solution of the adage, λευκὴ ἡμέρα,
than the far-fetched derivations that
have been given. Plutarch, *Periel.*
27, says it originated from an incident
in the Samian war, in which Pericles
divided the Athenian troops into eight
companies, and every day one of these
was always allowed to rest. They
drew lots for it, and that company
which drew the one white bean rested.
He adds, διὸ καὶ φησι, τὸν ἐν εἰκα-
θελαις τιοῦ γενομένους λευκὴν ἡμέραν
ἐκείνην ἀπὸ τοῦ λευκοῦ κιάμου προσ-
τυορεῖν. The more usual deriva-
tion is from the Scythian or Thracian
custom of marking those days on
which they had been prosperous with
a white, the others with a black
pebble. Suidas says: λευκὴ ἡμέρα.
Φύλαρχος γέρε φησι, τὸν Σκύθας
μέλλοντας καθεύδειν ἔγειν τὴν φα-
στραν καὶ, εἰ μὲν ἀλόπως τέχοιεν
τὴν ἡμέραν ἐκείνην διαγαγύντες, καθ-
έναι εἰς τὴν φαστοαν ψῆφον λευ-
κήν· εἰ δὲ δχληρᾶς, μέλαναν. After
death these were counted. See Plin.
Nat. Hist. vii. 40, 41.

²⁰ The philosophers of antiquity
seem in some sort to have undertaken
the care of souls, at all events they
frequently administered consolation
at times of suffering and sorrow.
Dio Chrysostom is very explicit. *Or.*
xxvii. p. 529: πεπόνθασι· γὰρ δὴ οἱ

πολλοὶ τρὸς τὸν ἐκ φιλοσοφίας
λέγους, δισκερ, οἷμα, τρὸς τὰ τῶν
ἰατρῶν φάρμακα. οὕτε γέρε τις ἐκεί-
νοις εἴθεντος πρόσεισιν, οὐδὲ ἀνέτας,
πρὶν ἢ περιτεσεῖν φανερῷ νοσή-
ματι καὶ ἀλγῆσαι τι τοῦ σώματος·
οὕτε τῶν τοιούτων λέγων ἀκούειν
εθέλουσιν διὸ τὸ πολὺ, ὅταν ἂν μὴ
λυπηρόν τι ξυνερεχθῆ καὶ τῶν δο-
κοντων χαλεπῶν. . . Καὶ ἀπολέσας
τύχη τινὰς τῶν οἰκείων, ἢ γυναικα, ἢ
παιδα, ἢ ἀδελφον, ἀξιοῦσιν ἀφικ-
νεύσθαι τὸν φιλόσοφον καὶ παρη-
γορεῖν. See Plutarch, *de Superstitione*.
7. It is related of Antiphon: ἐν
Κορίνθῳ τε κατεσκευασμένος ὀίκημα
τι παρὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν προέγραψε,
ὅτι δύναται τὸν λυπουμένον διὰ
λέγων θεραπεύειν. καὶ πυρθανόμενος
τὸς αἵτις παρεμβεῖτο τὸν κάρυων-
τας. Plut. *Dec. Or. Vit.* iv. p. 344.
See Phot. *Bibl. Cod.* 259. Similar
instances occur elsewhere; so Aristoph.
Plut. 177:

Φιλάνθιος δ' οὐχ ἄνεκά σου μιθους λέγει;
and we know from Dio Chrysost. *Or.*
xi. p. 323, how fond the Greeks were
of listening to amusing tales, whether
true or not. Many persons turned to
their own profit the superstition of
others. See Isocrates, *Mgin.* 2, p. 551.
Of Plato, *de Repub.* ii. p. 364:
ἀγύρται δὲ καὶ μάντεις ἐπὶ πλουσίον
θύρας λόντες τείθουσι, κ. τ. λ. And
Dio Chrysost. *Or.* xxx. p. 553. De-
mosthenes taunts Aeschines with
having pursued an occupation of the
kind; *de Coron.* p. 318; and it is
related of Epicurus: στὸν τῇ μητρὶ^{τε} ποιῶντα εἰδὼς ἐτὰ οἰκίδια καθε-

of thy family.' The youth, accordingly, delivered a brief recital of the fortunes of his house since the flight from Athens.

The sick man evinced so much emotion in the course of the narration, that at last the doctor motioned Charicles to break off. 'Is the draught ready that I ordered to be prepared?' he enquired of a slave who just then entered. 'Manto will bring it immediately,' was the reply. 'Manto?' exclaimed Polycles; 'why not Cleobule?' 'She heard that gentlemen were with you,' replied the slave. 'They are only near friends of the family,' said the sick man; 'she need not mind them. I prefer taking the draught from her.' The slave departed to inform the lady of his master's wishes, and the doctor again felt the patient's pulse, whilst the bystanders stood aside.

One of the three, who had been addressed as Sophilos, had seized Charicles by the hand, and retired with him to a corner of the room. His age was between fifty and sixty, and his exterior bespoke affluence, as well as polish and good breeding. Time had furrowed his brow, and rendered grey his locks; but his firm carriage and active step betokened one still vigorous, and he conversed with all the vivacity of youth. A gentle earnestness and good-humoured benevolence beamed in his countenance, and his whole appearance was calculated to awaken confidence, and attract the beholder.²¹

μόδις ἀναγυνάσκειν. These καβαρροὶ were connected with the recitation of mysterious spells. Of the same kind were the magic sentences serving as amulets, ἀλεξιφάρμακα, like the 'Ἐφέσια γράμματα. So a fragment of Menander:

'Ἐφέσια τοῖς γεμοῦσι σύτος περιπάται
λέγων ἀλεξιφάρμακα.'

The interpretation of dreams has already been discussed. See Note 4, Sc. VIII. A kindred art to this is

mentioned by Alciphron, *Epist.* iii. 59. The πυρίκια there mentioned seem to be analogous to the Roman *sortes*, and the operation may be compared to our cutting of cards. No doubt a great number of persons made a living as οἰλωνισταὶ, δημυρταὶ, τερατούσκοται and γόγγρες, though their trade stood in very ill odour.

²¹ Periplectomenes in the *Miles* of Plautus, iii. 1, has served as the original of Sophilos.

As Charicles recounted the misfortunes of his family, Sophilos had listened with sympathy, and, when he now further questioned Charicles about many passages in his life, his glance dwelt on the youth with peculiar satisfaction. Whilst they were engaged in low-toned conversation, the hanging was pushed aside, and Cleobule entered, followed by a female slave. Nearly overcome with timidity, she did not dare to raise her eyes, but kept them fixed on the glass phial²² in her right hand, and she hastened to

²² Though the invention of glass falls in the days of early Phœnician legend, still from this we cannot infer howsoon articles of this material came into common use in Greece. It seems to have been long ranked with precious stones, and was always called λίθος (*Nubes*, 766); whilst later, crystal is called βάλος δραγυμένη (Achill. Tat. ii. 3). In Herodot. ii. 69, where we read, ἀρτήμαρτι τε λίθινα χυτὰ καὶ χρύσεα ἐσ τὰ ἀτα ἐνθέτες, the name βάλος does not seem to be even known, so that it must then have been still a rarity. For these λίθινα χυτὰ are of glass, as is manifest from a comparison of the above passage with Plato, *Tim.* p. 61: τό τε περὶ τὴν βάλον γένος δικαὶ δικαὶ τε λίθων χυτὰ εῖδη. The first mention of the name, and at the same time of glass utensils, occurs *Aoharn.* 78:

Ἐνιδίμενοι δὲ πρὸς Βίαν ἀπίνομεν
ἔξι ύαλίναιν ἐκπομάτων καὶ χρυσίδων
ἄκρατον οὖν ήδύν.

But here, as in Herodotus, it is evident that such vessels are costly rarities, for the ύαλίναι ἐκπομάτα are mentioned along with vessels of gold, and the passage is descriptive of magnificence and luxury. By degrees glass became more common, and not only drinking vessels, but also large bowls were made of this material. Pausan. ii. 27, 3: γέγραπται δὲ ἀνταῦθα καὶ

Μέθη, Παυσίου καὶ τοῦτο ἔργον, ἐξ
ταλίγης φιδλῆς πίνουσα· ἴδοις δὲ
ἐν τῇ γραφῇ φιδλην τε ὄνταν καὶ δὲ
αὐτῆς γυναικὸς πρόσωπον. In Atheneus, iv. p. 129, in the description of the wedding-feast of Caranos the Macedonian, mention occurs of a glass bowl which measured two cubits in diameter: ὅντες πίναξ διπηχής που
τὴν διδμετρον. But the period when the use of glass became most common, was when its manufacture, and particularly the art of polishing it, arrived at such wonderful perfection in Alexandria. Athen. xi. p. 1042: κατα-
σκευάζουσι δὲ οἱ ἐγγένειοι Ἀλεξανδρεῖς
τὴν βάλον μεταφριθεὶς οὗτος πολλάκις
πολλαῖς ἰδίαις ποτηρίαιν παντὸς τοῦ
πανταχθέν κατακομιζομένων κερά-
μον τὴν θέαν μιμούμενοι. Consult *Gallus*, pp. 308 and 373. See also the description of a crystal vase in Achill.
Tat. ii. 3: δάλον μὲν τὸ πάντα ἔργον
δραγυμένης· κύκλῳ δὲ αὐτὸν ἔμπε-
λοι περιστεφον ἀπὸ τοῦ κρατήρος
πεφυτευμέναι. Οἱ δὲ βότρυς πάντη
περικρεμάμενοι· διμφαξ μὲν αὐτῶν
ἔκματος, δούν δικεὺς δικράτηρ· ἐλα-
δὲ ἐγχέης οἰνον, κατὰ μικρὸν δὲ βότ-
ρυς ὑποπερκάζεται καὶ σταφυλὴν τὴν
διμφακα ποιεῖ. Cf. Strabo, xvi. 2, 25.

The commonest drinking vessels were of burnt clay, κεράμεια. Those manufactured in Attica were very celebrated, and were exported in con-

present to her sick husband and uncle the potion which it contained ; the physician having first mingled in it something from his drug-box. She next smoothed the pillow, bending affectionately over her husband, as if to enquire whether he felt any relief.

The eyes of all present were fastened on this picture of dutiful affection, but the gaze of Charicles especially seemed riveted to the spot. When Cleobule entered, he was conversing with Sophilos, with his back to the door, and she on her part was so entirely occupied with tending the sick man, that her face had not once been turned towards the group behind her. Yet there was something in that graceful figure that awoke scarcely stifled emotions in his breast. It was the very image of the apparition by the brook. There was the same delicate structure and youthful swell of the limbs, though they were now enveloped in a dress of more ample folds; the same profusion of blond tresses, though now gathered in a gold-coloured caul ; and that very same gracefulness of movement, though modified of course by the altered circumstances.

The physician next prescribed a bath for his patient. This was easily effected, as Polycles had apartments constructed for the purpose in his own house, which were fitted up with every requisite appliance. They bore a miniature resemblance to the larger public baths ; although Polycles, being stricken in years, had seldom any use for the cold bath, confining himself to one of a warmer character. There

siderable quantities. See Herod. v. 88 ; Aristoph. *Acharn.* 900 ; Athen. i. p. 28 ; xi. pp. 480, 484. There was also throughout Greece an important internal traffic in these pottery wares, and certain kinds were even imported into Athens. Eubulos, quoted in Athen. i. p. 28, praises Κυδία κεράμια, Σικελικὰ βαθύρια, Μεγαρικὰ πιθάκια. See Plut. *de vit. Mr. al.* 2 ; and Athen.

xi. p. 464. Besides these, there were utensils of brass, silver, and gold, often embossed. Demosth. in *Euerg.* p. 1155 : δέρια χαλκῆ πολλοῦ ἀξία. Again in *Timoth.* p. 1193, we have φίδλαι λυκιουργεῖς δύο, worth 237 drachmas. For further information see Dodwell, *Class. Tour.* ii. p. 200, and Welcker, in the *Rhein. Mus.* for 1839.

was also a regular sudatory, and in it the laver²³ used in taking the hotter baths. Orders were given for raising

²³ The Roman baths have been very fully discussed in *Gallus*, pp. 366-397, and as what has there been said is, for the most part, applicable to the baths of Greece, it will not be necessary to repeat it here; and besides the absence of accurate information respecting the Grecian baths of the better age, leaves us to infer many of the details from the analogy of the baths of Rome. Here, therefore, the method of bathing will be alone investigated. The daily bath was by no means so indispensable with the Greeks as it was with the Romans; nay, in some instances the former nation looked on it as a mark of degeneracy and increasing effeminacy, when the baths were much frequented. But so far as the bath was necessary to cleanliness, its neglect was considered a matter of reproach. So *Lysistr.* 280: *μυτῶς, ἀπαρτίλτος, τές ἐτῶν ἀλουτος.* And *Nubes*, 835:

ὅν ὑπὸ τῆς φεδωλίας
ἀπεκεράτη οὐδεῖς πώποτ', οὐδὲ ἡλείφατο
οὐδὲ βαλανεῖον ἥλθε λουσόμενος.

It was said in ridicule of the Dardans that they only washed thrice in their lives, *τρὶς ἐν τῷ βίῳ λούσονται μόνον, δτας γεννῶνται, καὶ ἐπὶ γήμοις, καὶ τελευτῶντες.* Nicol. Damasc. quoted by Stobæus, *Tit.* v. 51. Yet the frequent use of the bath in the *βαλανεῖοις* was deemed a *τρυφὴ* in the better period, and persons of simple habits abstained from it. So Plato, *Symp.* p. 174, relates of Socrates, *ἴφη γὰρ οἱ Σωκράτη ἐντυχῖν λελουμένον τε καὶ τὰς βλαττὰς ὑποδεδεμένον, ἀ κέκινος διγύρκις ἤτοιεν:* and in Plutarch, *Phoc.* 4, we read, *Φωκίωνα γὰρ οὔτε γελάσαντά τις, οὔτε κλασαντα βρύσιος Ἀθηναί-*

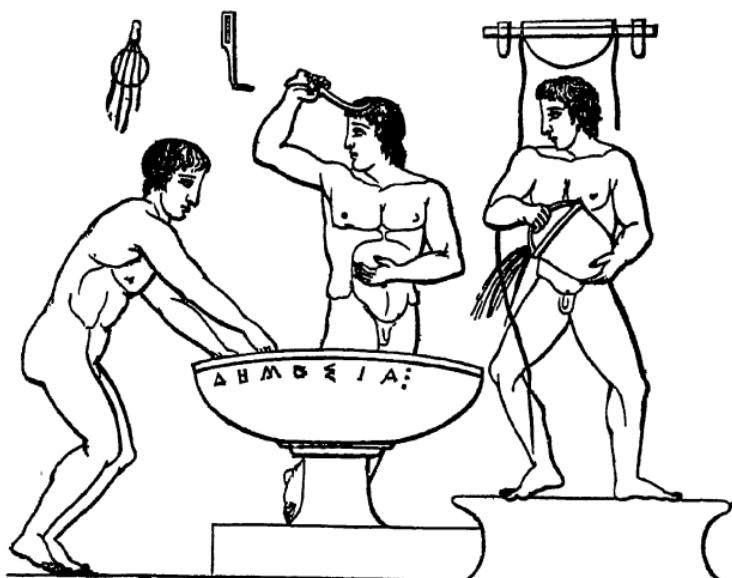
ων εἶδεν, οὐδὲ ἐν βαλανείφ δημοσιεύοντι λουσάμενον. Demosth. *adv. Polycl.* p. 1217, speaks of it as a mark of the bad discipline of a ship's crew: *διεφθαρμένον μὲν πλήρωμα καὶ εἰσθεῖς, ἀργύριος πολὺ προλαμβάνειν, καὶ ἀτελεῖας ἔγειν τῶν νομιζομένων ἐν τῇ τητ λειτουργιῶν, καὶ λοῦσθαι ἐν βαλανείφ.* Hence the youth in Sparta was *καὶ λουτρῶν καὶ ἀλειμάτων κτείρος.* Plutarch, *Lyc.* 16. But it was only the *βαλανεῖα*, that is, the warm baths, *θερμὰ λουτρά*, which were censured, and in early times they were not even allowed within cities. Athen. i. p. 18: *προσφέτως δὲ καὶ τὰ βαλανεῖα παρῆκται, τὴν ἀρχὴν οὐδὲ ἔνδον τῆς πόλεως ἐώντων εἶναι αὐτά.* So the *Δίκαιος λόγος, Nubes*, 991, advises the youth *βαλανεῖον ἀπέχεσθαι*, and maintains this opinion against the question which the *Ἄδικος λόγος* puts, 1045,

καίτοι τίνα γάρ μην ἔχων ψήγεις τὰ θερμὰ λουτρά;
Δ. δτὴν κάκιστον ἔστι καὶ δειλὸν ποιεῖ τὸ αὐτό.

Plato, *Leg.* vi. p. 761, wishes to confine the use of warm baths to old people, *γεροντικὰ λουτρά θερμὰ παρέχοντας.* See Plutarch, *de San. Tisend.* i. p. 515: and *Symp.* viii. 9.

The *βαλανεῖα* were either public, *δημόσια*, (*Xen. de Repub.* 2, 10), or private establishments, *ἴδια, ιδιωτικά*, though the latter terms may also be supposed to denote baths in private houses, which also naturally existed. In some vase-paintings the bathing tubs bear the inscriptions *ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ* and *ΙΔΙΑ*. See Tischbein, *Coll. of Engr.* i. pl. 58, from which the accompanying cut is taken. A public bath is to be understood in *Diog. Laert.* vii. 2.

this apartment to a moderate temperature, previous to the patient being carried thither. Cleobule hastened to.



where Zeno is mentioned as τῶν εἰς τὴν ἐπισκευὴν τοῦ λουτράνος συμβαλλομένων εἰς. A private bath is mentioned by Isaeus, *de Dicæog. her.* p. 101, and in Id. *de Philoctem. her.* p. 140, we hear of such an one being sold for three thousand drachmas. Βαλανεῖον ιδιωτικὸν is referred to by Plutarch, *Demetr.* 24, and also by Alciphron, *Epist.* i. 23. In these baths, and in the public ones as well, the βαλανεῖς received a trifle, ἐπίλουτρον. So *Nyses*, 835, where Socrates and his scholars abstain from bathing for the sake of economy. See *Ranç*, 710; Lucian, *Lexiph.* 2: σὺ δὲ, ὁ πᾶς, στλεγγύδα μοι καὶ βυρσαν, καὶ φωσσάνια, καὶ βύματα καινοτολεῖν ἐς τὸ βαλανεῖον καὶ τούπλοντρον καμίζειν. Ξήεις δὲ χαμάζε παρὰ τὴν ἐγρυθῆκην δύ' ὀβολό. Schol. τὸ ἐπίλουτρον δὲ τὸ ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ

βαλανικὸν, and that this is to be understood of the public baths, appears from Athen. vii. p. 351: ἐν Φαστήλιδι δὲ πρὸς τὸν παῖδα διαμφισβητοῦντος τοῦ βαλανέως περὶ τοῦ ἀργυρίου· ἢ γὰρ νόμος πλεονος λούειν τοὺς ξένους· Ὡ μαρὲ, ζφη, πᾶ, παρὰ χαλκοῦ με μικροῦ Φασηλίτην ἰσοίησας.

Of the arrangement of the baths we know extremely little, for Lucian's *Hippias* refers to a bath arranged in the taste of a later age. It is rather remarkable that in the vase-paintings we never meet with any basin or tub, wherein the bathers might stand or sit. There is always a round or oval basin, resting on one foot, beside which the bathers stand quite naked to wash themselves. These basins are doubtless the λουτῆρες and λουτῆρια. See Moschion apud Athen. v. p. 207. The ὑπόστατον, Poll. x.

superintend in person the needful preparations, and as she turned round to go towards the door, her eye fell upon

46, is the leg or foot whereon the vessel rested. Nevertheless we cannot doubt but that there were also tubs in the baths, which one might get into. They were called πνέλοι (in Homer ἀσάμυθοι). See Schol. on Aristoph. *Equit.* 1060: ‘τὰς πνέλους καταλήψεος ἐν βαλανείῳ.’ τὰς ἐμβάσεις. πνέλος γάρ δρυγμα, ἐμβαθή ένθα ἀπολόνονται, and Pollux, vii. 166, quotes a fragment of Aristophanes:

ἀλλ' ἀρτίος κατέλιπον αὐτὴν σμαράτην
ἐν τῇ πνέλᾳ.

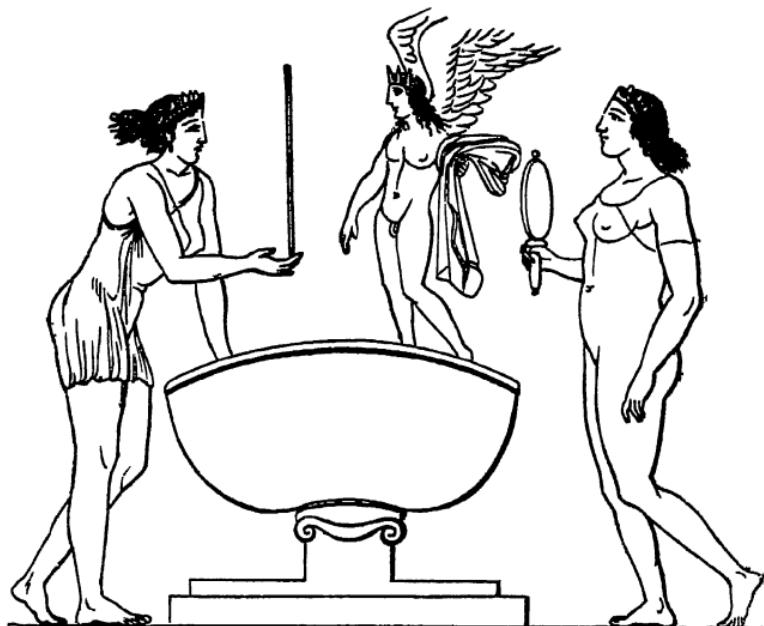
Some of them were calculated to contain several persons; as we see from a passage of Eupolis ap. Poll. vii. 168: λέγει γοῦν ἐν Διαιτώντι, εἰς βαλανεῖον εἰσελθὼν μῆτρας οὐδεὶς τὸν συμβαίνοντά σοι εἰς τὴν μάστραν. So that, in the main points, the λουτήρ answers to the Roman *labrum*, and the πνέλος to the *alveus*.

In the βαλανέιον there was also frequently a vapour-bath or sudatory, πυρία, πυρατήριον. Herodot. iv. 75, mentions it as usual; also Eupolis apud Poll. ix. 43; Aristot. *Probl.* ii. 11; 29; and 32. There seems to have been nothing in the Grecian sweating-baths similar to the Roman *concamerata sudatio*, with its *Lacconicum*; but the bathers sat, on the contrary, in separate tub-like compartments. This is what is meant by the πυρίας χαλκᾶς in the fragment of Moschion, referred to above. See also Athen. xii. p. 519: παρὰ Συβαρίταις δὲ εὑρίθησαν καὶ πνέλοι, εἰς αἷς κατακείμενοι ἐπυριῶντο. These πνέλοι used in the vapour-baths were also called πυρία. Phrynic. *Epit.* p. 325. A bathing establishment also was not complete without an anointing room, θλειστήριον, which is probably the

same as the *elæotherium* of Vitruvius. See Poll. vii. 166. It is doubtful whether an ἀποδυτήριον, in which to deposit the clothes, was an essential portion of the baths; it was probably of later date. Though Lucian talks of such a place, where *ἱματιοφύλακοι* (Lat. *caparii*) are stationed, yet in Aristotle's time such people were unknown, and the bathers looked after their own clothes: for in discussing the punishment to be awarded, ἔτερον μὲν τις ἐκ βαλανέου κλέψῃ, he says, ἐν δὲ τῷ βαλανείῳ. . . βράδιον τῷ Βουλομένῳ κακουργεῖν. οὐδὲν γάρ ισχυρὸν ἔχουσι πρὸς τὴν φυλακὴν οἱ τιθέντες, ἀλλ' η τὸ αἴτῶν δύμα. *Probl.* xxix. 14. See Theoph. *Char.* 8; Diog. Laert. vi. 52; Athen. iii. p. 97.

The question whether there were common baths for women, can only be answered from the monuments. There are many very wanton vase-paintings representing women washing together at a λουτήρ. Tischbein, *Coll. of Engr.* iii. 35; iv. 26; 27; 28. Millin, ii. 9, &c. A vessel in the Museum at Berlin is especially interesting; a woman's bath of very remarkable construction is depicted on it. Water descends upon the bathers in a shower, from certain heads of animals fixed to the capitals of the pillars of the bath-room. If these representations do not refer to baths in private houses, it would appear that there were common baths for women, and perhaps even public ones. The ~~g~~most illegible inscription on the λουτήρ, in Tischbein, iv. 28, looks very much like ΔΗΜΟΣΙΑ, though this is far from certain. At Athens, it is true that nothing of the

Charicles, who was standing near it. Suddenly she started: as though she had seen the Gorgo's head, or some spectre.



kind would be admissible; but in other towns, those of Magna Graecia for instance, where the women were under less restraint, it might well have been the case.

In the vase-paintings the women are in a state of nudity, except in a single instance where one has a slight shift, *χιτώνιον*. See the woodcut. Poll. x. 181, says: *τὸ μέντοι δέρμα, φύποζώνυμνυται αἱ γυναῖκες λουθμεναι, ἢ οἱ λοῦντες αὐτὰς; φαν λουτρίδα ξεστι καλεῖν Θεοπόμπου εἰπόντος ἐν Παισὶ,*

τηνδὶ περιζωσάμενος φαν λουτρίδα κατάδεσμον ηβης πειπέτασον.

Φερεκράτης δὲ ἐν Ἰπυφ καταλέγων τὰ ἀργαλεῖα τῆς παιδοτριβικῆς
ἡδη μὲν φαν λουμένοι περιζώνυμνται.
But neither of the passages he quotes

refer to women; and such a *περιζώμα* or *ὑπόζώμα* is never represented. Cf. Jacobs, *Animadv. ad Anthol.* iv. p. 224. The other necessaries, such as oil, towel and strigils, were brought from home by slaves. See *Gallus*, p. 393. For the form of the *strigil* or *scraper στλεγγίς* or *ξύστρα* (Phryn. p. 229; 480), the handle of which was hollow, see Aristoph. *Theom.* 556:

ἐπεὶ τόδ' οὐκ εἴρηχ', ὁρᾶς, ὡς στλεγγύδας λαβοῦσαι ἄπειτα σιφωνίζομεν τὸν οἶνον.

It was usually of iron, among the Spartans of cane (Plut. *Inst. Lac.* 32), at Acragas, according to Ælian, *Var. Hist.* xii. 29, of silver, as well as the *λήκυθοι*. Sometimes it was of peculiar shape, as we see from vases and gems. Millin, *Print. d. Vas.*

risen out of Hades ; and the glass phial would have dropped from her hand, had not the doctor caught it. With a

ii. 45 ; 68. Concerning the oil, see Theophr. *Char.* 11. The δύμα, however, was mostly provided by the βαλανεῖς, thus in Aristoph. *Lysist.* 377, the woman says,

εἰ δύμα τυγχάνεις ἔχων, λουτρόν γέ σοι παρέξω.

Ran. 710 : δ πονηρότατος βαλανεῖς, δπόσοι κρατοῦσι κυκηστέφρου, ψευδονίτρου κονίας καὶ Κιμωλίας γῆς. Schol. ταῦτα τοιαῦτα καθάριστά ἔστιν, οἷς οἱ λουόμενοι χρῶνται τῶν βαλανέων τελούντων. For the various sorts, lye, κονία, (Plato, *de Repub.* iv. p. 430,) alkaline salts, nitre, νίτρον, fuller's earth, γῆ Κιμωλία, &c., see Beckmann's *History of Inventions*. What resemblance the σμήματα or σμήγματα bore to our soap cannot be determined. See *Gallus*, p. 378.

It was invariably the rule to be soused with cold water immediately after either a warm or a sweating-bath. Plutarch, *de primo frig.* 10 : ἵκανῶς δὲ καὶ δ τῶν μετὰ λουτρὸν ή πυρίαν περιχεαμένων ψυχρὸν ἀνιών ἀπόδεις ἐνδέκουνται κ.τ.λ. Cf. Fragm. in *Hesiod.* περιχεδμενοι κατὰ κρατός τε καὶ ἔμων, and Paus. ii. 34, 2, complains that at the hot springs of Methana, λουσαμένων δὲ ἐνταῦθα οὔτε θέωρ ἔστιν ἐγγὺς ψυχρὸν, οὔτε ἀσκεσύντα ἐτὴν θάλασσαν ἀκινθίνως ρήχεσθαι. Cf. Plato, *de Repub.* i. p. 344 : δισκερ βαλανεῖς ἡμῶν καταπλήσσας κατὰ τῶν φτωχῶν ἀθρόου καὶ πολὺν λόγον. So Lucian, *Demosth.* epooom. 16. This dashing with cold water was performed by the βαλανεῖς and his assistants, παραχύται. Plutarch, *de Invit.* 6 : and *Aeporphth.* Lao. 49. The vessel used for the operation was called ἀρύταινα, and perhaps also ἀρύβαλλος. as Poll. vii. 166, supposes

from the passage in *Equit.* 1090, though the Scholiast explains it differently. See Athen. xi. p. 1039; and Theophr. *Char.* 9 : δευτὸς δὲ καὶ τρόπος τὰ χαλκεῖα τὰ ἐν τῷ βαλανεῖῳ προσελθόν καὶ βάψας ἀρύταιναν βοῶντος τοῦ βαλανεῖος αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ καταχάσθαι. In a vase-painting, Tischbein, i. 58, is represented a boy in the character of a παραχύτης with the ἀρύταινα, and in Moses, *Collect. of Ant. Vas.* p. 14, there is a woman over whom the water is being poured. It may be added, that the παραχύται also brought the hot water. See Athen. xii. p. 518.

The hour of bathing was, in the better period, that preceding the chief meal, δεῖπνον, of this no proof need be adduced. In later and more degenerate days, noon is sometimes mentioned. Lucian, *Lexiph.* 4 : καὶ γάρ δ γυνάμων σκιάζει μέσην τὴν πόλιν· καὶ δέος μὴ ἐν λουτρίῳ ἀπολουσθείσας κ.τ.λ., and Alciph. *Epist.* iii. 60 : ὃς γάρ ἀλούσαρτο οἱ πολλοὶ καὶ μεσοῦσας ἡμέρα ἦν. But, even at an earlier period, voluptuaries bathed several times a day. See Menander, quoted by Athen. iv. p. 166 :

κατοι νέος ποτ' ἐγενόμην κάλοι, γύναι· δλλ' οὐδὲ ἀλούσην πεπτάκις τῆς ἡμέρας τέτ', δλλὰ καὶ νέν.

See also the fragment of Simonides in Meineke, p. 127 :

λούθαι δὲ πάσῃς ἡμέρας ἄπο δύο ποτα, δλλοτε τρίς, καὶ μύροις δλαίφεται.

Still, even then the-bath was regarded for the most part as a preliminary to a meal. See Artemidor. *Oneirocr.* i. 64 : νῦν δὲ οἱ μὲν οὐ πρότερος ἀσθίουσι, εἰ μὴ λούσιστο· οἱ δὲ καὶ ἐμφαγότες· εἴτα δὴ λούσονται μέλλοντες δειπνήσειν. καὶ οἵτινες τὸ βαλα-

deep blush, and downcast eyes, she rushed hurriedly past the young man, who was himself so surprised and confused, that he did not hear the question which Sophilos just then put to him. It was now necessary to leave the sick chamber, and he was not sorry to do so. Approaching the bed, he expressed a hope that its tenant would amend, and then hastened from the chamber in a tumult of contending emotions.

νείον οὐδὲν ἄλλο ή δόδος ἐπὶ τροφήν.
At that time, games, such as the cottabos, were played at the baths. See Diog. Laert. vi. 46. In winter, the baths, particularly the firing-place, served for the poor to stay and warm themselves, if the *βαλανές* allowed it. Aristoph. *Plut.* 951:

ΔΙΚ. καὶ μὴν ἀπειδὴ τὴν πανοπλίαν τὴν
ἀμήν
ἔχων βαδίζεις, ἐς τὸ βαλανῖον τρέχε·
ἔπειτ' ἔκει κορυφαῖος θοτηκός θέρου.
κάγω γάρ εἰχον τὴν στάσιν ταύτην ποτε
Χ.Π. ἀλλ' ὁ βαλανές ἀλέξει θύρας" αὐτόν.

Of. also, *ib.* 535, which latter passage is admirably illustrated by Alciphron. *Epiſt.* i. 23: *ἔβουλευσάμην οὖν' Οδύσ-*
σειον βούλευμα, δραμεῖν εἰς τοὺς θέ-
λους ή τὰς καμίνους τῶν βαλανέων.
ἄλλ' οὐδὲ ἐκεῖσε συνεχάρουν οἱ τὰν
δμοτέχνων περὶ ταῦτα κυλινδούμενοι
. . . *ώς οὖν γῆθόμην, οὐκ εἶγαι μοι εἰς*
ταῦτα εἰσιτητέον δραμένῳ ἐπὶ τὸ
Θρασίλλουν βαλανεῖον ίδιωτικῆς οἰ-
κίας εὗρον τοῦτο κεύδυ καὶ καταβα-
λῶν δβολούς δύο καὶ τὸν βαλανέα
τεῖτοις θέων καταστήσας έθερόμην.

SCENE THE NINTH.

THE WILL.

IT was one of those blustering nights, so common at the commencement of Mæmacterion. The wind blew from Salamis, driving before it the scud of black rain-clouds over the Piræus; and when they opened for a moment, the crescent of the waning moon would peer forth, throwing a transient glimmer on the distant temples of the Acropolis. In the streets of the sea-port, generally so full of bustle, reigned deep repose, only broken by the dull roaring of the sea, or the groaning of the masts, as some more violent gust swept through the rigging of the vessels yet remaining in the harbour. Occasionally too some half-intoxicated sailor would stagger lanternless¹ from the wine-shops

¹ As the streets were not lighted, (see *Gallus*, p. 80, Note 19,) it was enjoined by custom, or perhaps even by authority, that all who went out after dusk should be preceded by a slave with a light. Torches, δάκτες, φανόι, δέραι, λαμπάδες, λαμπτήρες, mostly purchased at the time from a κάπηλος, were used for this purpose. See Lysias, *de Cœde Erat.* p. 27; Nicocstr. ap. Athen. xv. p. 700; Plutarch, *Erat.* 6; Aristoph. *Eccles.* 692, 978; *Vesp.* 1831. They consisted of a bundle of pine-splints, (hence δέραι, and in Athen. xv. p. 700: ἐκ τυρων ξύλων τετρημένων δέσμην,) or of other dried woods, probably made more inflammable by means of pitch. Thus the tendrils of the vine were used. *Lysistr.* 308:

τῆς ἀμπέλου δ' ἐς τὴν χύτραν τὸν φανὸν ἀγαθέστε,
ἀφαντεῖτε τὴν θύραν κριηδὸν ἀμπέσομεν.

On which the Scholiast remarks: ἐκ

δὲ τῶν ἀμπελίκων τὰς λαμπάδας κατεσκείασον εἰς οἴστην, ὡς καὶ ἡ Δημητρία φησί. In the early times, however, no mention occurs of the pitch-torches of oakum, *fusaria*, or the wax-torches, so much used by the Romans. See Note 5, *infra*. They used also lanteras of horn, called φανόι, but by the Attics λυχνοῦχοι. Among many other passages we may refer to Phryn. *Ecl.* p. 59: Φανός· ἐπὶ τῆς λαμπάδος, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἐπὶ τοῦ κερατίου λέγε. τοῦτο δὲ λυχνοῦχον. Phot. *Lex.* p. 238: Λυχνοῦχον· τὸν κερδτινὸν φανόν, ἀπὸ τοῦ λύχνου ἢ αὐτῷ περιέχεσθαι, φανὸς δὲ ἡ ἐκ ξύλων λαμπάς. Athen. xv. p. 699: δτὶ δὲ λυχνοῦχοι οἱ νῦν καλούμενοι φανοὶ ἀνομάζοντο Ἀριστοφάνης ἢ Αἰολοσίκων παρίστησι·

Καὶ διαστίλβοις ὁραμεν
ώστερ ἐν καινῷ λυχνοῦχῳ
πάρτα τῆς ἔξωμός.

Translucent horn seems to have been

towards the harbour; or some footpad would sneak along the sides of the houses, ready to pounce on the cloak of a sojourned passenger, and hiding cautiously behind a Hermes or an altar whenever the bell of the night-patrol was heard.²

In a small room of a house situated some distance from the harbour, a young man of unprepossessing exterior lay stretched upon a low couch, which was too short for his figure. His hollow eyes and sunken cheeks, the carelessness of his demeanour, his hasty way of draining the cup in his right hand, and the coarse jokes that from time to time escaped him, sufficiently marked him as one of those vulgar

the usual material for these lanterns. See a fragment quoted by Athenaeus, *supra*:

κερατίνου τε φωσφόρου λύχνου σίλας.

See *Gallus*, p. 314. In this lantern the lamp was placed. See *Vesp.* 246. In the absence of such a lantern, a pot or basket supplied its place. So *Acharn.* 453: *σωπήδιον διακεκαμένον λύχνῳ.* How general the use of such lights was, is shown by the manner in which the Chorus in the *Clouds*, 612, extols the moon, for saving people this expense:

πρώτα μὲν τοῦ μηνὸς εἰς δῆδ' οὐκ ἔλαττον ἡ δραχμὴν,
ὅπετε καὶ λύγειν ἀπαγατας ἔξιόντας ἐστέρας.
μὴ πρίν, πᾶς, δῆδ', ἐπειδὴ φῶς Σεληναῖς καλόν.

See also the fragment of Epicharmus quoted in the following note, where the parasite very characteristically steals about without a light.

² The altars and Hermæ before the houses, the public monuments and the arcades, were well adapted for nocturnal hiding-places. See *Andoc. de Myst.* p. 19. Nocturnal depredators, who stole people's clothes, *Λεπτόθεραι*, would avail themselves of them. The often-expressed fear of such characters proves how numerous they

were at Athens. *Antipho. de Cœde Volunt.* p. 631: *ἴστι δὲ οὐκ ἀπεικός, ὃς οὗτοί φασι, ἀλλὰ εἰκός, ἀπρ. τῶν νυκτῶν πλανάμενον ἐπὶ τοῖς ἱματίοις διαφθαρῆναι.* The nightly patrols, *περίπολοι*, seem to have apprehended suspicious characters whom they found in the street, at least so says the parasite in a fragment of Epicharmus, ap. *Athen.* vi. p. 236:

λύχνον δ' οὐχ ὁ πάις μοι συμφέρει.
ἔρπω δὲ διλοισθέδων τε καὶ κατάσκοτος
ἔρπασος, αἱ καὶ δὲ ἑντύχη τοῖς περιπόλοις,
τούτοις ἄγαθὸν ἐπιλέγω τοῖς θεοῖς, διτε
οὺ λῶντι παῖνων, ἀλλὰ μαστιγώντι με.

These *περίπολοι*, as can be abundantly shown, carried a bell to ascertain whether the watch were awake and at their posts, and the latter were probably required to answer at the sound of the same. *Aves*, 842, 1159; Schol. on the former passage: *οἱ περίπολοι τὰς φυλακὰς περισκοποῦντες, ἐρχόμενοι ἐπὶ τοὺς φύλακας κάθωνται εἶχον καὶ διὰ τούτων ἐψόφουν, πειράζοντες τὸν καθεύδοντα, καὶ ίνα οἱ φυλακτούτες ἀντιφθέγγονται.* Cf. *Hesych.* s. v. *καδωνίσαι* and *καδωνοφορῶν*. See also *Plutarch. Arat.* 7. concerning the surprisal of Sicyon: *Ἄναβάντων δὲ τῶν περίπολον δ τὴν ἐνθυμήν φυλακὴν παραδιόδος ἐφώδενε καδωνι καὶ φῶτα πολλὰ καὶ θύρυβας ήν τῶν ἐπικορευμένων.*

roués, who were accustomed to waste the day at the dice-board, and devote the night to riot and debauchery. On the table near him, beside the nearly empty punch-bowl, stood a lamp with a double wick, whose light abundantly illumined the narrow chamber. There were also the remnants of the frugal supper that he had just concluded, and a second goblet, which a slave, who sat upon another couch opposite the young man, replenished pretty frequently. Between them was a draught-board which the slave was eyeing attentively, whilst the other surveyed it with tolerable indifference. The game was by no means even. The menial evidently had the advantage; and he now made a move which reduced his adversary to great straits.

‘A stupid game, this!’ exclaimed the youth, as he tossed the pieces all in a heap; ‘a game where it’s all thinking, and nothing won after all. Dicing for me,’ he added with a yawn. ‘But what has got Sosilas? It must be past midnight; and such weather as this, I should not over-enjoy the walk from the town to the haven.’ ‘He’s gone to Polycles,’ replied the slave. ‘Twas said he would not live till morning, and Sosilas seems vastly concerned about him.’ ‘I know,’ answered the youth; ‘but then why did he send for me, just at this time of all others? The morning would have done quite as well; and I must needs leave a jolly party, forsooth; and here I am, hang it, and have to stand my own wine; for not a drop has the old hunks provided.’ ‘All I know,’ replied the slave, ‘is, that he bade me fetch you, wherever you were, as he must have speech with you this very night without fail.’ ‘Then why doesn’t he come?’ retorted the other, peevishly. ‘Did he go unattended?’ ‘Syrus went with him; he’ll come to no harm. And even suppose he didn’t return,’ continued the slave with a smile; ‘why, you’re his next relation and heir, aren’t you? Two houses in the city, besides this here—a carpenter’s shop,³ and may be some

* See *Excursus on The Slaves.*

five or six talents in ready cash :—in sooth, no such bad heritage !’ The youth lolled back complacently on the couch. ‘ Yes, Molon,’ said he, ‘ when he’s once out of the way, then ’—At this moment came a violent rap at the outer door. ‘ There he is !’ cried the slave, as he hastily caught up the draught-board and one of the goblets, smoothed down the cushion and coverlet of the couch he had been sitting on, and stationed himself at the stripling’s elbow, as if he had been waiting on him.

Steps were now audible in the court-yard, and a gruff voice was heard giving orders to a slave in harsh accents. The door opened, and in walked a man with a large beard, and dark and forbidding features. He was wrapped, after the Spartan fashion, in a short mantle of coarse thick texture, and wore Laconian shoes. In his hand was a stout cudgel, with its handle bent in the form of a cross.⁴ The sight of the drinking cups and the unwonted illumination of the chamber made him forget the greeting. He approached the slave in a rage. ‘ Ah ! you knave !’ cried he, raising his stick ; ‘ what d’ye mean by these two burners, and such large wicks ?⁵ Does not the winter consume oil enough

⁴ In ancient reliefs and paintings, representing scenes from comedy, are to be seen old men with sticks whose handles curl inwards in a serpentine fashion. See *Mus. Barb.* i. 20; iv. 24.

⁵ So Strepsiades says, *Aristoph. Niob.* 57 :

οἵμοι, τί γάρ μας τὸν πότην ἡπτες λύκνον ;
θεῦρ' ἔλθ', ίπα κλάγη. Θ. διὰ τὶ δῆτα
κλαύσομαι ;

Ι. δη τῶν παχεῖων ἐντετίθεις θρυαλλώμων.
Similarly the chorus, *Vesp.* 251, forbids the wick to be drawn out too much :

τί δὴ παθὼν τῷ δακτύλῳ τὴν θρυαλλίδ' ὀθεῖς ;
καὶ ταῦτα τούλαον σπαζέοντος, ἡ νόητρε.
οὐ γάρ δάκτυλοι σ’, δτα δέ τίμουν πριεσθαι.
The oil-lamp, *λύκνος*, was the only sort of light the Greeks had for household use. Perhaps in more ancient

times chips of wood, or pieces of pine, burning in a chafing-dish, answered the purpose ; but when manners grew more refined, this method of lighting was entirely superseded by the lamp, and torches were used only out of doors. *Athen.* xv. p. 700, says : οἱ παλαιὸν δὲ εἴρημα λύκνος· φλογὶ δὲ οἱ παλαιοὶ τῆς τε δαῦδος καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ξύλων ἐχρᾶντο : but this refers to the very earliest period only ; and when he wrote, the lamp had been known for perhaps nearly a thousand years. Wax and tallow lights are scarcely ever mentioned, and then only in the very latest times, and by the Roman name, *καυδῆλαι*. *Athen.* p. 701 : Ἐμοὶ δὲ, παῖ δωρέειπνε, ἀσταρίους καυδῆλας ποίω. Moreover they are here used as a substitute for

without this? And you, Lysistratos'—he here turned to the youth—‘ seem to make yourself quite at home in my house?’ ‘ Oh! to be sure, uncle,’ answered the other, drily; ‘ wine on credit from the tavern, since yours is safe under lock and key. Do you suppose I’m going to wait

torches. Suidas, very improperly, derives the word from the Greek:—ἀπὸ τοῦ καλεῖν δῆλα.

The lamps were usually of burnt earth (*τρυχίλατοι, Eccles. 1—5,*) or of metal. Their form is well known: they had sometimes one, sometimes two or more orifices for the wick, which from their likeness to the nostrils were called *μυκτήρες* and *μύξαι*; hence *λύχνοι δίμυξοι, τρίμυξοι, &c.* Poll. ii. 72. The wick, Atticē θρυαλλής, otherwise ἐλλούχιον and φλόμος, (Poll. vi. 108; x. 115,) was, partly at least, made of the woolly leaves of a plant, which was thence called *φλόμος λυχνίτης*. Dioscor. iv. 106; Plin. xxv. 10, 74; Hesych. *Φλόμος· τέβατις, γε καὶ ἄντι ἐλλούχιον χρῶνται· ή αὐτὴ δὲ καὶ θρυαλλής.* Also Phot. p. 95: *θρυαλλής· ἴσχαρα λύχνος ἀκρίς· καὶ βοτάνη πρὸς λύχνον ἀρμόδιοσα.* As the lamps were generally small and low, and without feet, they were set upon a stand, *λυχνίον* or *λύχνιον*, also *λυχνία* or *λυχνεῖον*, (Athen. xv. p. 700,) the *candelabrum* of the Romans. What has been said on this subject in *Gallus*, p. 318, need not be here repeated. See especially Athen. iv. p. 147: (*ὑψίλυχνοι αὐγαῖς*); xv. p. 700; Poll. x. 118. The word *διβελισκολύχνιον* however requires explanation. Poll. 117, says: *τὸ δὲ διβελισκολύχνιον, στρατιωτικὸν μέν τοι τὸ χρῆμα· εἴρηται δὲ διὰ Θεοπόδικου τοῦ κωμικοῦ ἐν Εἰρήνῃ,*
ἡμᾶς δ' ἀπαλλαχθέντας ἐν ἀγαθais τύχαις διβελισκολύχνιον καὶ ξιφομαχίας πικρᾶς.
And Athen. xv. p. 700, refers to the

same expression of Theopompus, which however they both seem to have misunderstood. But Aristot. *de Repub.* iv. 15, p. 1299, explains the military connexion in which Theopompus employeth the word. Aristotle is speaking of the necessity of assigning, in small states, several functions to the same individual, there not being persons enough singly to undertake them, and then be succeeded by others. Small states, however, often require as many offices as large ones, though these may not be individually of so much importance. He then says: *διδύτερος οὐδέποτε καλύπτει τολλάς ἐπιμελείας δύμα προστάττειν· οὐ γάρ δικοδιούσια ἀλλήλαις, καὶ πρὸς τὴν διλγανθρωπίαν ἀναγκαῖον τὰ δρχεῖα οἷον διβελισκολύχνια ποιεῖν.* Now as he is talking of the heaping several offices on one person, we might fancy the allusion to be to a *candelabrum*, which, obelisk-like, is set with lamps from bottom to top; but, inasmuch as Theopompus combines it with *ξιφομάχαιρα*, a thing which admitted of a twofold use, it seems certain that the comparison refers to something else than the multitude of the offices; and we then arrive at another solution, namely, that a person who is employed first for this and then for that official duty, is like the *διβελισκολύχνιον*, which served both for a spear and a candlestick, and which would thus be a very compendious implement for a soldier,—*στρατιωτικὸν χεῖμα*, as Pollux calls it.

here half the night for you, without a drop to drink ?' 'I didn't expect to be kept so long,' said the old man, somewhat softened, as he hastily scanned the apartment. ' You may go,' he said to the slave ; ' we don't want you any more ; leave us, and go to bed.' The slave departed : Sosilas bolted the door, and returned to his nephew.

' He is dead,' whispered he, drawing a long breath ; ' Polycles is dead, and a property of sixty talents and more is left without natural heirs.' The nephew started. ' Well ! and what good is that to us, if we do not come in for a share ?' ' That's just the question,' answered the uncle. ' Lysistratos,' he resumed after a short silence, ' you may be a rich man, if you will.' ' Will ? ay ! by Dionysos will I, and no mistake,' laughed the nephew. ' Only do what I tell you,' said Sosilas, ' and you have your desire. We are connected—very distantly, I grant—with Polycles, for my long-deceased wife and Cleobule's mother were first cousins. Yet this connexion gives us no title to the property. But, now, what if a will were produced naming me heir !' ' You mean a forged one,' said Lysistratos, musingly ; ' but how will it be accredited without you have his signet ring ? And do you suppose Polycles, during his long illness, has not himself arranged about bequeathing his property ?' The old man quietly opened an adjoining room, and fetched out of it a box, which he unfastened, and drew forth a document with a seal. ' Look ye there, read that,' said he, as he placed it before the youth. ' What's the superscription ?' ' By Dionysos !' cried the youth, springing to his feet, "The last will of Polycles." How came you by this ?' ' Very simply,' replied the uncle. ' When Polycles was starting to Ædepsos, and Sophilos, who had got him in his meshes, was luckily gone upon a journey, he summoned me, as a relative of his wife's, and entrusted me with his will, in the presence of the three witnesses therein named.' ' Capital !' shouted Lysistratos : ' so you can substitute another of your own composing. But, still, even then, you will want his signet : do you

think you could imitate it?’⁶ ‘That would be a dangerous experiment,’ replied the uncle; ‘and, besides, you can perceive by the superscription, in what peculiar shaky characters it is written; so that it would be almost impossible to forge an imitation, nor indeed do we want one.’

Saying this he produced a knife, removed the shell which served as a capsule to the seal,⁷ and said, ‘See! that’s Polycles’ seal, and there is just such another beneath the writing;⁸ and now look at this,’ cried he, as he placed side by side with it another seal, hanging by a slip of string. ‘By Poseidon! exactly the same,’ exclaimed Lysistratos, in amazement; ‘but I can’t conceive what all this is about.’ ‘You’ll understand presently,’ replied the uncle. He took the knife, and without hesitation severed the string to which the seal was appended, opened the document, and spread it before his nephew. ‘Look,’ he said with a malicious grin; ‘supposing “Sosilas” stood *here* instead of “Sophilos,” and *there*, “Sophilos” instead of “Sosilas.” I should not so much mind then.’ The youth read in astonishment ‘I’ faith!’ he exclaimed, ‘that were

* Forgery of seals must have occurred early, for Solon enacted a law against it: δικτυλιογύψῳ μὴ ἔξεναι σφραγίδα φυλάσσειν τοῦ πραθίντος δικτυλίνυ. Diog. Laert. i. 57. Afterwards it occurred frequently, as may be concluded from Aristoph.

Theatromph. 424:

προτοῦ μὲν οὖν ἦν ἀλλ’ ὑποῖξει τὴν θύραν, ποιησαμένων δικτύλιον τριωβόλου.

Thucydides, i. 182, also relates that Argilius, the ambassador from Pan-sanius to Artabazos, opened the letter entrusted to him: καὶ παραποιησά-μενος σφραγίδα, ἵνα, ἦν ψευσθῆ τῆς δόξης, ἢ καὶ ἐκεῖνος μεταγράψῃ τις αἰτήσῃ, μὴ ἐπιγρψῃ, λύει τὰς ἐπιστολὰς.

* The custom of keeping a seal in a capsule, κόργχη, lest it should be in-

jured, is only mentioned in a single passage, Aristoph. *Vesp.* 585, but the allusion is clear and decisive:

καὶ ἀποθνήσκων δὲ πατήρ τῷ δῷ καταλείπων παιδί ἐπίκλητον, κλάμα τῷ μετρίᾳ τὴν κεφαλὴν εἰπόντες τῷ διαβήτῃ καὶ τῷ κόργχῳ τῷ πάρυ σεμνῶς τοῦς σημεῖοις ἔσθοστοι,

ἔδομεν ταῦτην, δοτις ἂν τῆμάς ἀπτιβολήσας ἀνατείσῃ.

And the Scholiast says: ὡς κόργχας ἐπιτιθέντων ταῖς σφραγίσιν δισφαλεῖας ἔνεκα.

* Important documents, although they were to be sealed up, were also, it seems, attested by a seal beneath the writing. Plato, *Leg.* ix. p. 856; cf. Demosth. *in Panion.* p. 978; and in *Aphob.* p. 837.

indeed a master-stroke ; and there are only two letters to alter ; for, as good luck has it, the fathers' names are the same. But the seal ?' he added, 'the seal ? how could you venture to break open the deed ?'

The old man made a second dive into the mysterious box, and drew out something resembling a signet. 'I learnt how to make this substance from a cunning fellow who went about soothsaying. If pressed when soft, upon a seal, it receives all the characters with perfect accuracy and in a short time becomes as hard as stone.'⁹ The will had been opened before, and the seal appended to it was merely an impression of this. 'Can you distinguish between it and the genuine one ?' 'No, that I can't,' answered the nephew. 'So then, it will be an easy matter to re-seal the deed, when we have altered the letters in these two places.' 'But how am *I* to become rich by this ?' now interposed the youth, suspiciously ; 'my name is not mentioned in the testament.' 'Listen a moment,' replied the uncle ; 'the inheritance, as you may have read, is coupled with one condition—that the heir must marry the widow Cleobule, and if he object to this, must be content with five talents as his portion ; but he will have the right of giving the widow in marriage, along with the rest of the property, to whomsoever he may judge proper.¹⁰ Now I am too old to marry again ; and, besides, I was warned against it in a dream. I dreamt that I wished to take a wife, and went

⁹ Lucian, *Alexander seu Pseudomantis*, 21, mentions many artifices to which that impostor had recourse for opening letters containing inquiries addressed to him, and then sealing them again without detection. But the seal is there of wax, which is here designedly supposed not to be the case. He, however, mentions two methods of taking impressions in a soft substance which afterwards became hard. The second of these,

which is that intended in the text, he describes thus : τιτάνου γὰρ ἐς κόλλαν ἀμβαλλεῖν, οὐ κολλῶσι τὰ βιβλία, καὶ κηρὸν ἐκ τούτου ποιήσας, ἔτι δύρδν ὄντα ἀπεγίθει τῇ σφραγῖδι καὶ ἀφελῶν (αὐτίκα δὲ ἔηρὸν γλγνεται καὶ κέρατος, μᾶλλον δὲ σιδῆρος παγιώτερον) τούτῳ δὲ ἀχρῆτο πρὸς τὸν τύπον. See Note 14.

¹⁰ See Note 20.

to the bride's house to be betrothed to her, but when I essayed to go away again, the door was fastened, and could not be opened. Two interpreters of dreams, whom I consulted, foretold that I should die on the day of my betrothment;¹¹ and that is warning enough: but you shall marry Cleobule, if you will privately cede half the property to me.' The nephew reflected for a moment. 'It's an unequal partition,' he said at last; 'your share is unencumbered, while my moiety will be saddled with the widow.' 'Fool!' retorted Sosilas; 'Cleobule is such a beauty, that many a man would be glad to take her without any dowry at all; besides which it all depends on me, you know, whether you get a farthing.' After some higgling, it was finally settled that the uncle should not receive the five talents over and above his half of the property, but that these should be included in the partition.

'Now hand me the will,' said the old man; 'with this little sponge I erase the two letters, and the more easily because the paper is so good.¹² Look! they are now

¹¹ Artemidor. *Oneirocr.* i. 78: οἵδια δέ τινα, τοις ἔθοξεν εἰσελθεῖν εἰς πορνεῖον καὶ μὴ δύνασθαι ἐξελθεῖν. καὶ ἀπέθανεν οὐ μετὰ τολλὰς ημέρας.

¹² The observations in *Gallus*, p. 325, on the paper of the ancients, are perhaps open to question; owing chiefly to the uncertainty as to the meaning of the passage in Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* xiii. 12, 28, which is the main source of our knowledge about this manufacture. Sprengel, *Allgem. Encyclop.* explains the words, 'Præparantur ex eo chartæ, diviso acu in præstenues, sed quam latissimas philaruras;' 'The inner pith was split by a pointed instrument into very thin, but broad slices.' This can hardly be the meaning, for the inner pith of the papyrus appears to be much too porous for the fabrication of paper.

Again, if Pliny had meant that the stalk was cut into plates or slices, he would have used the word *laminae* or *tabella*, certainly not *philura*. Nor were longitudinal sections made of the stalk, for each strip would have then contained all degrees of quality; whereas Pliny says, 'principatus medio, atque inde scissuræ ordine,' that is, the strips were such, that the innermost one was the best, and they gradually became inferior as they got nearer the outer part, *propiores cortici*. This agrees also with what Pliny adds as to the process of manufacture: 'Premitur deinde prelis, et siccan tur sole plagula atque inter se junguntur, proximarum semper bonitatis diminutione ad deterrimas. Nunquam plures scapo, quam liceat.' The old explanation of Winkelmann, ii. p. 57 seems to be the best, that the many bast-

scarce distinguishable. This ink,' continued he, as he produced a little box,¹³ and the writing-reed, 'is of just the

like skins or layers placed one under another were peeled off, (these are the *philuræ*,) and thus the strips produced.

The paper of the Nile was known and used in Greece long before the time of Herodotus, for he says, v. 58: *καὶ τὰς βίβλους διφθέρας καλέουσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ ταλαιοῦ οἱ Ἰωνεῖς, διτὶ κοτὲ ἐν στάνι βίβλων ἔχρεωντο διφθέρας πηγέροι τε καὶ διέροιτο.* The universal name for the paper, as a writing material, is *βίβλος*; the single leaf is called *χάρτης*; and when written upon, or designed for such a purpose, it is denominated *γραμματεῖον* and *γραμματίον*; though these words are sometimes used to mean merely the tablets, *πίνακες*, *δέλται*, smeared over with softened wax, *μάλη* or *μάλθα*, (Poll. x. 58.) which were also early used. The word *μάλη* is explained by Harpocratian, Photius, Hesychius and Suidas to be *μεμαλαγμένης κηρὸς*, and we may readily suppose that the wax was mixed with something to make it less brittle; Suidas also mentions *σκληρόκηροι δέλται*, which would better preserve the writing on them: *μάλις μὲν γραφορταί διατηροῦσι δὲ τὰ γραφέντα.* These wax tablets were only used for letters, and matters of no permanent moment. A passage in Demosthenes, in *Steph.* ii. p. 1132, is worthy of attention: *Ἐτι τούννυ καν ἀπὸ τοῦ γραμματείου γνοὶ τις, ἐν φῇ ἡ μαρτυρία γέγοσται, διτὶ τὰ ψεδῆ μεμαρτύρηκε. λελευκωμένον τε γάρ ἔστι καὶ οἴκοθεν κατεσκευασμένον. καίτοι τοὺς μὲν τὰ τετραγύμνα μαρτυροῦντας τροσήκει οἴκοθεν τὰς μαρτυρίας κατεσκευασμένας μαρτυρεῖν τοὺς δὲ τὰς τροκλήσεις μαρτυροῦντας, τοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν τομάτου τροστά-*

τας, ἐν μάλῃ γεγραμμένην τὴν μαρτυρίαν, ίτα, εἰ τι προσγράψαι ἢ ἀπαγένθαι βουληθῆ, ρέδιον γένεται. Nothing could be easier than to alter anything written on a wax tablet, and ink-marks could also readily be effaced. The Nile paper, particularly when good, did not, to any great extent, imbibe the writing fluid, which, as we learn from Pliny, resembled our Indian-ink, and could easily be washed off with a wetted finger or a sponge. See *Chamaeleon ap. Athen.* ix. p. 407: *ἵκεν εἰς τὸ Μητρόν. δτου τῶν δικῶν ἴσταν αἱ γραφαὶ, καὶ βρέξας τὸν δάκτυλον ἐκ τοῦ πτύματος διήλειψε τὴν δίκην τοῦ Ἡγήμονος.* Hence the paper might be cleaned, and then used a second time, as *ταλιμψητον.* See *Gallus*, p. 328. With regard to the price, all that can be stated is that a piece of paper for a bond cost two chalcus, i.e. a quarter of an obole. Demosth. in *Dionysod.* p. 1283: *λαβῶν γὰρ ἀργύριον φανερδὺ καὶ δρυλογούμενον ἐν γραμματιδίῳ δυοῖς χαλκοῖν ἐσωτημένῳ καὶ βιβλιδίῳ μικρῷ τάντο τὴν δρυλογίαν καταλεῖστε τοῦ τοιήσει τὰ δίκαια.* See Note 19 to Scene iv.

¹³ Pollux, iv. 18, and x. 59, mentions among the requirements of a school-boy, the ink-stand, *πυξίον*, which he also calls *μελανοδόχον*. The ink, *τὸ μέλαν*, was not a chemical preparation, but merely a pigment which was prepared for use by rubbing; Demosth. de *Corona*, p. 313: *τὸ μέλαν τρίβειν.* Instead of quills, they employed reeds, *κάλαμοι γραφεῖς*. Poll. x. 61. See *Gallus*, p. 327. Plutarch, *Demosth.* 29, relates of that orator, that he used to bite his

same blackness as the writing. There we have it, all right. Who will assert that it was not always as it now stands?' 'Excellent!' said the nephew; 'now for the seal.' The old man carefully folded up the deed again, moistened some clay,¹⁴ tied the string, and impressed the forged stamp upon the clay. 'There!' said he, 'isn't it the same seal?' 'Well, that beats everything,' cried Lysistratos, as he compared the two seals; 'no one will ever dream that it is a forgery.' A rustling outside the door startled the old man. He snatched up the will and the other contents of the box, which he bore off, and fastened the door of the room adjacent, sealing it for greater security. Then taking the lamp, he explored the court, to discover, if possible, the cause of the disturbance. 'It was nothing,' he said, when he came back; 'most likely the storm which made the door shake. It will soon be morning; Lysistratos, come into my bed-chamber, and let us have a short nap.'

The two worthies had not been long gone, when Molon glided softly into the room, and groped about, in the dark,

writing-reed while meditating: καὶ λαβὼν βιβλίον, ἐς γράφειν μέλλων, προσήγεγκε τῷ στόματι τὸν κάλαμον, καὶ δακὸν, δύστερ ἐν τῷ διανοεῖσθαι καὶ γράφειν εἰώθει, χρόνον τινὰ κατέσχεν, εἴτα συγκαλυψάμενος ἀπέκλινε τὴν κεφαλήν. See also Plutarch, *Deo. Or. Vit.* iv. p. 376. A pointed instrument, γράφειον, was used for writing on waxed tablets. Poll. iv. 18; x. 59. Cf. Plut. *Eumen.* 1.

¹⁴ In early times a kind of earth, called *oretula* by the Romans, seems to have been exclusively used for seals, and it continued to be so employed after wax had come into vogue. See Beckmann's *Hist. of Inventions*. The Greeks named this material βότος. Aristoph. *Lysist.* 1199:

καὶ μηδὲν οὔτε
τὸ σεσημάνθαι, τὸ μὴ οὐχὶ τοῦτο βότους
ἀναστέσαι.

The double meaning of the word βότος gave occasion to the witty answer of Lais, recorded by Athen. xiii. p. 585: πρὸς Δαῖσα τὴν Κορινθίαν ἔραστῆς ἀποσφράγισμα πέμψας ἐκέλευε παραγίνεσθαι. ή δ, οὐ δύναμαι, εἴτε, ηγέλοις ἔστι. See Poll. x. 59. The document to be sealed was tied round by a thread, λίνον; or perhaps it was pierced on the open side, and the thread drawn through. See Paul. *Sent.* xxv. 6. The material for theseal was then put on the ends of this thread, part under the knot, part upon it, and then stamped. See Lucian, *Alexand.* 21: βελάνην πυράσας τὸ ὑπὸ τὴν σφραγίδα μέρος τοῦ κηροῦ διατήκων ἐξήρει καὶ μετὰ τὴν διάγνωσιν τῇ βελάνῃ αὐθὶς ἐπιχλιάμεν τὸν κηρὸν, τόν τε κάτω ὑπὸ τῷ λίνῳ καὶ τὸν αὐτῆς τὴν σφραγίδα ἔχοντα, βρᾶσις συνεκόλλα.

for one of the sofas. A gleam of moonlight shone through the open door; and he hastily seized something that lay in the folds of the drapery; and then, as quickly and softly vanished, his gestures denoting the prize to be one on which he set a high value.

When morning dawned on the house of the deceased, it found the inmates already busy with preparations for the burial. An earthen vessel, filled with water, stood before the door, to signify to the passenger that it was a house of mourning.¹⁵ Within, the women were occupied in anointing and laying out the corpse. Cleobule, inexperienced, and woe-begone like an orphan child, had begged the aid of Sophilos; who, even without solicitation, would have undertaken to conduct the funeral. She had always looked on Polycles in the light of an affectionate uncle, who had indulged her every wish; and now she wept for him as for a parent; while she applied herself to her mournful duties, assisted by her mother, whom she had sent for on the previous evening, as her child-like tremors, which had been early nourished by nurses' fairy-tales and ghost-stories, rendered solitude in the house of death insupportable.¹⁶

It was still early, and Sophilos was just debating with

¹⁵ See *Excursus on The Burials*; also Eurip. *Aloestis*, 98:

πυλῶν περιόδε δ' οὐχ ὅρε
πηγαῖον ἐν νομίσεται
χέργυρος ἀπὶ φθίτων πύλαις.

Of. Hesych. s. v. *δυστοακού*: δύκτε τις
αποθανεῖ γδεστρα πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν
ἔτιθεσσαν, ἐξ ἄλλης οἰκιας λαμβά-
οττες καὶ τληρυσθῆτες βάστας.

¹⁶ The fear of apparitions and of being alone in the dark is occasionally mentioned. See the story of Democritus, quoted in the *Excursus on The Burials*; and Plant. *Mostell.* ii. 2, 76. These fears were fostered by a multi-

tude of terrifying stories, of which several survive. A ghost-story that may be compared to that of the Marble Guest occurs in Dio Chrysost. *Or. xxxi.* p. 618: τελευτήσαντος δὲ πράγ-
μα πάντων ἀγοντέτατον καὶ ἀσεβέ-
στατον ἔποιει. τὸν γὰρ ἀνδοιδύτα
αὐτοῦ, τὸν ἑστάτα ἐν μέσῳ τῆς πόλει,
νόκτωρ ἐμαυτίγου. τοιγαροῦν εἴτε
ἀπὸ τύχης, εἴτε δαιμονιού τινὸς γε-
μεστήσαντος αὐτῷ, κινηθεὶς ποτε ἐκ
τῆς βάσεως ἡκολοθήσει ἀμα τῇ
μάστιγι καὶ κτείνει τὸν ἄνδρα. A somewhat similar story may be found in Lucian's *Philousendos*.

the women as to the order of the interment, when Sosilas also made his appearance, with sorrow in his aspect, but exultation in his heart. He had hastened, he said, to bring the will which the deceased had deposited in his hands; as, perhaps, it might contain some dispositions respecting his interment.¹⁷ He then named the witnesses who had been by when he received the will, and whose presence would now be necessary at the opening. Cleobule was somewhat disconcerted to find the document that was to decide her future fate placed in the custody of one to whom, whom early childhood, she had entertained feelings of aversion. Polycles had never been explicit on this head, merely assuring her, in general terms, that she had been cared for. And such she now hoped was the case; but yet she had rather that anybody else had produced the will. Sophilos, on the other hand, did not seem at all put out by the circumstance. He praised Sosilas for

¹⁷ That the will was opened immediately on the testator's death is evident from the fact that it often contained dispositions regarding the burial. See Notes 25 and 26. Cf. Lucian, *Nigrin.* 30, whence it also appears that the opening did not take place judicially, as at Rome, but in private before witnesses. It is true that a more public procedure is mentioned in Lucian, *Tim.* 21: καὶ δὲ μὲν νεκρὸς ἐν σκοτεινῷ που τῆς οἰκίας πρόκειται, ὅπερ τὰ γόνατα ταλαιφῆ ἔθηντο σκεπόμενος περιμάχητος ταῖς γαλᾶσι. ἐμὲ δὲ (πλούτον) οἱ ἀπελπίσαντες ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ περιμένουσι κεχηγυθεῖσες... Ἐπειδὰν δὲ τὸ σημεῖον ἀφαιρεθῇ καὶ τὸ λίγον ἐντρυπθῇ, καὶ ἡ δέλτος ἀνοιχθῇ, καὶ ἀνακηρυχθῇ που δ κανὸς δεσπότης κ.τ.λ. We must not, however, infer from this that the practice was prevalent at any early period, for Lucian frequently introduces much that is quite irrele-

vant to earlier Attic customs. On the contrary, we must suppose that the will was opened in private, and not proved before a court till afterwards; and this view is borne out by Demosth. in *Aphob.* ii. p. 887: ἀλλ' ἐχρῆν, ἐπειδὴ τάχιστ' ἐτιλεύτησεν δ τατήρ, εἰσικαλέσαντας μάρτυρας πολλοὺς παρεσημήνασθαι κελεῦσα- τὰς διαθῆκας, οὐ, εἴ τι ἐγένετο ἀμφισβητήσιμον, ἢν εἰς τὰ γράμματα ταῦτ' ἐπανελθεῖν. The μάρτυρας πολλοὺς would not have been required, if the proceedings had been of a judicial character. Nor can we conclude from Demosth. in *Steph.* i. p. 1104, that wills were opened in the presence of distates, for in the case there mentioned the matter was already a subject of litigation, and a copy only of the will could be produced. See Meier and Schömann, *Att. Proc.* p. 259.

his punctuality, and desired that the witnesses might be cited to attend; but this, the other said, was not necessary, as he had already sent them notices to that effect.

Before long, the three made their appearance. ‘ You were present,’ said Sosilas to them, ‘ when Polycles committed his last will to my charge ? ’ They replied in the affirmative. ‘ You will be ready then to testify that this is the deed which he entrusted to me ? ’ ‘ The superscription and the seal,’ answered one of them, ‘ are what prove its authenticity. All that we can witness to is, that a testament was deposited with you—not, that this is the identical one in question ;¹⁸ still there is no ground for the contrary assumption, since the seal is untouched, and may be recognised as that of Polycles.’ ‘ Do you, therefore, satisfy yourself, Cleobule, that I have faithfully discharged your husband’s behest. Do you acknowledge this seal ? ’ With trembling hand Cleobule took the deed. ‘ An eagle clutching a snake,’ said she; ‘ it is the device of his signet.’ She next handed the testament to Sophilos, who also pronounced it all right. ‘ Open it then,’ said Sosilas to one of the witnesses, ‘ that its contents may be known. My sight is bad; do one of you read for me.’

¹⁸ The presence of witnesses at the depositing of a will was considered necessary for several reasons. Firstly, in order that the existence of the testament might not be kept secret; secondly, that the fact of its deposition might be defended against any cavils; next, as an additional security against forgery; and lastly, to prove that the testator was free from any mental infirmity which might incapacitate him, by Solon’s law, from any testamentary disposition of his property. See Note 19, *infra*. The witnesses, however, knew nothing of the contents of the will, and therefore could not attest the

authenticity of the same at its opening. Isaeus, *de Nicostr. her.* p. 75: καὶ τῶν διατίθεμένων οἱ πολλοὶ οὐδὲ λέγουσι τοῖς παραγνωμένοις δι, τι διατίθενται, ἀλλ’ αὐτοῦ μόνου τοῦ καταλιπεῖ διαθήκας μάρτυρας παρίστανται. Cf. Id. *de Apollodori her.* p. 160. Wills, however, were frequently forged, and palmed off as genuine. Aristot. *Probl.* xxix. 3: διὰ τὸ ἐνοίσι δικαιοτηρίοις τοῖς γένεσι μᾶλλον ή ταῦς διαθήκας ψηφιοῦνται; ή δι, τι γένους μὲρον εἴστι καταφεύγασθαι, ἀλλὰ τὸ δι- ἀποφαίνειν. Διαθῆκαι δὲ πολλαὶ φεύ- δεῖσι ηδη ἐξελέγχθησαν οὖσαι. Cf. Demosth. *in Macart.* p. 1051; and Lucian, *adv. indoct.* 19.

The string was cut, the document unfolded, and the witness read as follows :

"The testament of Polycles the Pæanian. May all be well; but should I not recover from this sickness, thus do I devise my estate.¹⁹ I give my wife²⁰ Cleobule, with all my fortune, as set down in the accompanying schedule,²¹—save and except all that is herein otherwise disposed,—to my friend Sosilas, the son of Philo, to which end I

¹⁹ The form in which a will was drawn up is well known to us. We have extracts or epitomes of wills in Demosth. *in Steph.* i. p. 1110; *in Aphob.* i. p. 826. Of much greater value, however, are the wills of Plato, Aristotle, Theophrastus, Lycon, and Epicurus, which have been preserved verbatim by Diogenes Laertius. They mostly commence by a kind of title; thus Demosth. *in Steph.* p. 1110: Τάδε διέθετο Παστων Ἀχαρνεύς: or as in Diog. Laert. iii. 41: Τάδε κατέλιπε Πλάτων καὶ διέθετο. The formula "Εσται μὲν εὖ" is a common commencement. Diog. Laert. v. 11.: "Εσται μὲν εὖ· ἐὰν δέ τι συμβαίη, τάδε διέθετο Ἀριστοτέλης. So ὃ. § 51: "Εσται μὲν εὖ· ἐὰν δέ τι συμβῇ, τάδε διατίθεμαι: and Lycon's will, ὃ. § 69, commences: Τάδε διατίθεμαι περὶ τῶν καὶ διμαντὸν, ἐὰν μὴ δυστήθω τὴν ἀδρωστίαν ταῦτην ὑπενεγκεῖν. Certain persons were by a law of Solon incapacitated from making a will. Demosth. *in Steph.* ii. p. 1133: τὰ ξαντοῦ διαθέσθαι εἶναι, οὐτως δὲ θέλειν, ἢν μὴ παῖδες δοι γνήσιοι ἀδέρφες, ἢν μὴ μανιῶν ἢ γῆρας, ἢ φαρμάκων, ἢ ιδουσον ἔνεκεν, ἢ γυναικὶ πειθόμενος, ἢ ὅπε τῶν τοῦ παραγόμενων, ἢ ὅπε ἀνάγκης, ἢ ὅπε δεσμοῦ καταληφθεῖς. This can only refer to cases in which the mind was enfeebled, for bodily infirmity was no impediment.

ment. Thus in Isaeus, *de Apollod. her.* p. 160: εἴ τις τελευτήσει μέλλων διέθετο. Cf. Diog. Laert. iv. 44. The document was superscribed with the name of the testator. Demosth. *in Steph.* i. p. 1108: γραμματεῖον ἔχειν, ἐφ' ὃ γεγράφθαι, Διαθῆκη Παστων. At the end, curses were often imprecated against those who should act contrary to its dispositions. Demosth. *Phorm.* p. 960: ἀλλ' ἐναντία τῇ διαθήκῃ καὶ ταῦς ἀπ' ἐκείνης δραῖς γραφεῖσαι ὅπε τοῦ πατρὸς δλανεῖς, διώκεις, συκοφαντεῖς.

²⁰ The Attic laws of inheritance are obscure and difficult. Polycles and Cleobule are here supposed without heirs male, while the latter, as niece of the testator, would be heir at law. There occur instances of a third person being designated as spouse as well as κύριος of the testator's widow. The cases of Demosthenes' father, Demosth. *in Aphob.* may be cited, and perhaps also that of Pasion. Id. *in Steph.* p. 1110. Cf. Diog. Laert. x. 19.

²¹ Usually the various goods and chattels are enumerated in the will; here, however, Plato's will has been the model: ἀκείη τὰ γεγραμμένα, διέχει τὰ δυτίγραφα Δημήτριος. Diog. Laert. iii. 43.

adopt him as my son.²² But should he refuse to marry her, then I bequeath to him the five talents lying with Pasion, the money-changer; but I then constitute him guardian of Cleobule, and he shall give her, with the rest of the property, to some husband of his own choosing; who shall take possession of my house. I give and bequeath my house on the Olympieion to Theron, the son of Callias; and the lodging-house in the Piræus to Sophilos, son of Philo. To the son of Callipides I bequeath my largest silver bowl, and to his wife a pair of gold earrings, and two coverlets and two cushions of the best in my possession; that I may not seem to have forgotten them.²³ To my physician, Zenothemis, I leave a legacy of one thousand drachmæ, though his skill and attention have deserved still more.²⁴ Let my sepulchre be erected in a fitting spot of the garden outside the Melitic gate.²⁵ Let Theron, together with Sophilos and my relatives, see to it that my obsequies and monument be neither unworthy of me, nor yet on too sumptuous a scale.²⁶ I expressly prohibit Cleobule and the women, as well as the female slaves, from cutting off their hair, or otherwise disfiguring themselves.²⁷ To Demetrius, who has long been free, I remit his ransom, and make him a present of five minæ, a himation and a chiton, in consideration of his faithful services.²⁸ Of the

²² See Isaeus, *de Aristarch. her.* p. 258; and Petit. *Leg. Att.* 579.

²³ Lycon's will, ap. Diog. Laert. v. 72: Διδωμι δὲ τῷ Καλλίνοι ταῦτα θηρικλείων ζεῦγος καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ αὐτοῦ βούσκων ζεῦγος, ψιλοτάκιδα, ἀμφίτακον, περίστρωμα, προσκεφδλαῖα δέο τὰ βόλιστα τῶν καταλειπομέγουν.

²⁴ Ibid.: Τιμησάτω δὲ καὶ τὸν ατρόδιον Πλασίθεμιν καὶ Μειδίαν, ἀξίους δύτας καὶ διὰ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν τὴν περὶ ἐμὲ καὶ τὴν τέχνην καὶ μείζονος ἔτι τιμῆσ.

²⁵ Theophrastus' will, *ibid.* v. 53: Θάψω δὲ καὶ ἡμᾶς, ὅπου ἂν δοκῇ μάλιστα ἀρμάττον εἴναι τοῦ κήπου, μηδὲν περίεργον περὶ τὴν ταφὴν, μήτε περὶ τὸ μνημεῖον ποιοῦντας.

²⁶ Lycon's will, *ibid.* v. 70: περὶ δὲ τῆς ἐκφορᾶς καὶ κανσεως ἐπιμεληθῆτωσαν Βούλων καὶ Καλλίνος μετὰ τῶν συνήθων, δύως μῆτρας ἀνελεύθερος γένηται μήτε περίεργος.

²⁷ See Excursus on *The Burials*.

²⁸ Diog. Laert. v. 72: Δημητρίῳ μὲν ἀλευθέρῳ πάλαι δύτι ἀφίημι τὰ

slaves, I hereby manumit²⁹ Parmeno, and Chares,³⁰ with his child; but Carion and Donax must work for four years in the garden, and shall then be made free, if they shall have conducted themselves well during that period.³¹ Manto shall be free immediately on Cleobule's marriage,³² and shall also receive three minæ. Of the children of my slaves none are to be sold, but are to be kept in the house till they are grown up, and then set free.³³ Syrus, however, shall be sold.³⁴ Sophilos, Theron, and Callipides will discharge the duties of executors.³⁵ This testament is placed in the keeping of Sosilas. Witnesses: Lysimachos, son

λύτρα καὶ δίδωμι πέντε μνᾶς, καὶ
ἱμάτιον καὶ χιτῶνα· ἵνα πολλὰ τε-
πονηκῶς μετ' ἀνδρὶ, βίον εὐσχήμονα
ἔχῃ.

²⁹ The manumission of slaves, and of their children, occurs very frequently in wills. So in Aristotle's will, Diog. Laert. v. 15. Also a female slave is sometimes assigned to a freedman. Thus in Lycon's will: δίδωμι δὲ καὶ Σύρῳ διευθέρφ δύτι τέτταρας αὐτᾶς, καὶ τὴν Μηνοδώραν δίδωμι.

³⁰ The assertion of Limburg Brower, *Hist. de la Civilisation des Grecs*, i. p. 254, that slaves might not have the same names as freemen, is utterly unfounded. In the above-mentioned wills a host of the most distinguished names are mentioned as being those of slaves; for instance, Dionysios, Philo, Cimon, Callias, Demetrios, Crito, Chares, Euphranor, Agathon, Nicias, &c. Had not this been the case, the law (Gell. ix. 2), that no slave might bear the names Harmodius or Aristogeiton, would have been superfluous.

³¹ Diog. Laert. v. 55: Μάνην δὲ

καὶ Καλλίαν παραμεινάντας ἐπη τέτ-
ταρα ἐν τῷ κῆπῳ καὶ συνεργασαμέ-
νους καὶ ἀναμαρτήτους γενομένους
ἀφῆμι διευθέρους. So also Id. v. 78:
καὶ Ἀγάθωνα δύο ἐπη παραμεινάντα
ἀφεῖσθαι διεύθεοον.

³² Aristotle's will. Diog. Laert. v. 15: Τάχανα δὲ διεύθερον εἶναι.
ὅταν δὲ πάις ἔκδοθῇ.

³³ This humane disposition is also made by Aristotle. *Ib.*: μὴ πωλεῖν
δὲ τῶν παιδίων μηδέντα τῶν ἐν διευθέρ-
πιστων, ἀλλὰ χρῆσθαι αὐτοῖς· ὅταν
δὲ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ γένονται, διεύθερα ἀφεῖ-
ναι κατ' ἄξιαν.

³⁴ Theophrastus' will. Diog. Laert. v. 55: Εἴβιον δὲ ἀποδόσθαι.

³⁵ In Theophrastus' will we have: Ἐπιμεληταὶ δὲ ἴστωσαν τῶν δὲ τῷ
ξιαθῆκερ γεγραμμένων Ἰπταρχος, Νη-
λιος, Ξεράτων, κ.τ.λ. Diog. Laert.
v. 56. These ἐπιμεληταὶ, or execu-
tors, are not quite identical with the
ἐπιτρόποι in Aristotle's or Plato's
wills, for the latter took also the
office of guardians. See Meier and
Schömann, *Att. Proc.* p. 445.

of Strato; Hegesias, of Hegio: and Hipparchos, of Callippos."

A deathlike stillness reigned among the audience when the reader had concluded. At the first words Cleobule had turned pale, and sunk back on a settle half-fainting, while her mother, who was crying, supported her. Sophilos placed his hand on his lips, and was lost in thought: the witnesses mutely surveyed the scene. Sosilas alone seemed perfectly composed. 'Take courage,' said he, approaching Cleobule; 'fear not that I will lay claim to the happiness that Polycles intended for me. I myself too am astonished, and could easily be dazzled by the tempting prize: but I am too old to dream of wedding a young bride. Willingly do I resign the rich inheritance, and shall select for you a husband more suitable in age.'

Cleobule turned away with a shudder. Sosilas grasped the will, saying, 'Nothing more is now wanting but the attestation of the witnesses, that such was the tenor of the will, when opened.'²⁶ The witnesses accordingly set their seals to the writing. 'It is not the only testament that Polycles has left,' remarked one of them. 'How? What?' exclaimed Sosilas, turning pale; 'nothing is said here about the existence of another will.' 'I don't rightly understand it,' replied the witness; but two days after you received this, Polycles called me and four others in as witnesses, on his depositing another document—doubtless a duplicate of this—in the hands of Meneclis, to whose house he had caused himself to be conveyed.'

The effects of this disclosure on those present were, as might have been expected, extremely various. Sosilas stood like one utterly undone; a faint ray of hope glimmered in the bosom of Cleobule; Sophilos eyed narrowly the countenance of the forger, who quailed before his glance; and the witnesses looked doubtfully at one an-

²⁶ The passage from Demosthenes quoted in Note 17 shows that the | witnesses, after opening the will, set their seals to it.

other. Sosilas at length broke the silence. ‘This will,’ said he with some vehemence, ‘is genuine; and even supposing that there is another authentic one in existence, its contents will of course be the same.’ ‘Why! it is indeed hardly to be supposed,’ rejoined Sophilos, ‘that Polycles would have changed his mind in two days: but we must invite Meneclles to produce the copy in his custody, without loss of time.’ A slave here entered, and whispered a message in his ear. ‘The very thing!’ he cried. ‘Meneclles is not less punctual than you. Two of his witnesses have already arrived, in obedience to his summons; and he will therefore shortly be here in person.’ The men now entered. Sosilas walked up and down the room, and gradually recovered his composure. Even should his plans be unpleasantly disturbed by the contents of the second will, still a wide field would be open for litigation, in which he had an even chance of coming off victor. Meneclles soon arrived with the other two witnesses, and delivered the will. The superscription and seal were found to be correct, and its contents tallied with those of the first, word for word, with the exception of the two names, which were interchanged. At the end was a postscript, to the effect that an exactly similar testament was deposited with Sosilas the Piræan.³⁷

³⁷ This custom of depositing several copies of a will in the hands of different persons seems to have been very common. In Demosth. *in Steph.* ii. p. 1187, where we read: διαθηκῶν οὐδεὶς πάκτοτε ἀντίγραφα ἐποιήσατο· ἀλλὰ συγγραφῶν μὲν, ἵνα εἰδῶσι καὶ μὴ παραβάνωσι, διαθηκῶν δὲ οὕτω τοῦτο γέλα ἔγεικα καταλεῖτοντις οἱ διατίθέμενοι, ἵνα μηδεὶς εἴδῃ, & διατίθενται, all that is meant is that no open copies were given, whence the contents of a man’s will might be divulged in his lifetime. This agrees with Ioseus, *de Apollod. Her.* p. 160. But

several copies might be left for additional security. Arcesilaos took this precaution. In a letter to Thaumasias, in which he commits a copy to his keeping, we read, κείνται δὲ Ἀρκηγοις αὗται παρά τισι τῶν γνωρίμων, καὶ ἐν Ἐρετρίᾳ παρ’ Ἀμφικρίτῳ. Diog. Laert. iv. 44. So Theophrastus had deposited three copies. See his will in Diog. Laert. v. 57: αἱ διαθῆκαι κείνται ἀντίγραφα τῷ Θεοφράστου δικτυλίῳ σεσημασμέναι, μία μὲν, κ.τ.λ. The witnesses might, or might not, be the same; thus in Theophrastus’ second will we have

The reading of this caused a violent scene, and plenty of abuse and recrimination followed on both sides. Sosilas pronounced it a forgery, and went off declaring that he would make good his claims before a court of law.

The morning of the funeral had arrived ; and, before daybreak, a crowd of mourners, and of others actuated merely by motives of curiosity, had collected in and around the house, either to attach themselves to the procession, or merely to be spectators of the pageant. Even the day before, whilst the corpse lay in state, the door was crowded by persons who in the course of their lives had never before crossed its threshold. Several too had evinced much celerity in putting on mourning, being very anxious to establish their claims to a distant relationship with the defunct, when they learnt the property was in dispute, and there seemed a prospect of good fishing in the troubled waters.³⁸

Charicles, however, did not present himself within ; although perhaps the house possessed greater attractions for him than for any of the others. The impression his late unexpected appearance made on Cleobule had not escaped him, and he held it improper to disturb her duties to the departed by a second visit. Still he could not omit accompanying the funeral procession to the place of interment ; and in fact Sophilos, who somehow felt a great liking for the youth, had himself invited him to be present. The old gentleman had paid him several visits, and, in a significant manner, had described how much Cleobule was imperilled by the will, which he was convinced was a forgery. Charicles was perhaps more disquieted at this than even Sophilos himself. Whichever way the matter might be decided, it would of course make no difference

adscriptus est ab eo, but for the third will others are selected. Cf. Lysias, in *Diogit.* p. 864; Isaeus, *de Philot.* Her. p. 123.

* See Aristoph. *Eques*, 864.

to him personally ; for, in case a fraud were detected, the lady would become the wife of Sophilos ; and, as regarded himself, he had made up his mind, that, even under the most favourable circumstances, it would never befit one of his years and condition to marry a widow of such large property :³⁹ he was, nevertheless, pained to think that such a fascinating creature might fall into the power of one who, to judge from all accounts, must be utterly unworthy of her. He had caught only a hasty glimpse of Sosilas at Polycles' house, and therefore was the more inclined to attend the funeral, where he would be sure to obtain a good view of him ;—impelled by these reasons, he had repaired to the house of woe at an early hour, but forbore to enter, waiting outside in order to attach himself to Sophilos, as soon as he should come out.

The first ray of the morning sun had not as yet beamed forth, when the procession began to move. In front, the plaintive tones of the flutes resounded in Carian mode ; next followed the friends of the deceased, and any others of the male sex who wished to join the train. Behind these came freedmen,⁴⁰ bearing the bed, on which lay the corpse, as if asleep, wearing a white robe and garland. The magnificent purple pall was half hidden by numberless chaplets and tæniæ :⁴¹ beside it walked slaves bearing vessels of ointment, and other needful accessories. Behind the bier followed the women, and among them Cleobule, led by her mother. Never, perhaps, had she appeared

³⁹ So Plutarch, *Amat.* 2, says, with regard to a somewhat similar case : Παραδόξου δὲ τοῦ πράγματος αὐτοῦ φανεντος, οὐ τε μήτηρ ὑφεωσάτο τὸ βάρος τοῦ οἰκον καὶ τὸν ὄγκον, ὡς οὐ κατὰ τὸν ἐραστήν. See *Excursus on The Women.*

⁴⁰ This supposition is the most natural one in the absence of relations. See *Excursus on The Burials.*

⁴¹ The passage of Alciphron, *Epiat* i. 36, quoted in the *Excursus on The Burials*, need not lead us to suppose that the bier of young persons only was thus crowned. Plutarch, *Philop.* 21, speaking of Philopæmen's burial, says : Αἰτήν δὲ τὴν ὑδρίαν ὅπε τλήθους ταυτικόν καὶ στεφάνων μέλις δρωμένην ἐκόμιζεν δ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τὸν Ἀχαιον ταῖς, Πολύβιος.

more beautiful; never was it more manifest that the fresh vermilion which tinged her delicate cheeks was no deceitful work of the cosmetic pencil.⁴²

⁴² There can be no doubt that painting was almost universal among the Grecian women. The reason of this may have been that the *okouρεῖν*, *σκιαγραφεῖνθαι*, and the *ἀεὶ καθῆσθαι* of the girls and women robbed them of their natural freshness and colour, which they thus endeavoured to imitate. Thus Ischomachos counselled his young wife to take exercise, that she might do without the rouge which she was accustomed constantly to use. Xenoph. *Econ.* 10, 10: *συνεβούλενον αὐτὴν, μὴ δουλικῶς ἀεὶ καθῆσθαι*. Cf. Stob. *Tib.* lxxiv. 61: *Εἰ γὰρ μηδέν τι δικῆσαι αὐτὴν καὶ περὶ γυμνασίας ἔχειν ἀνατέσσαι, ἐνταῦθα εὔροις ἀν καὶ, οὐ πάλαι ἐπειθυμοῦμεν, τὸν κόσμον τῷ σώματι. Τοῦ μὲν γὰρ ὅγιανεν οὐδὲν ἔμοιγε δοκεῖ ἄλλο τι περίθημα καὶ περιδέραιον κρείττον. Πόρρω δὲ ἀν εἴη καὶ τοῦ δεηθῆναι γυνὴ ὅγιανουσα καὶ ψιμυθίου, καὶ ὑπὸ ὁφθαλμῷ ὄποιγραφῆσαι, καὶ ἄλλου χρόματος γραφοῦντος καὶ ἀφανίζοντος τὰς ὕψεις.* While the women were engaged in their ordinary domestic avocations, paint may have been partially disused, but it was resumed when they were going out, or wished to be specially attractive. So in Lysias, *de Cade Eratosth.* p. 16, the woman retouches her complexion when she goes to meet her paramour, and the next morning her husband observes, *Ἄδοξε δέ μοι τὸ πρόσωπον ἐψιμυθιῶσθαι*. See *Lysistrata*, 149; cf. *Ecol.* 878; *Plut.* 1064; and Plutarch, *Alcib.* 39. The pigments employed were *ψιμύθιον*, i.e. *σείρισσα*, or white lead, *ἄγχουσα* or *ἄγχουσα*, *παιδέρως*, *συκάμινος*, and *φύκος*, which lastch efly supplied the

red tint; all the red colours were derived from the vegetable kingdom. *Φύκος* is not mentioned in earlier times; *ἄγχουσα* occurs most frequently. Xenoph. *Econ.* 10, 2: *Ἐγὼ τούτην, ἔφη, ίδων ποτε αὐτὴν, δὲ Σ., ἐντετριμένην, πολλῷ μὲν ψιμυθίῳ, δικαὶα λευκότερα ἔτι δοκοῖη εἶναι, ή δην, πολλῷ δὲ ἀγχούσῃ, δικαὶα ἀριθμοτέρα φανούστο τῆς ἀληθείας κ.τ.λ.* Cf. *Lysistr.* 48; *Ecol.* 929: and a fragment of Alexis in Athen. xiii. p. 568: *συμβέβηκεν εἶναι μέλαινα· κατέπλασε ψιμυθίον. λευκόχρως λίαν τὰς ἀστεῖ· παιδέρως ἄντριβεται.*

See *Etymol. M.* *Ἄγχουσιδίσθαι*. The folly and repulsiveness of the practice are well pictured by Ischomachos, Xen. *Econ.* 10, 8: *Αἱ δὲ ἀκτῖται αὐται τοὺς μὲν ἔχω πως δύνανται ἀν ἀνεξέλεγκτας ἔξαπατᾶν, συνέντας δὲ ἀεὶ ἀνάγκη ἀλίσκεσθαι, ἀν ἐπιχειρῶσιν ἔξαπατᾶν ἀλλήλους.* "H γὰρ ἐξ εὐηῆς ἀνίσκονται ἔξαπιστάμενοι πρὶν παρασκευάσασθαι, ή ὑπὸ ιδρῶτος ἀλέγχονται, ή ὑπὸ δακρύων βασανίζονται, ή ὑπὸ λουτροῦ ἀληθινῶς καταπτεθῆσαν. So also an amusing fragment of Eubulos, ap. Athen. xiii. p. 567:

Μὰ Δί', οὐχὶ περιπεπλασμέναι ψιμυθίοις, οὐδὲ ὀσπέας συκαμίνῳ τὰς γνάθους κεχριμέναις κάν ἔξιγτα τοῦ θέρους, *διπὸ τῶν μὲν ὁφθαλμῶν ὑδρορρέας δύο* *ῥέουσσι μέλανος, ἐκ δὲ τῶν γνάθων ιδρῶς* *ἐπὶ τὸν τράχηλον ἀλοκὰ μαλτώδη ποιεῖ,* *ἐπὶ τῷ προσώπῳ δὲ αἱ τρίχες φορούμεναι* *εἴσασι πολιαῖς, ἀνάπλετη ψιμυθίον.*

The eyebrows were painted with a dark colour, called *μέλαν* or *κασβόλος*. Alexis, ap. Athen. xiii. p. 568: *τὰς ὄφρυς περιβάλλεις ἔχει τας· συγγραφοῦσιν* *ἔσπειλα.*

The procession soon approached the garden, in the centre of which the funeral pyre had been erected. The bier having been lifted upon it, unguent vessels and other articles were thrown in, and a blazing pine-link was then applied to the pile, which being constructed of the most inflammable materials, took light at once, and the consuming flame shot high aloft, amid the loud lamentations and sobs of those present. Sincere tears of deepest sorrow were shed by Cleobule. With tottering step she approached the blazing pile, to throw into it a vessel of ointment, as a last libation of love; when, in her distraction, a sudden draught of air drove the flame towards her without her being conscious of the danger. ‘For heaven’s sake!’ screamed several voices, and Charicles, reckless of everything, darted ahead of all the rest, and with his hands smothered the flame, which had already caught the border of her robe; he then led the trembling Cleobule to her mother, who was hastening towards her.⁴³

A part only of the escort tarried till the ashes were collected, and all the rites duly discharged. Of this number was Charicles. But when the bones had been consigned to the ground, and the women had bidden farewell to the new-made grave, he also, with Sophilos, wended his way back towards the city. The possible consequences of the unhappy will formed the topic of conversation. Charicles

It was also called στίμης. Poll. v. 101: καὶ τὰ ὑπογράμματα καὶ ἡ στίμης ταρ' Ἰωνὶ ἐν Ομφάλῃ καὶ τὴν μελαινὰ στίμην διματογράφον.

Instances occur of men painting, so Demetrios Phalereus, mentioned by Duris, ap. Athen. xii. p. 542. Ischomachos too asks his wife if she would prefer him painted. Xenoph. *Econ.* 10, 5. The passage however is evidently corrupt, since ἀνδρείκελον was never used for painting the eyes. We should probably read μῆτρα ἡ ἀνδρείκελος. In Tischbein’s *Engravings*, ii. 58, is

a vase-painting of a female in a sitting posture occupied in rouging with a brush. This is copied in Böttiger’s *Sabina*, Pl. ix. The operation was also performed with the finger.

⁴³ After Terent. *Andr.* i. 1, 102: In ignem impoeta est: fietur. Interesset haec soror,
Quam dixi, ad fiammam accessit imprudentius,
Satis cum periclo: ibi tum exanimatus
Paphilinus
Bene dissimulatum amorem et celatum
indicit.
Adcurrit, medium mulierem complectitur,
etc.

could not conceal how very different an impression Sosilas had made upon him from what he had expected. To-day the man had looked so unassuming and devout, and withal so venerable, that he had well nigh dropped his suspicions. ‘Who ever would believe,’ said he, ‘that beneath this exterior lurked such knavery?’ ‘You will meet with plenty more such,’ answered Sophilos, ‘who go about with the aspect of lambs, but within are the most poisonous scorpions;’⁴⁴ it is just these that are most dangerous of all.’

At the city-gate they separated. A strange slave had followed them at a distance all the way. He now stood still for a moment, apparently undetermined which of the two he should pursue. ‘Youth is more liberal,’ said he half aloud, after reflecting a moment, ‘especially when in love.’ With this he struck into the path Charicles had taken, and which led through a narrow lonely lane, between two garden-walls; here he redoubled his pace, and soon overtook Charicles. ‘Who art thou?’ asked the youth, retreating back a step. ‘A slave, as you see,’ was the reply, ‘and one who may be of service to you. You seem interested in Cleobule’s fate, eh?’ ‘What business is that of yours?’ retorted Charicles; but his blush was more than a sufficient answer for the slave. ‘It is not indifferent to you,’ he proceeded, ‘whether Sophilos or Sosilas be the heir.’ ‘Very possibly; but wherefore these enquiries? what is this to you, sirrah?’ ‘More than you think,’ rejoined the slave. ‘What shall be my reward if I hand you the proof that one of the two wills is a forgery?’ ‘You! a miserable slave!’ exclaimed the youth, astonished. ‘The slave is often acquainted with his master’s most secret dealings,’ answered the other. ‘Come now, what’s to be my reward?’ ‘Freedom, which is your rightful due for the discovery of such a crime.’⁴⁵

“ Hermipp. *Fragm. Com.* p. 381. | that when a mere private right was
Mein.

“ It is not here intended to assert | violated, freedom was publicly given
as a *uθύντα* to the slave who in-

'Good,' replied the slave, 'but the freedman must have the means wherewith to live.'⁴⁶ 'That also shall you have; five minæ are yours, if you speak the truth.' 'Thy name is Charicles,' said the slave; 'no one hears your promise, but I'll trust you. My master is Sosilas, and they call me Molon.' He opened a small bag, and pulled something out of it with a mysterious air. 'See, here is the signet,' said he, 'with which the forged will was sealed.' He took some wax, wetted it, and impressed the seal thereon. 'That is the device of Polycles, an eagle clawing a snake; you will be the eagle.' He related how he had witnessed the forgery through a crack in the door; how a rustling he had made was near betraying him; and how Sosilas, in his haste to bundle up the things, had unwittingly let the false stamp drop on the coverlet. 'Now then,' said he, 'haven't I kept my word?' 'By the gods! and so will I,' cried Charicles, almost beside himself with wonder and joy. 'Not five—no—ten minæ shalt thou have. And now to Sophilos with all speed.' 'No!' said the slave, 'I trust to you. Do you go by yourself, and have me called when you have need of me.'

formed, but the manumission might
be otherwise effected. See *Excursus*
on *The Slaves*.

⁴⁶ After Plaut. *Epid.* v. 2, 60:

PR. Optimum atque aequissimum oras: soccos, tunicam, pallium Tibi dabo. EP. Quid deinde porro? PE. libertatem. EP. At postea? Novo liberto opus est, quod pappet. I ^m Dabitur: præbabo cibum.

SCENE THE TENTH.

THE DIONYSIA.

A MONG the festivals which Athens celebrated annually, or at greater intervals,—either in honour of the gods, for the renown and credit of the state, or for the amusement of its burghers—there were doubtless several that laid claim to a greater share of political importance, or a deeper religious significance, than the rest, as, for example, the Panathenæa and the Eleusinia. But the last-mentioned object—pleasure—was attained most eminently by that feast at which the giver of joy and jollity, Dionysos himself, was worshipped. Almost might it be said, that the original intention of the festival,—to thank the god for the noblest gift brought by the returning seasons,—had been lost sight of in the tumult of passion and unbridled mirth. On these days all sobriety or serious occupation was banished, and the people, one and all, embraced with open arms the myrmidons of the god, Methæ and Comos, resigning themselves all too willingly to their sway. To have their fill of enjoyment, with public spectacle and carouse, and to revel self-oblivious in a transport of delight—such was the all-absorbing desire of young and old, the common goal to which all pressed forward; nay, even the most sober-minded, bidding adieu to the stringency of habit, followed the maxim :

Ne'er blush with drink to spice the feast's gay hour,
And reeling own the mighty wine-god's power.

The feast of the city-*Dionysia*,¹ which was celebrated

¹ At the Dionysia the most unbridled merriment and drunkenness were the order of the day, and were held quite blameless. Nor was this the case at Athens only: see Plato, *Leg. i. p. 637.* He says elsewhere, in

extenuation: τίνειν δὲ εἰς μέθην οὐτε δλαοθή που πρέπει, πλὴν ἐν ταῖς τοῦ τὸν οἶνον δόντος θεοῦ δορταῖς. *Leg. vi. p. 775.* Indeed, it was considered as an act of gratitude due to the giver of the grape, and under

at the beginning of spring, with the greatest splendour and festivities, was most popular of all. Not only did it attract the inhabitants of Attica;² but a vast number of strangers, eager for spectacles and diversion, streamed into Athens on these anniversaries to share in the fun and frolic.

The first anniversary of this festival, since Charicles had returned to Athens, had now arrived. The milder days of spring had set in early;³ the winterly rest and stillness of the port had yielded to new life and animation; craft were beginning to run in from the neighbouring ports and islands; and the merchants were fitting out their ships on any venture that promised a lucrative return.⁴ Innumerable guests had poured to the scene of the festival from all the regions of Greece;⁵ every house was kept

Ptolemy Dionysios it was thought a crime to remain sober; so at least says Lucian, *de Calumna*. 16: παρὰ Πτολεμαῖφ τῷ Διονύσῳ ἐπικληθέντι ἔγένετο τις, ὃ δέβαλε τὸν Πλατωνικὸν Δημήτριον, ὅτι ὕδωρ τε τίνει καὶ μόνος τῶν ἀλλων γυναικεῖα οὐκ ἐνεδόσατο ἐν τοῖς Διονυσίοις. καὶ εἴ γε μὴ κληθεὶς ἔωθεν ἔκπινε ταύτων ὄρφντων καὶ λαβὼν Ταραντιδίου ἐκυμβάλισέ τε καὶ προσωρχήσατο, ἀπολώλει ἦν.

² Country folks naturally resorted to the city-Dionysia, though more rarely in early times. Isocrates, *Areop.* p. 203, says that the ancient inhabitants of Attica were so comfortably off in their farms, (ὅστε) πολλῶν τῶν πολιτῶν μηδὲ εἰς τὰς ἑορτὰς εἰς ἄστυ καταβαίνειν, ἀλλ' αἰρεῖσθαι μένει ἐπὶ τοῖς ἰδίοις ἀγαθοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ τῶν κοινῶν ἀπολαύειν.

³ By spring is here meant the milder season of the year generally. In Attica this may be supposed usually to have set in some time in March;

though occasionally cold weather might return. Plutarch, *Demetr.* 12: Τῇ δὲ ἡμέρᾳ ἢ τὰ Διονύσια ἔγίνετο, τὴν πομπὴν κατέλυσαν ἵσχυρῶν τάγων γενομένων παρ' ἥρας καὶ τάχης βαθέας τεσσάρης ἥς οὐ μόνον ἀπτέλους καὶ συκᾶς ἄκαστας ἀπέκαυσε τὸ ψῦχος, ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦ σίτου τὸν πλεῖστον κατέφθειρεν ἐν χλόῃ,

⁴ Navigation was suspended during the winter. Hesiod, *Opp.* 619. The time of the city-Dionysia was the period when the sea was again considered navigable. Theophr. *Char.* 3: τὴν θάλασσαν ἐκ Διονυσίων πλέζειν εἶναι.

⁵ The Dionysia and other festivals were visited by a very great concourse of strangers. Xenoph. 1, 11: ἐπὶ δὲ τοιτῶν ἔκπιστα οἱ μὲν ἴδιαται ἔρχονται καὶ εἰς πόλεις, ἀς ἐν βούλωνται, θεαμάτων ἔνεκα καὶ εἰς τὰς κοινὰς ταντῆγρεις. Eschin. in *Ctesiph.* p. 428: Κτησιφῶν δὲ (ἀνακηρύξτεν κελεύει) ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ...οὐδὲ ἐκελησιαζόντων Ἀθηναῖσσον, ἀλλὰ τραγῳδη-

open for the reception of distant friends; every tavern was too small to accommodate its crowd of visitors. Many had even erected booths in the streets and public places, intending to turn the festival to profit; for, besides the sight-seers and pleasure-hunters, a mass of the lower classes had come, in the hopes of picking up something among such a confluence of idlers. Retail-dealers⁶ of all descriptions had arrived; pimps, with their bevies of Corinthian beauties; jugglers, and strolling mountebanks, laden with the apparatus of their art, and the decorations of their booths;⁷ all were ready to devote their utmost exertions to the amusement of the public, and the replenishment of their own purses.

Charicles was one of the few who could not be allured into the universal tone of enjoyment. Since the death of Polycles more than four months had passed, and these had been to him a period of disquiet and of painful irresolution. Cleobule's affairs had taken a most happy turn. In addition to the slave's statement, and the production of the forged signet, another decisive proof had been obtained. With his usual circumspection and prudence, Polycles had, during his stay at *Ædepsos*, deposited a third copy of the will in the hands of a respectable man there.⁸ Of course

αγωνιζομένων καινῶν, οὐδὲ ἐναυτίον τοῦ δήμου, ἀλλ' ἐναυτίον τῶν Ἑλλήνων: and again, *ib.* p. 434: οἱ δὲ δηγορεύοντο ἐνόπιον ἀκόματων τῶν Ἑλλήνων. So Demosth. in *Mid.* p. 584, speaking of the insult offered him by Meidias in the theatre, says, ἡμαρτηκάτα δοειλγάς ἐν παντρύρει, μάρτυρας τῆς δύσρεως τῆς αὐτοῦ πενοιημένου οὐ μόνον ὅμας, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸς ἐπιδημοῦντας ἄνακτας τῶν Ἑλλήνων.

* See *Excursus on The Markets and Commerce.*

⁷ The *θαυματοκοι*, or wandering jugglers, are mentioned by Plu-

tarch, *de Facie in Orbe Luna*, 8: θαυματοκοιοῦ τύπος ἀποσκευὴ καὶ πυλαῖς κατανωτισθέμανοι καὶ παρέκκορες. They naturally frequented public festivals. Dio Chrysostom, *Or.* viii. p. 278, speaking of the Isthmian games, says, πολλῶν δὲ θαυματοκοιῶν, θαυματα ἐπιδεικνύτων, πολλῶν δὲ τερατοσκόπων τέσσατα κοινότων. The Syracusan in Xenophon's *Symposium* had unquestionably come to Athens on account of the Panathenæa.

⁸ Such caution was necessary. Diog. Laert. iv. 48: τρεῖς τε διαθήκας ποιησάμενος έθετο τὴν μὲν ἐν Ἐρετρᾳ πασὶ Ἀμφίκοιτον, τὴν δὲ

this also testified against Sosilas, and the forgery he had committed was now so manifest, that he might congratulate himself on the magnanimity of Sophilos in not proceeding against him. Charicles had therefore no further cause for alarm about the fate of Cleobule; but he became the more anxious and uncertain respecting his own destiny, particularly as Sophilos delayed his marriage, and had let fall some expressions which seemed to indicate that he had no intention of ever celebrating it; nay, he even hinted that he designed his young friend, whom he treated almost like a son, for the bridegroom of the wealthy widow. This it was that rendered our hero so uneasy.

The heart of Charicles leaned, it is true, towards Cleobule, and it pained him to fancy the possibility of her being the bride of another; but Phorion's warning, not to become dependent on a rich wife, resounded loudly in his ears; and he was the more alive to the truth of his sage monitor's advice, from his own innate love of freedom and independence. His humble patrimony almost vanished in comparison with the dowry which Cleobule would bring her future husband, and her property, not his, would be the basis of the establishment. 'No!' he had mentally ejaculated, "Look out for a wife befitting you," says the proverb,⁹ as Ctesiphon, not without reason, lately reminded me: never will I sacrifice to inclination the position that a free man ought to enjoy.' And thus he fancied that by dint of calm reason he had vanquished the passion that filled his bosom: when, on the day preceding the festival, Sophilos came to him, as he often did, with looks of the sincerest friendship. 'I have a weighty business to discuss with you, Charicles,' said he, after the first salutations, 'and I wish, in the celebration of the festival, to be one care lighter. The will of Polycles makes it

Αθήνησι παρα τινας τῶν φίλων, τὴν δὲ τρίτην διέστειλεν εἰς οἶκον,

* τηγ κατὰ σαντον ἔλα. Plutarch, de Eddo. Puer. 19. See Excursus on The Women.

imperative on me to give away Cleobule in marriage, and I have already delayed doing so almost too long. Two fathers have been suing for her on behalf of their sons, but neither of them is to my taste, and ——' 'What, are you not going to wed her yourself then?' hastily interposed Charicles. 'What would you think of me?' replied Sophilos. 'I'm the wrong side of fifty; brisk and hearty to be sure; my eye is still undimmed, my limbs robust and active; and though this hair be grey, yet the intellect is unenfeebled by age;¹⁰ but, notwithstanding, do you suppose that, at my time of life, I am going to undertake the cares of a husband and a father, and embitter my days with a thousand anxieties?¹¹ I have had my share of them, and am resolved to pass the remainder of my life in peace.' 'But can you resist the temptation of so rich a dower?' enquired Charicles. 'What do I want with riches?' said Sophilos gravely. 'Have not I more already than I want, and does not my property nearly equal that which was left by Polycles? But for whom should I pile up riches? My sons fell in the wars against Philip—one son I still might have, if—but why advert now to that painful subject? Enough! for Cleobule's sake I will never put forward any claim to the property; the second time she shall not be wedded to an old man. The choice of her husband rests with me; but it were better that she should have one of her own choosing, and, if I err not, you are the man.' 'I?' cried Charicles in confusion, while the blood mounted to his cheeks; 'Cleobule choose me?' The thought of being so near happiness, that he had only to stretch out his hand to obtain it, had such a powerful effect on Charicles, that he had to call to mind all the objections with which calm reflection had combated his wishes, in order not to prove a deserter of his principles.

¹⁰ The words of Periplectomenes, and the remark of Palæstrio. Plaut. *M.W.* iii. 1, 35.

¹¹ The reason given by Periplectomenes for not wishing to marry. *Ibid.* v. 125.

'I thank you,' he replied at length in a collected tone, 'for the twofold happiness you design for me; but this marriage would be unsuited to my circumstances.' 'Unsuited?' repeated Sophilos in amazement. 'A young and blooming bride, and good and well-mannered withal, with such a property too, and not suit? Or is it because she is a widow that you hesitate? Fool that you must be! call her a bride rather, a bride of sixteen, whose bridegroom never escorted her to the thalamos, for he was a dying man from the very hour of the marriage-feast. Search Athens through, and you will not find a damsel who could with more confidence enter the grotto of Pan at Ephesos, where, as they say, the god takes terrible vengeance on the conscious delinquent.'¹² 'Not for that,'

¹² Achill. Tat. viii. 6, relates that pure virgins only might enter this grotto, which Pan had dedicated to Artemis, and wherein he had hung up his pipe. Hence, any damsel suspected of incontinence was made to enter it, and the doors were closed; if she was innocent, the clear tones of the flute were heard, the doors flew open of themselves, and the maiden came out scatheless. Were the contrary the case, the flute remained mute, sounds of wailing reached the ears, the doors remained closed, and the female was seen no more. This story may not have been the pure invention of the writer, but may have been founded on some local legend, most likely of considerable antiquity. *Aelian*, *Hist. Anim.* xi. 6, mentions a similar test of virginity in the dragon's cave at Lanuvium, and this is elsewhere corroborated; as also is what Achilles Tatius relates of the Στρυγὸς δῆμος, by which an oath was tested. Hence the tale about Pan's grotto need not be considered pure fiction. Ordeals were as well known

in antiquity as in the middle ages. The earliest instance of the kind occurs, Sophocl. *Antig.* 264, where the guards over the corpse of Polyneices assert their innocence:

ἥμεν δ' ἔτοιμοι καὶ μύδρους αἵρειν χεροῖν
καὶ πῦρ διέρχειν, καὶ θεοὺς δρκωμοτεῦν
τὸ μῆτρα δράσαι, μῆτρε τῷ ἐννειδέσσαι
τὸ πρᾶγμα βουλεύσαντι, μῆτρ' εἰργασμένη.

This of course does not refer to torture, or anything of the kind, but is a voluntary offer of the speakers to attest their innocence by lifting hot iron, passing through the fire, and similar acts. Brunk, incorrectly, it would appear, compares the θαυμαστὴ λεπροτοῦ at Soracte. See Strabo, v. 2, 9. Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* vii. 2, however, clearly shows that this was a piece of mummery got up by the priests to deceive the credulous people. A similar imposture took place, according to Strabo, xii. 2, 7, at Castabala in Cilicia, ζτρου φασὶ τὰς λεπελας γυμνῶν τοῖς
τοῖς δὲ ἀνθρακίας βαθίζειν ἀταβεῖς. A case much more in point occurs in Pausan. vii. 25, 8, where it is related that the purity of the priestesses in a

answered Charicles; ‘ Cleobule is the most loveable creature I have ever seen, but her property does not assort with mine. I will not live in the house of a wife whom I have to thank for my good fortune ; I will be free and independent, and owe my position to myself, not to another.’ ‘ You might be right,’ rejoined Sophilos, ‘ with any other than an innocent, merry creature like Cleobule, who would never dream of giving herself airs on the strength of her superior wealth ; trust me, all the power she would ever exercise over you would be that of love. Come, don’t be a fool, and mar Cleobule’s happiness and your own, by pride and obstinacy ; for that you love each other, I know full well. I had wished to affiance you this very day ; but since you raise scruples, we’ll talk thereon when the festival is over.’

The Dionysia had begun, and pleasure was the sole pursuit of all through the live-long day. Strangers and citizens paraded the streets in holiday attire, with garlands on their brows ; altars and Hermæ were wreathed with chaplets ; and in every thoroughfare stood huge bowls filled with the gift of the god, inviting all that liked, to

temple in Achaea was put to the proof by making them drink ox-blood, which was thought to be deadly poison : τίνουσαι δὲ αἷμα ταύρου δοκιμάζονται. ή δ' ἀν αὐτῶν τύχη μῆτρα θεόνομα, αὐτίκα ἐκ τούτου τὴν δίκην ἔχει. Cf. Aristoph. *Eques*, 80; Plutarch, *Themist.* 31, and Scholiast thereon. Another peculiar ordeal was the altar, ἐσχάρα (Heliod. *Ethiop.* x. 8), by which the crimes of παρθένες and perjury were assayed. When a guilty person ascended the altar, flames issued from it spontaneously. Similar to this was the water-ordeal of an oath, to which class belongs the Στυγὸς δῖωρ already referred to. Achill.

Tat. viii. 12: ‘Η δὲ κρίσις· ἐγγράψας τὸν δρκον γραμματείῳ μηρίνθῳ δεδεμένον περιεθήκατο τῇ δέρρῃ. Καν μὲν ἀφευδῆ τὸν δρκον, μένει κατὰ χώρας ἡ πτηγή· ἀν δὲ φεύδηται τὸ δῖωρ δργίζεται καὶ ἀναβαίνει μέχρι τῆς δέρρης, καὶ τὸ γραμματείου ἐκάλυψε. So the δῖωρ δρκον and the φρίαρ ἀλέγχον, mentioned by Philostr. *Vit. Apollon.* i. 6, and iii. 14. A sort of wager of battle is also mentioned, Heliod. *Ethiop.* vii. 4. Something of the kind is alluded to by Chæreas, ap. Charit. viii. 4: Σὺ μὲν βριλλεῖς τὴν δίκην κρίνεις, ὅταν δὲ ἡδη νενίκηκα παρὰ τῷ δικαιοτάτῳ δικαστῇ. πόλεμος γάρ δριστος κριτης τοῦ κρείττονός τε καὶ χείρος.

drink to their very heart's content.¹³ Everywhere peals of loud laughter and boisterous mirth assailed the ear; nought was to be seen but troops of merry-makers, and reckless swarms of comastæ, impudently caricaturing the pomp and ceremony of the festal procession.

But the most curious sight of all was the mob that beset the theatre. Since early dawn the seats had been crammed with spectators, who attentively followed the solemn contest of the tragedians, previous to being diverted, a little later, by the more lively fare of the comedians.¹⁴ From time to time stormy rounds of cheering and applause burst from the serried mass; while at intervals might also be heard a shrill whistling, directed at an obnoxious passage in the play, or the bad performance of some actor, or, perchance, meant for some one among the audience.

Outside the theatre also, sight-seers of more humble pretensions found abundant materials for amusement. Here a puppet-man had set up his little theatre,¹⁵ and, with

¹³ A Delphian oracle, quoted by Demosth. in *Mid.* p. 531, enjoined the Athenians,

μεμνήσθαι Βάκχοι καὶ εὐρυχόροις κατ' ἀγνίας
ιστάναι ὄμαλων Βρομίφ χάριν ἀμμυγα
πάττας,
εἰ κινσῶν βωμοῖσι, κόρη στεφάνοις τυκό-
σαντες.

Cf. in Macart. p. 1072: κατ' ἀγνίας
κρατῆρας ιστάμεν. This was also the case at the Dionysia at Pellene in Achaia, and elsewhere. Pausan. vii.
27, 2: τούτῳ καὶ Δασκατηρίᾳ ἐργήν
ἄγουσι καὶ δέδος τε ἐς τὸ λερὸν κομι-
ζουσιν ἢν γυνὴ καὶ οἶνον κρατῆρας
ιστᾶσιν ἀνὰ τὴν πόλιν πᾶσαν.

¹⁴ Kannegiesser, *Die alte kom. Bühne in Athen*, has supposed that because the scene of several comedies of Aristophanes is laid early in the

morning, therefore the representation of them commenced at daybreak. But, on the other hand, it is clear from Aves, 785, that the tragedy was acted early, and the comedy in the afternoon:

αὐτίχ' ὑμέν τῶν θεατῶν εἴ τις ἦν ὑπόντερος,
εἴτα πειρῶν τοῖς χοροῖσι τῶν τραγῳδῶν ἔχ-
θετο,
ἐκπτώμενος ἀνούστος ἡρίστησεν ἐλθὼν οἰκαδε-
κῆτ' ἀν ἐμπλησθεὶς θέ³ ημᾶς αὐθεὶς αὐτὸν κατε-
πέτετο.

¹⁵ Puppets moved by strings, νευ-
ρόσκαστα, are mentioned by Herodotus, ii. 48, as having been introduced from Egypt: ἀντὶ δὲ φαλλῶν ἄλλα
σφί ἔστι ἐξευρημένα δύσον τε πηχυ-
αῖα ἄγαλματα νευρόσκαστα, τὰ πε-
ριφορέουσι κατὰ κόμας γυνᾶκες,
νεύον τὸ αἰδοῖον, ε.τ.λ. See Lucian,
de Syr. dea. 16; Aristot. *de Mondo*,

practised hand, guided the hidden strings that set in motion the pygmy figures, which performed the most grotesque antics, to the intense delight of the children and nurses standing round.¹⁶ Elsewhere a Thessalian exhibited the dexterity of two damsels, who, with the most infinite coolness and agility, made surprising leaps amidst sharp sword-blades stuck upright in the ground, threw somersaults,¹⁷ or, sitting down upon a potter's wheel in rapid motion, read and wrote with ease;¹⁸ whilst the man himself from time to time opened his mouth wide, and let fly a stream of sparks among the horrified spectators,¹⁹ or, with apparent difficulty, gulped down swords and daggers.²⁰ Not far off a juggler had pitched his tent, taking the prudent precaution of placing projecting barriers,²¹ to keep over

6: δμοίως δὲ καὶ οἱ νευρόστασται
μίαν μήριθον ἐπιστασάμενοι τοιοῦσι
καὶ αὐχένα κινεῖσθαι καὶ χείρα τοῦ
ζέου, καὶ δμον, καὶ δφθαλμόν. Cf.
Heindorf, ad Hor. Sat. ii. 7, 82. Persons
strolled about exhibiting them
for a livelihood. Xenoph. *Symp.* 4,
55: οὗτοι γὰρ τὰ ἔμα νευρόσταστα
θεάμενοι τρέφουσι με.

¹⁶ Plaut. *Cist.* v. 2, 45:

Nubix.....
.... me spectatum tulerat per Dionysia.

¹⁷ On this κυβιστᾶν εἰς μαχαίρας, see Note 22 to Scene vi. Cf. Athen. iv. p. 129; and Mus. Borb. iv. 58, where we actually see represented this κυβιστᾶν εἰς κύκλον περιμεστον ξιφῶν δρθῶν.

¹⁸ Xenoph. *Symp.* 7, 2: εἰσεφέ-
ρετο τῇ δρχηστρίδι τροχὸς τῶν κε-
ραμεικῶν, ἐφ' οὖς ἔμελλε θαυμασιού-
γῆσειν: and a little further: καὶ μὴν
τό γε ἐπὶ τοῦ τροχοῦ ἔμα περιδινού-
ιένον γράφειν τε καὶ ἀναγρυγόσκειν,
θαῦμα μὲν ἵστως τί δεῖται.

¹⁹ This trick was well known to
the Greeks. Hippolochos, apud

Athen. iv. p. 129: (εἰσῆλθόν) τινες
καὶ θαυματουργοὶ γυναικες, εἰς ξίφη
κυβιστῶσαι καὶ πῦρ ἐκ τοῦ στόματος
ἐκριπτίζουσαι γυμναῖ.

²⁰ Plutarch, *Lyo.* 19, where an Athenian, ridiculing the short Spartan swords, says, ῥαδίως αὐτὰς οἱ θαυματοκοιοὶ κατακίνουσιν ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις. The apparatus used for performing this feat was nearly the same as that now employed for the same purpose. See Achill. Tat. iii. 20, where Satyros finds in a chest χλαμόδα
καὶ ξίφος τὴν μὲν κάπην δσον παλαι-
στῶν τεσσάρων, τὸν δὲ σίδηρον ἐπὶ τῷ
κώνῳ βραχιγάταν, δακτύλων δσον οὐ
πλείσιον τριῶν. Ως δὲ ἀνελόμενος τὸ ξί-
φος δ Μενέλαος ἔλαθε μεταστρέψας
κατὰ τὸ τοῦ σιδήρου μέρος τὸ μικρὸν
ἔκεινο ξίφος, διστερ ἀπὸ Χηραμοῦ τῆς
κάπης κατατρέχει τοσοῦτον, δσον
εἶχεν δὲ κάπη τὸ μέγεθος· ὡς δὲ
ἀνέστρεψεν εἰς τὸ ἔμπταλιν, ἀδύις δ
σίδηρος εἴσω κατεδύετο. Τούτῳ δὲ
ἴρα, ὡς εἰκός, δ κακοδαίμων ἔκεινος
ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις ἔχρητο πρὸς τὰς
κιβδήλους σφαγὰς.

²¹ Casaubon, on Athen. . p. 19,

curious observers from his apparatus-table. Simple rustics and fishermen beheld with wonderment how at first the pebbles lay, one under each of the mysterious cups, then all are under one, after which they all vanished, finally reappearing out of the conjuror's mouth.²³ But when, after causing them to disappear a second time, he finally drew them all three out of the nose and ears of the nearest spectator, several of them scratched their heads, as not knowing what to make of it; and one plain countryman, shaking his head, said to his neighbour, 'I say, if this chap come near my farm, then good-bye to goods and gear.'²⁴ But the heartiest laughter was heard round the booth of a man who was exhibiting a number of trained monkeys, dressed in motley suits, with masks before their faces, and which performed elaborate dances like so many well-behaved human beings.²⁵ The trainer's switch kept

and on Theophr. *Char.* 6, has discussed the ancient jugglers. Cf. Beckmann's *History of Inventions*, from which mainly Böttiger has compiled his meagre account. He is quite wrong too in supposing the performers had nothing erected to conceal their secret apparatus, for the contrary is expressly asserted by Plato, *de Republ.* vii. p. 514: ἐστερ τοῖς θαυματοκοιοῖς πρὸ τῶν ἀνθράκων πρόκειται τὰ παραφράγματα, ὥπερ ὅν τὰ θαύματα δεικνῦσιν.

²³ One of the commonest tricks was that of passing objects from under one cup to another (*παροψίδες μικραί*). The performers were hence called *ψηφοκλέται*, *ψηφοτάκται*, *ψηφολόγοι*. Athen. i. p. 19; Poll. vii. 201. Suidas quotes the words of an unknown writer: ἐστερ οἱ ψηφολόγοι τοὺς δέβαλμοὺς τῷ τάχει τῆς ιεραθέσεως τῶν ψήφων ἀπαγόντες συναρπάζουσι. See Artemidor, *Oneirocrit.* iii. 58; and Alciphron, *Epist.* iii.

20, is still more explicit in his description: Εἰς γάρ τις, εἰς μέσους παρελθῶν καὶ στήσας τρίποδα, τρεῖς μικραί παρεπίθει παροψίδας. εἴτα ὥπερ ταῦτας ἔσκεπτε μικρά τινα καὶ λευκὰ καὶ στρογγύλα λιθίδια, οἵα ἡμεῖς ἐπὶ ταῖς δέκασι τῶν χειριδίφων ἀνεντίσκομεν. ταῦτα ποτὲ μὲν κατὰ μίαν ἔσκεπτε παροψίδα, ποτὲ δὲ, οὐκ οὐδὲ δύτις, ὥπερ τῇ μιᾷ ἐδείκνυν, ποτὲ δὲ παντελῶς ἀπὸ τῶν παροψίδων ἡφάντισε καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ στόματος ἔφαινεν. εἴτα καταβροχθίσας τοὺς πλησίους ἐστῶτας ἔγων εἰς μέσον, τὴν μὲν ἐκ ρυός τινος, τὴν δὲ ἐξ ὄτίου, τὴν δὲ ἐξ κεφαλῆς ἀνηρέστο.

²⁴ Alciphron, *Ep.*: Μή γένοιτο κατ' ἀγρὸν τοιοῦτο διπλον· οὐ γὰρ ἀλλασσεις ὦν' οὐδεποὺς καὶ τάντα ἔφαιρούμενος τὰ ἔνδον φροῦδά μοι τὰ κατ' ἀγρὸν ἀπεργυδεται.

²⁵ Lucian, *Piscat.* 30, mentions an ape-comedy like this, though his description refers to a somewhat later

them a long while in order, and his man was just collecting the small copper-coins from the bystanders,²⁵ when a wag amused himself with throwing some nuts among the dancers, who, in a twinkling, forgetful alike of all propriety and the parts they played, made a descent on the prey, and began scratching and biting each other for the possession of it, to the great amusement of the spectators.²⁶ The confusion which ensued was a fine opportunity for the thieves and cut-purses, who were following their calling in great force, and levying contributions on the crowd, or at the tables of the pedlars, where all sorts of wares, clothes, and ornaments, both false and genuine, were displayed for sale.²⁷ Not a few of the purchasers, when they came to pay, discovered themselves to be minus girdle and purse; but it was Dionysia-time, and so nobody was disconcerted by such occurrences.

Whilst all besides resigned themselves to mirth and joviality, Cleobule sat weeping in her chamber. Her thoughts were bent on the future; and, occupied with the

date. Cf. *de Mori. Cond.* 5. Dogs, horses, and other animals were trained for the same purpose. Plutarch, *Gryll.* 9: κύρακας διαλέγεσθαι καὶ κύνας ἀλλεσθαι διὰ τροχῶν τεριφερομένων· ἵπποι δὲ καὶ βόες ἐν θεάτροις κατακλίσεις καὶ χορείας καὶ στοσεις παραβόλους, καὶ κινήσεις οὐδὲ ἀνθράκωις πάνυ ῥαβδίας ἀκριβοῦσιν.

²⁵ As with us a person goes round with a plate to the spectators, so the Greek θεαματοκούι went round to collect the θεωρικόν. Theophrastus, *Char.* 6, among the tokens of ἀνόνοια, mentions: ἐν θαύμασι τοὺς χαλκοὺς ἀκλύγειν, καθ' ἔκαστον παριών, καὶ μάχεσθαι τοῖς τὸ σύμβολον φέρουσι καὶ τροικά θεωρεῖν ἀξιοῦσι. Hence it appears that they gave to some persons free-admission tickets, which entitled them to see without paying.

See also Lucian, *Asin.* 37; Xenoph. *Symp.* 2, 1.

²⁶ Lucian, *ibid.*: καὶ μέχρι τολλοῦ εὑδοκεῖν τὴν θέαν, ἀχρὶ δὴ τις θεατῆς δοτεῖσθαι, κάρνα ὑπὸ κόλπου ἔχων, ἀφῆκεν ἐς τὸ μέσον· οἱ δὲ πίθηκοι ἰδόντες καὶ ἀκλαδόμενοι τῆς δρκήσεως τοῦθ', διπερ ἡσαν, πίθηκοι ἐγένοντο ἀντὶ πυρρίχιστῶν καὶ ξυντρίβοντο τὰ προσωπεῖα καὶ τὴν δοθῆτα κατερήγγενον, καὶ ἐμάχοντο περὶ τῆς ὄπωρας πρὸς ἀλλήλους.

²⁷ Aristoph. *Pax*, 760:

ώς εἰάθασι μάλιστα περὶ τὰς σκηνὰς πλείστοι κλέπται κυπτάζειν καὶ κακοποιεῖν.

See Excursus on *The Markets and Commerce*. Xenoph. *Croop.* 10, 3, mentions false trinkets, ξριμοὺς ἄποξέλους.

wishes secretly cherished in her heart, she had not quitted the house, declining all share in those pleasures which her sex was permitted by custom to enjoy. For a short time she had surveyed the festival from a window, but the merry multitude possessed no attractions for her ; there was one only whom she had desired to see, and she had seen him, but alas ! only to feel to her sorrow that his thoughts were not occupied with her, for he had directed no kindly gaze toward the house. Charicles had passed moodily by, his eyes cast straight before him. ‘He loves me not,’ she said to herself, as, with tears in her eyes, she left the window ; ‘I am forgotten, and all the oracles have played me false.’ Thus she sat sorrowing in her chamber, her beautiful head leaning on the white arm which rested on the side of the chair. Chloris, her favourite and confidential slave, knelt before her, and beside her stood the aged Manto, trying, with anxious solicitude, to divine the reason of her tears. ‘Art thou unwell, my mistress ?’ she enquired ; ‘hast thou peradventure been blighted by the evil-eye ?²² If so, let us send for the old Thessalian crone, who can counteract each spell.’ But Chloris understood better than Manto what was passing through her mistress’ heart. She had noticed that the youth had found favour with her lady in the adventure of the brook, and that since Polycles’ death the inclination cherished in secret had become a consuming passion. Why else would Cleobule have so often stealthily cracked the leaves of the telephilon ?²³ or why did she so repeatedly shoot the slippery

²² It is curious to remark how the belief in the evil-eye has descended to the present time, and the δράματος βλάσκαρος of the Greeks corresponds to the *mal-occhio* and *mauvais-œil* of our day. Δυσευηῆς καὶ βλάσκαρος δὲ τῶν γειτόνων δράματος, says Alciphron, Ep. i. 15; and Heliod. *Aethop.* iii. 7, comments on and defends the popular superstition. Plutarch devotes a spe-

cial chapter to the subject. *Sympos.* v. 7 : περὶ τῶν βλάσκαρεων λεγομένων καὶ βλάσκαρον ἔχειν δράματον. There, as in Heliocorus, the notion is partly derided, partly defended. Not only the person, but his property could be affected by βλάσκαρία Virg. *Ecl.* 103. See Note 3 to Scene VIII.

²³ Just as the leaves of the ox-eye

apple-pips out of her taper fingers against the ceiling?³⁰ or so carefully treasure up those trumpery sandals? and to what must Chloris ascribe the numberless cups and vases, which her mistress had fractured in her fits of abstraction?³¹ ‘Pooh, pooh!’ said she to Manto, volunteering an answer for Cleobule; ‘our mistress wears the ring with the Ephesian legend on it;³² and that’s a sur-

daisy, *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum*, are consulted in Germany as love’s oracle — a game immortalised by Göthe’s *Gretchen* — so the Greeks had recourse to more than one *μαρτεῖα* of this sort in affairs of the heart. The usual way was to place the leaf on the ring made by bending the fore-finger to the thumb, and then to burst it with a slap of the other hand. The broad petal of the poppy-flower, hence called *πλαταγύνιον*, was used, as well as that of the anemone; but the *τηλέφιλον* is much more frequently mentioned, though it is uncertain whether this word denotes a particular plant, or was only another name for the *πλαταγύνιον*. See Pollux, ix. 27, who apparently does not distinguish between them: Τὸ δὲ πλαταγύνιον οἱ ἐρῶντες ἡ ἐρῶσαι ἔπαιζον· καλεῖται μὲν γὰρ οὗτον καὶ τὸ κρόταλον καὶ τὸ σειστρον, φ καταβαυκαλῶσιν αἱ τίθαι ψυχαγούσας τὰ δυσυτγοῦντα τῶν παιδίων. ‘Αλλὰ καὶ τὰ τοῦ τηλεφίλου καλούμένου φύλλα ἐπὶ τοὺς κρέτους δύο τῆς λαῖς δακτύλους εἰς κύκλου συμβληθέντας ἐπιθέντες τῷ κοίλῳ τῆς ἑτέρας χειρὸς ἀπικροῦσαντες, εἰ κτέπον τοιήσειν εἴκροτον ὑποσχισθὲν τῷ πλατῆρῷ τὸ φύλλον, μεμνήσθαι τοὺς ἐρωμένους αὐτῶν ὑπελάμβανον. So also Phot. *Lex.* p. 482; Suidas and Hesych. The Scholiasts on Theocr. iii. 28, incline however to the former supposition. But a different sort of augury is theredescribed,

derived not from the sound produced by the slap, but from the discolouration of the skin, produced by some corrosive principle in the leaf or fruit. In the case of a favourable augury this was red. On the whole it seems that the word *τηλέφιλον* was used to designate the leaf (or fruit) of every plant used as an oracle of ‘distant love.’ See *Anthol. Pal.* v. 296:

Ἐξέτε τηλεφίλου πλαταγήματος ἡχέτα βόμβος
γαστέρα μαντῶν μάξατο κισσυβίου,
ἴγνων, ὡς φιλάεις με.

POLLUX, ix. 128, mentions another method, by means of inflated lily-leaves: Καὶ μὲν καὶ τὸ κρίνον δικλοῦν δύν καὶ διάκενον ἔνδοθεν ἐμφυσήσαντες, ὃς ὑποκλῆσαι πνεύματος πρὸς τὸ μέτωπα ῥηγνύντες ἐσημαίνοντο τὰ παρακλήσια τῷ κτέπῳ.

³⁰ Poll. ix. 128: “Ετι τοίνυν τὸ σπέρμα τῶν μήλων, σπέρ μηκεῖται τοῖς μήλοις ἔνδοθεν, ἕκροις τοῖς πρέτοις τῆς δεξιᾶς δύο δακτύλοις συμπιέζοντες ἐπι: διαβροχὸν καὶ δλισθηρὸν δύ, εἰ πρὸς ὄψιν πηδήσειεν, ἐσημαίνοντο τούτῳ τὴν εἴνοισαν τὴν παρὰ τῶν παδικῶν.

³¹ Aristoph. *Theostroph.* 401:

δάν γέ τις πλέκῃ
γυνὴ στέφανον, ἔραν δοκεῖ· κἄν ἐκβάλῃ
σκεῦός τι, κατὰ τὴν οἰκλαν πλανωμάνη,
ἀνήρ ἐρωτᾷ, τῷ κατάσγει τὴν χήτρα;
οὐκ ἔσθ’ δπως οὐ τῷ Κορινθίᾳ ἔνερφ.

³² It was very usual to wear amu-

safeguard against the evil-eye. It is merely a transient qualm; go and prepare the potion our doctor prescribed in such a case.'

Away went Manto. Chloris affectionately embraced her mistress' knees, and giving a roguish peep upwards, said in dolorous tone, 'Alas! that odious bath.' 'What mean you?' asked Cleobule, raising herself. 'I mean the journey to *Ædepsos*', answered the abigail; 'that's to blame for all. We must go to Argyra, and bathe in the water of the *Selemnos*,²³ the wondrous efficacy of which the byssos-seller from Patræ extolled so much the other day.' 'You silly thing!' scolded the mistress with a deep blush, 'there you go chattering again!' 'Am I not right?' said the slave in coaxing tones; 'but, may be, help is nearer at hand. How runs the proverb? "He who gave

lets, προβασκάνια, as a protection against spells or misfortune. The Phalli and other obscene emblems hung about children, or even affixed to houses, as a safeguard against fascination, are well known. Plutarch, *Sympos.* v. 7, 8: Διὸς καὶ τὸ τῶν λεγομένων προβασκάνιων γέρος οἰονται πρὸς τὸν φθόνον ὀφελεῖν, ἀλκομῆνος διὰ τὴν ἀποτίαν τῆς δύσεως, δοστες ἡττον ἐπερέθειν τοῖς πάσχουσιν. Rings, also, probably with some secret token, were deemed a security against every danger. Aristoph. *Plut.* 883:

οὐδὲν προτυμῷ σου. φορῶ γάρ πριμέμεος τὸν δακτύλιον τοῦτον παρ' Εὐδάμου δραχμῆς.
So also a fragment of Antiphanes, apud Athen. iii. p. 123:

οὐ γάρ κακὸν ἔχω μηδὲ ἔχοιμ'. ἐὰν δὲ ἄρα στρέψῃ με περὶ τὸν γαστέρ' η τὸν δμφαλὸν παρὰ Φερτάτου δακτύλιος ἔστι μοι δραχμῆς. So again Charicleia possesses a magic ring; Heliod. *Mithiop.* iv. 8. In Lucian, *Philops.* 17, Eucrates, who had been sudily plagued by ghosts, says he is free now, μάλιστα δέ οὐ μοι τὸν

δακτύλιον δ' Ἀραὶ ἔβακε σιδήρου τοι ἐκ τῶν σταυρῶν πεποιημένον. An amulet bearing certain Ephesian characters, is mentioned by Anaxilas, ap. Athen. xii. p. 548: ἐν σκυραρίοις βαττοῖσι φορῶν Ἐφεσῆς γράμματα καλλ. On the subject of these Ephesian characters, Photius, who gives instances of their efficacy, observes (p. 40): δύδματα ἄπτα καὶ φοναὶ ἀπτι πάθειάν τινα φυσικὴν ἔχουσα. He schius gives the six original words; cf. Eustath. ad *Odyss.* xix. 247: ὅτι ἀσφάδις καὶ αἰνιγματωδῶς δοκεῖ ἐπι ποδῶν καὶ ζάντης καὶ στεφάνης ἐπι γεγράφθαι τῆς Ἀρτέμιδας τὰ τοιαῦτα γράμματα.

²³ The little river *Selemnos*, in Achaia, was said, in reference to the myth of its metamorphosis, to be a cure for the love-sick. Pausan. vii 23, 2: τὸ διωρ τοῦ Σελέμνου σύμφορον καὶ ἀνδράσιν εἶναι καὶ γυναιξὶ διὰ πρωτος ἴαμα λουομένους ἐν τῷ πε ταμῷ λήθην πρωτος γίγνεσθαι.

the wound will also heal it.”²⁴ Isn’t it so?’ Cleobule turned away her face and wept. ‘I knew it long ago,’ continued the domestic; ‘but why cry so, my lady? Hasn’t Sophilos left the choice to yourself? and as to Charicles, his wishes on the matter must be known to every one who attended at the funeral.’ ‘He has forgotten me,’ said Cleobule mournfully; ‘he hates me.’ ‘Non sense!’ retorted Chloris; ‘but if so, we must send for the woman of Thessaly. I’m told that she has often, by melting waxen images, and pronouncing charms the while, or by the magic virtue of the iynx, and other secret arts, led the hearts of faithless swains back again to their loves.’²⁵ ‘In the name of all the gods, no!’ cried Cleobule; ‘I have heard that such love-charms may imperil the life of their object.’ ‘Well then,’ continued Chloris, ‘let us resort to more simple methods. A half-faded garland from the head of the damsel, or a bitten apple, has often done wonders.’²⁶ ‘I’m to propose to him myself, then?’ said the lady, rising;

²⁴ Ο τρόσας αὐτὸς ἴδεται, originally the answer of the oracle to Telephos, but afterwards employed in this sense. Charit. vi. 3: φάρμακον γὰρ ἔπειρον ἔρωτος οὐδέν εστὶ πλὴν αὐτὸς δ ἐρόμενος. τοῦτο δὲ ἄρα τὸ φύδμενον λόγιον ήγ, δι το δ τρόσας αὐτὸς ἴδεται.

²⁵ That fertile subject, the magic arts of the ancients, can be merely touched on here. The *Φαρμακεύτρια* of Theocritus is the most instructive treatise on this head which Greek literature supplies. Consult also Tiedemann, *Kurze Uebersicht d. Gesch. d. Artes magior.* For a case of poisoning by a φίλτρον, see Antipho, *de Venef.* pp. 608, 614.

²⁶ A chaplet that had been worn, or a bitten apple, served as a declaration of love, or as a substitute for a

billet doux, in the same way as drink. ing out of the same goblet. Note 25 to Scene II. See Lucian, *Tov.* 18: καὶ γραμματεῖδι τε εἰσεφοίτα παρὰ τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτῷ καὶ στέφανοι ἡμιμάραντοι καὶ μῆλά τινα ἀποδεδηγμένα καὶ ἔλλα, δπόσα αἱ μαστροποιὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς νέοις μηχανώνται, κατὰ μικρὸν αὐτοῖς ἐπιτεχνύμεναι τὸν ἔρωτας, κ.τ.λ. Also Id. *Dial. Mercur.* xii.; and Alciphron, *Epist.* iii. 62; and i. 36; also Theocr. xi. 10, says of Polyphemus:

Ἐρατο δούτι βόδοις, σὸν μάλοις, οὐδεκικυρούς.

Merely throwing an apple at a person was a declaration of love. *Antiph. Pal.* v. 79:

Τῷ μηλῷ βάλλω σε· σὺ δ, εἰ μὲν ἔκοντος φίλεις με δεξαμένη τῆς σῆς παρθενίης μετάδος.

'no, Chloris, you are not in earnest, surely?' 'Let us have recourse to Sophilos then,' interposed the indefatigable slave; 'besides, old Manto, you know, was once Charicles' nurse. Yes, I have it; she must be our main agent. Just leave it to me, and ere three days have passed I'll bring the truant back.'

SCENE THE ELEVENTH.

THE RING.

DEEP repose was still spread over Atnens, and her citizens were dreaming off, at their leisure, the fumes of the festival just ended ; when Manto emerged from her mistress's abode, on the secret errand with which Chloris had commissioned her. The streets were still noiseless, although it was past daybreak. A few slaves only had begun their day's avocations, or were busied in attending to the first morning requirements of their lords. Here and there tipsy comastæ, their faded bravery of coronals and tæniæ reeking with ointment, and all dangling from their heads, came reeling homewards from their prolonged debauch, a female flute-player staggering in the van.

Manto hobbled away, without stopping, to the house where Charicles dwelt. Who more desirous than she to promote his marriage with Cleobule ! Faithfully attached to the interests of her mistress, she was no less so to Charicles, who had been committed to her fostering care from his earliest infancy. But she was also bound to him by a certain cherished mystery, of which she was now the sole living repository. Nor must it be forgotten that the moment of Cleobule's marriage was that also of her own manumission, and she hoped to pass the remnant of her days in the house of Charicles, released from toils and troubles. Yet there was still something else that spurred on her footsteps. An unlooked-for event threatened suddenly to defeat all her wishes and hopes, and bring about a discovery, the consequences of which could not be foreseen. She too had mingled in the crowd of spectators yesterday ; and while intent upon the feats of a rope-dancer, a slave, whose guise was more that of a farm-bailiff than a town servant, had edged through the press, and twitching her cloak, had bidden her, in a tone, partly of entreaty,

partly of command, to follow him. Much alarmed, she had done so; and when they had escaped from the crowd, he sharply eyed her, and asked who was her master. ‘My master is dead,’ was her answer. The man demanded more hurriedly, whether he had left a son. ‘No,’ she replied, somewhat perplexed; ‘he had not been married a year when he died.’ The slave looked at her for a moment with attention. ‘You are certainly the woman,’ he then exclaimed, ‘who one-and-twenty years ago took up a boy exposed on the altar of Pity, early in the morning. I watched you; you bore off the vessel¹ with the infant to Nicarete the midwife: she has unfortunately been dead this long while; but I conjure you by the gods, tell me to whom you gave the boy: it was my master’s son, and he has no other.’ Manto, confused, tried to get off; but her trembling plainly showed that the slave was not mistaken. He begged, he conjured, he threatened her, and Manto had very nearly lost her self-possession and confessed the truth; but the thought that Charicles—for he, in truth, was the boy—might find his parents again in a manner he least desired, restored her presence of mind. To be sure, he could not be of lowly origin; this was proved by the fine linen cloth that lay by the child, the golden ring with a blue stone ingeniously carved, and also by the collar, and the various gold and silver baubles.² But nevertheless, Charicles, who was happy in the recollection of the loved and familiar faces of his supposed parents, and who was, at present, in the independent enjoyment of an ample fortune, might have to make an unpleasant change; and Cleobule—there was no know-

¹ Children were exposed in large earthen vessels, ἐν χότραις. Mor. Att. p. 102: ἀγχυτρισμὸς, ἡ τοῦ βρέφους ἔκθεσις, ἐπεὶ ἐν χότραις ἔκτιθετο. See Schol. on *Ranæ*, 1288: τὸ δὲ ἐν δοτράκῳ, ἐπεὶ ἐν χότραις ἔκτιθεται τὰ παιδία, διὸ καὶ χωτρί-

ζεῖν Ελεγον. Cf. Schol. on *Vesp.* 228; and Hesych. s. v. The sale of children is also alluded to, *Anthol. Pal.* v. 178.

² See Excursus on *Education*. See also Haliod. *Ethiop.* iv. 8.

ing what might intervene to thwart her wishes. At all events, she thought it would be better that the revelation should be deferred till after the wedding, and she therefore promised to meet the slave the next new moon, at sunset, near the Acharnian gate, making all sorts of excuses for not saying more at the present moment. ‘But how am I to trust you,’ answered the slave, ‘if I don’t know who you are?’ ‘I swear to thee by the Dioscuri,’ was her assurance. ‘Women’s oaths are fleeting as the water, on which they are written,’³ he interposed; ‘tell me to whom you belong.’ ‘What good will that be to you?’ answered she. ‘To one so distrustful as you, that will be but a poor satisfaction; for how would you know after all whether I were speaking the truth?’ Without his observing it, she had gradually drawn him back near the spectacle, and profited by the lucky moment to disappear in the tumult.

This it was that urged her to the house of Charicles at so early an hour. She wished at all events to attain one object, before she could be traced out, and the truth come to light prematurely, contrary to her desire. She expected to find the house still in repose, and had intended to wait before it till the inmates were astir; but to her astonishment the door was open, and, on entering the peristyle of the court, she was met by Charicles, who was just giving orders to a slave. ‘Quick, quick!’ said he; ‘take this paper, and fasten it to some pillar in the market-place, so that every one can read it, and bid the crier make known with a loud voice through the streets and in the full market, that whoever has found a gold ring with a

Eis ὅδωρ γράφειν, or *eis τέφραν*, was a proverbial expression for fruitless undertakings, particularly invalid oaths. So Hellad. *Chrest.* apud *Hot.* *Bibl.* p. 580: *ο στίχος ο καὶ αραιμαζόμενος,*

ὅρκους δὲ γυναικῶν εἰς ὅδωρ γράφειν

δοτὶ μὲν Σοφοκλέους, τοῦτο δὲ παρθῆσας δὲ Φιλανίδης ξφη,
ὅρκους δὲ μοιχῶν εἰς τέφραν δὲ γράφειν.
 And in Lucian, *Catapl.* 21, Micyllus says: *Παιᾶσις, θάρρων, η καθ’ ὅδατος, φασὶν, ξφη γράφεις, παρὰ Μικύλου ξφη τινὰ δβολὴν προσποῖναι*

blue stone, bearing the device of a running satyr holding a hare, and will bring it to Charicles, the son of Charinos, shall receive the reward of two minæ.⁴ Give my address, and add that the ring may easily be recognised, on account of a flaw in the stone right across the satyr's body.'

Manto had only caught the concluding words. ' You have lost a ring ?' asked she, approaching Charicles, when the slave had disappeared. ' Yes,' said he, ' a trinket, that my dying mother gave me, with significant but enigmatical words.' ' By all the gods !' cried the slave, ' surely not the ring with the blue stone ?' ' The very same,' he replied : ' but how do you know anything about it ?' ' I have seen it on your finger,' said she, trying to hide her confusion. ' Yet I have seldom worn it in Athens,' answered Charicles. ' Yesterday, at the bath, I took it off, and in some incomprehensible manner it has disappeared ; though I, not habitually wearing it, did not discover my loss till I went to bed. I had rather have lost the half of my estate than

⁴ Things lost, stolen, or found, runaway slaves, and commodities for sale, were advertised either by the public crier, a placard on the walls, or a board set up in some frequented spot. See Lucian, *Democrit.* 17: "Ἐπεὶ δέ ποτε καὶ χρυσοῦν δακτύλιον δδῷ βαδίζων εἴρε, γραμμάτιον ἐν ἀγορᾷ προτιθεῖς ἡξίου τὸν ἀπολέσαντα, δοτις εἴη τοῦ δακτυλίου δεσπότης, ἥκειν καὶ εἰκόντα διλκήν αὐτοῦ καὶ λίθον καὶ τίκον ἀπολαμβάνειν. Lucian also travesties the form of proclaiming a fugitive slave. *Fugit.* 26: οἱ τις ἀνδράκοδον Παφλαγονικὸν, τῶν ἀπὸ Σινάκης Βαρβάρων, ὄνομα τοιῶντος, οἷον ἀπὸ κτημάτων, ὅπαχρον, ἐν χρῷ κουρίαν, ἐν γενεῖ φαθεῖ, πήρας ἔξημμένον καὶ τριβάνιον ἀπτεχόμενον, δργίλον, ἔμουσον, τραχύφωνον, λοιδόρον, μητρέιν ἐπὶ βητρῷ αὐτονόμῳ. In most cases a fixed reward, μῆνυτρα, or σῶστρα, was promised in the advertisement. So in

Xenoph. *Memor.* ii. 10, 1. Cf. Dio Chrysost. *Orat.* vii. p. 264. The state also offered large rewards for the discovery of the perpetrators of great crimes. Thus on the occasion of the mutilation of the Hermæ, ήσαν γὰρ κατὰ τὸ Κλεωνίμου ψῆφισμα χίλιαι δραχμαὶ, κατὰ δὲ τὸ Πεισάνδρου μύρια. Andoc. *de Myst.* p. 14. Cf. Plutarch, *Alcib.* 20; Böckh's *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 248. For the corresponding Roman custom, consult *Gallus*, Note 8 to Scene iv. p. 44. The usage of proclaiming commodities for sale some days beforehand is mentioned in the *Excursus on The Markets and Commerce*. In some states this was compulsory in judicial sales. See Theophrast, ap. Stob. *Tit.* xliv. 22: Οἱ μὲν οὖν ὅπδι κιῆρικος κελεύονται πωλεῖν καὶ προκηρύγγειν ἐκ πλειερῶν ἡμερῶν. Cf. Demosth. in *Ar. stocer.* p. 687: οἱ τὰ μικρὰ καὶ κομιδὴ φαῦλα ἀποκηρύγγοντες.

this ring ; for, as my mother said, it possesses a secret, the explanation of which is lost for ever along with it. But what's the matter ? You tremble ; and besides, what brings you here at this early hour ?' ‘Let us go where we are by ourselves,’⁵ replied the crone ; ‘for I must speak with you.’ ‘Not now, my good Manto ; I must go back to the bath, whither I have already dispatched Manes. Rest awhile here, and await my return.’

The city had gradually awakened to its wonted everyday activity. The market-place was beginning to fill ; and though many were missing, who had not yet got over the unpleasant consequences of yesterday’s carouse, the soberer section of the community adhered to the usual custom, and met at the regular hour in this focus of city life. Ctesiphon, having found the Gymnasium very thin to-day, was here in hopes of meeting some friends. A number of people were standing before a pillar in the arcade of the Trapezitæ, reading a notice. ‘Go and see what it is,’ said he to his attendant. The slave ran off, and soon returned quite out of breath. ‘Master,’ he exclaimed, ‘what a lucky fellow our Satyros is ! Charicles has lost a ring, and promises two minæ to the person that restores it to him. Satyros is the finder ; I saw him yesterday with just such an one, which he had picked up in the street.’ ‘Or stolen,’ replied Ctesiphon ; ‘for that’s just like the fellow. Was not he with me and Charicles at the bath yesterday ? To be sure ! and Charicles wore two rings.⁶ The knave has purloined it. Follow me.’

⁵ Greek *abrol λογειν*. Plato, *Leg.* viii. p. 836. So Plaut. *Cas.* ii. 2, 25 : *Nos sumus.*

⁶ The free Greek, if not of the very poorest class, wore a ring, not only as an ornament, but as a signet, to attest his signature, or for making secure his property. See *Excursus on The*

Grecian House; and Notes 6, 7, and 8 to Scene ix. The antiquity of this usage cannot be certainly determined. No trace of it, however, is to be found in Homer. And Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* xxxiii. 1, 4, rightly concludes from Hom. *Od.* viii. 443, that the use of the signet-ring was at that time unknown. Odysseus merely ties the *χηλόδες*, con-

After a vain hunt, Charicles had returned home, and was pacing, out of humour, up and down the peristyle of

taining the presents, with a knot taught him by Circe. The legends of a latertime will not of course prove anything about the customs of the heroic age. Hence the *σφραγίς* of Theseus, ήν αὐτὸς φέρων ἔτυχεν, mentioned by Pausan. i. 17, 3, or the sealed letters of Agamemnon and Phædra, alluded to by Euripides, *Iphig. in Aul.* 154; *Hippol.* 859, cannot here be adduced in evidence. It is highly probable that the use of the ring, and the custom of sealing, came from the East, where it was common; e.g. at Babylon, as is affirmed by Herodotus, i. 195, and abundantly attested by the hundreds of rings and signet cylinders now in the British Museum and elsewhere. See Layard, *Discoveries at Nineveh and Babylon*, pp. 156, 608. One of the oldest accounts is that of the ring of Polycrates, though it is uncertain whether this stone was cut, and served as a signet, *σφραγίς*. But in Solon's time this use of the ring was common, as is clear from the law he enacted, (see Note 6 to Scene ix.) though, from the existence of genuine signet rings, we cannot infer that they necessarily contained cut stones. In later times rings served also as ornaments, and hence several were often worn, and in the degenerate period the hands were literally covered with them. Hippias wore two. Plato, *Hipp. Min.* p. 368. But people soon went beyond this. So Aristoph. *Eccles.* 632, we read *σφραγίδας ἔχοντες*, and again, *Nub.* 832, we have *σφραγίδον χαργοκοιῆται*, though the Scholiast's explanation is absurd. Demosthenes too adorned his hands with rings in so conspicuous a manner that, at a time of public disasters, it was stigmatised as unbecoming vanity.

Dinarch. in *Demosth.* p. 29: καὶ κατασχόντων τὴν τῆς πόλεως δόξαν χρυσὸν ἐκ τῶν δακτύλων ἀναψήμενος περιεπορεύετο, τρυφῶν ἐν τοῖς τῆς πόλεως κακοῖς. And Diog. Laert. v. 1, says of Aristotle, ἐπιθῆτι τε (ἢ) ἐπισήμῳ χρόμενος καὶ δακτυλίους, καὶ κουρῆ. Of the cost of these articles we have frequent mention. Thus Ælian, *Var. Hist.* xii. 30, says of the Tarentines, Ὁμολογεῖ δὲ καὶ Εἴτοις ἐν τῷ Μαρικῷ, δοτις αὐτῶν εὐτελέστατος, σφραγίδας εἰχε δέκα μισθίους. Hence the luxury of the later ages need not excite our surprise. So Lucian, *Icaromen.* 18: εἴ τινα ἴδοιμι ἐπὶ χρυσῷ μέγα φρονοῦντα, οἵτις δακτυλίους τε εἰχεν δικτὸν, κ.τ.λ. Id. *Somn.* seu *Gall.* 12: ἔγαδε τὸν ἐπιθῆτα τηνὶς ἑκαὶνου ἔχων καὶ δακτυλίους βαρεῖς δοσιν ἐκκαθεκαὶ διηγμάτους τῶν δακτύλων, κ.τ.λ. The value of the ring depended in the first instance on the stone, and more still on the skill of the engraver. The onyx, Σαρδῶν, σαρδόνιξ, was well adapted for the display of art, and was therefore very highly esteemed. See Lucian, *de Syria dea*, 32; and *Dial. Meretr.* ix.: εἰχε δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς Παρμένων δακτύλιον ἐν τῷ μικρῷ δακτύλῳ μέγιστον, τολόγωνον, καὶ ψῆφος ἐνεβέβλητο τῶν τριχρώμων, ἐρυθρὰ τε ἡνὶς ἐπιπολῆς. The golden sling-formed ring σφειδόνη, (Plato, *de Repub.* ii. p. 359; Eurip. *Hippol.* 857,) in which the stone, ψῆφος, *σφραγίς*, was set, was also highly finished and faceted. Some rings had no stone, but were merely of metal, ἄψηφοι. Artemidor. *Onoītōs.* ii. 5: Ἀγαθοὶ δὲ καὶ οἱ χρυσοὶ (δακτύλιοι) οἱ γε ψῆφοις ἔχοντες· ἐπεὶ οἱ γε ἄψηφοι ἀκερδεῖς τὰς ἔγχειρσεις σημαίνουσι διὸ τὸ ἄψηφον. ψῆφον γάρ καλοῦμεν, δοτερ λίθον

the court, when Ctesiphon appeared with a face of joy. ‘Cheer up,’ cried he, ‘your ring is found, and won’t cost you two minæ. The knave that stole it is already fast in the pillory.’ He then recounted briefly how it had been recovered, and expressed surprise that a cracked ring like this could be worth so large a reward. Charicles was about to explain the reason of his setting so high a value

τὸν ἐν δακτυλίῳ, οὗτοι καὶ τὸν τῶν χρημάτων ἀριθμόν. As with us, they were sometimes solid, sometimes only plated, but passed off as solid. Artem. *Ib.*: ‘Ἄει δὲ ἀμείνονες οἱ δλόσφυροι· οἱ γάρ κενοὶ καὶ θεῖον ἔνδον ἔχοντες δόλους καὶ ἐνέδρας σημανοῦσι· διὰ τὸ ἐπτεριέχειν τὸ ἔγκερυμμένον, ἢ μείζονας τὰς προσδοκλας τῶν ὀφελειῶν διὰ τὸ μείζονα τὸν ἕγκον τοῦ βάρους ἔχειν. That women also wore rings cannot be doubted, though the allusions to the fact are very scanty. It would seem that these were not the same as those of the men, but were of amber, and so forth. Artemidor. *Ib.* A snake-shaped ring was discovered in a tomb along with sundry female ornaments. See Stackelberg, *Gräber d. Hell.* pl. 73. The ring was worn on the fourth finger, παρδμέσος. The heading of the lost 8th chapter of Plutarch, *Sympos.* iv., runs, Διὰ τὸ τῶν δακτύλων μάλιστα τῷ παραμέσῳ σφραγίδας φοροῦσι; they were therefore so worn usually, μάλιστα, but not invariably. Men did not wear any other gold ornament, at least it was much reprobated if they did. See a fragment of Anacreon, ap. Athen. xii. p. 534:

νῦν δ' ἐπιβαίνει σατινέων, χρύσεα φορέων
καθέρματα
πάϊς Κύκης, καὶ σκιαδίσκην ἐλεφαντίνην
φορέει,
γυναιξὶν αἴτως.

Whether this word καθέρματα means earrings or δρμοί is dubious. It was considered a dishonour, and a token

of foreign manners, for men to have their ears bored. Xenoph. *Anab.* ii. 1, 31: ἀλλὰ τούτῳ γε οὐδὲ τῆς Βοιωτίας προσήκει οὐδὲν, οὐτε τῆς Ἑλλάδος παντάπασιν· ἐπειδὴν ἀντὸν εἶδον, δοπερ Λυδὸν, διμφύτερα τὰ δύτα τετρηνημένον. Cf. Diog. Laert. ii. 50; Aristot. *Probl.* xxxii. 7. Women and girls, however, not only used earrings, ἀνάστια, ἀλλόβια, ἀλικτήπες, which are seen perpetually on vases, but they also wore numerous articles of jewellery about the neck, (*περιδέραια δρμοί,*) the arms, (*ψύλλια, δρεῖς,*) and on the leg above the ankle, (*πέδαις χρυσαῖ, περισκελίδες, περισφύρια.*) Poll. v. 99. Cf. Aristoph. *Acharn.* 258; *Lysistr.* 408; *Aves,* 669; *Lysias, in Eratosth.* p. 395. How valuable these ornaments sometimes were, appears from Plato, *Alois.* i. p. 123, where we learn that Deinomache, the mother of Alcibiades, wore a κόσμος, ἵσως ἄξιος μηδὲν πεντήκοντα. Cf. Demosth. *in Aphob.* i. p. 817. Concerning a later period, see Lucian, *Amor.* 41: Λίθους Ἐρυθραῖος καὶ τῶν λοβῶν, πολυτάλαντον ἡρτημένας βρίθος, ἢ τοὺς περὶ καρποῖς καὶ βραχοῦσι δράκοντας, ὃς διφελον ὄντως δυτὶ χρυσοῦ δράκοντες εἶναι. καὶ στεφάνη μὲν ἐν κύκλῳ τὴν κεφαλὴν περιθεῖ, λίθοις Ἰνδικαῖς διαστεροῖς· πολυτελεῖς δὲ τῶν αὐχένων δρμοὶ καθένται καὶ δύχρι τῶν ποδῶν ἁσχάτων καταβέβηται καὶ θηκεῖ διθλιος χρυσὸς, διπαυ, εἰ τοῦ σφυροῦ γυμνοῦται, περισφύνεται.

on it, when a violent knocking was heard at the house-door, and Sophilos hurried through the entrance-hall with hasty steps. Everything about him evinced an anxious state of suspense, so much so that he even forgot the salutation. ‘I have just come from the market-place,’ said he, turning to Charicles, ‘where the crier was proclaiming that you had lost a ring. Tell me, who gave you that ring?’ ‘It’s found,’ answered the other; ‘for which I have to thank my friend Ctesiphon here. Look, here it is.’ Sophilos snatched the ring. ‘The very same!’ he exclaimed vehemently. ‘Tell me, how came you by it?’ ‘An odd sort of question!’ replied Charicles. ‘My mother gave it me on her death-bed. “Keep it safe,” said she, “peradventure it is the best part of thine inheritance. It can lead you to fortune, if it should be found by him who understands its speech.”’ ‘By Olympian Zeus!’ shouted Sophilos, ‘that man has found it, and I am he. With this very ring I had my third child exposed, because, fool that I was, two male heirs seemed quite enough to me at that time.’ One-and-twenty years have rolled by since then; that is thine age, and thou art my son!'

The vehemence with which he spoke, and the rejoicing consequent on the discovery, had brought to the spot every creature in the house, and among others, Manto, who had vainly waited to have an interview with Charicles. She now seized his knees, and said, ‘It was I that raised thee up from the altar of Pity, and brought thee to thy childless mother, who had long made preparations for passing the cheat upon her husband; and it was no sin to do so, for Charinos was now content, and you found in them two fond parents and careful guardians of your infancy.’ ‘Manto!’ exclaimed Sophilos, astonished; ‘you are the woman that artfully dodged my faithful Carion yesterday? But stay! The ring was not the only thing exposed with the child; where are the rest? Manto was for a moment perplexed,

and answered nothing. At last she said, ‘There was a collar too, with trinkets, hung round the babe’s neck, I confess. I have kept it back, but still have it all safe.’ ‘So every thing tallies exactly,’ exclaimed Sophilos; ‘but why refuse my slave an explanation yesterday?’ ‘How should I know that it was your slave?’ said she. ‘I feared some unwelcome father might turn up and oppose the match that I’m longing for.’ ‘In sooth, that was cunning,’ replied Sophilos; ‘and it is well that you remind me. Charicles, you are my son, and my first paternal command is, that you marry Cleobule. How? still refuse?’ ‘Father,’ said the overjoyed young man, ‘I desire no greater happiness.’ ‘And you will resign Pasias’ daughter to me now, won’t you?’ interposed Ctesiphon. ‘To you?’ asked Charicles, amazed. ‘Ha! I see now the cause of your strange manner: and would you really have made that sacrifice too for me?’ ‘Willingly,’ returned his friend, ‘if it would have made you happier.’ ‘Excellent young man,’ said Sophilos; ‘I will myself woo her for you, if you like. But now to Cleobule. We must first send word to her, but not by you, Manto, for you’ll blurt everything out all at once. Go,’ said he to his slave, ‘and merely say that I am coming to her with an agreeable attendant. Not a syllable more; do you hear? And you, Charicles, attire yourself as becomes a bridegroom.’

‘One word more,’ said Charicles to Ctesiphon, as they parted; ‘forgive Satyros the punishment; for if he had not filched the ring, I should not now be the lucky man I am.’⁸ ‘The knave does not deserve it,’ replied Ctesiphon; ‘but for your sake be it so.’

Little did Cleobule dream of the happy turn of events, which was, on a sudden, about to realise all her fondest

⁸ In the comedy, slaves who have grievously transgressed are pardoned if the confusion they have caused is satisfactorily cleared up.

See the *Andria* and *Heautontimorumenos* of Terence; and the *Epidicus* and *Mostellaria* of Plautus.

wishes. Giving way to her meditations, she had gone with Chloris into the garden adjoining the house, and whilst the maid gathered into her lap a heap of odorous violets,⁹ Cleobule stood in tranquil reverie before a tree, and with

⁹ Little is known of the state of the art of gardening among the Greeks, except that it must have been at a very low ebb, at least as regards the ornamental part. Böttiger groundlessly blames antiquarians and writers on the subject for making a jump from the gardens of Alcinoos and the Paradises of the Persian Satraps to the box-hedges of Pliny, without regarding the art of gardening among the Greeks. What can be said on the subject when the ancients have left us almost entirely in the dark? The whole series of writers, down to the very latest Roman period, contain hardly a mention of gardens or gardening. Böttiger's treatise on the subject does not contain one word about real Greek gardening; he stops where he ought to begin to instruct. The reason for the neglect of this pleasing art by the Greeks is pretty apparent. Their flora was insignificant, and apart from the improvements of art it was not showy enough to stimulate the industry of the Greek, and who, moreover, evidently had but little sympathy for beauty of landscape. See Note 11 to Scene III. The groves of the gods were the only things of the kind, and these were composed in a great measure of fruit-trees. See Xenoph. *Anab.* v. 3, 12; Sophocl. *Oedip. Colon.* 16, sqq. Pausanias, however, (i. 21, 9,) speaking of a grove of Apollo at Athens, says: Εἴθα τοῖς Ἀπόλλωνος κάτιλιστον ἔλεος δένδρων καὶ ἡμέρων καὶ δσα τῶν ἀκάρπων ἡσμήν παρέχεται τινὰ τὴν θέλας ηδουτῆν. Plato even speaks, though rather problematically, of works on horticulture, *Min.* p. 316: Τίνων οὖν

ἔστι τὰ περὶ κήπων ἐργασίας συγράμματα καὶ νόμιμα; If such existed, we may be sure that they treated rather of the operations of agriculture or the kitchen-garden, than of floriculture. The flowers most cultivated were those adapted for chaplets, as violets, roses, parsley, and so on; and in these perhaps there was a regular trade. Thus in Demosth. in *Nicocrit.* p. 1251, a rose-plantation, *βοδανὸν βλαστῶνος*, is kept by a man whom we should hardly suspect of doing so for pleasure only. Excepting the κήπους εὐάδεις, Aristoph. *Aves*, 1066, there appears to be no other mention made of Greek flower-gardens during the better period. At a later time, under the Ptolemies, and especially at Alexandria, great progress appears to have been made; and the gardeners there studied particularly to have roses and other flowers all the year round, an object which the climate rendered easy of attainment. Callixen. ap. Athen. v. p. 196: ὁ γὰρ Αἰγυπτος τὴν τοῦ περιέχοντος ἄνερος εὐκρασίαν καὶ διὰ τοὺς κηπεύοντας τὰ στανίσσεις καὶ καθ' ὅραν ἐνεστηκυῖαν ἐν ἑτέροις φύσιμενα τόποις ἀφθονα γεννᾷ καὶ διὰ παντὸς, καὶ οὗτε βόδον, οὗτε λευκόν, οὗτε ἄλλο βρεδίσις ἔνθεος ἀκλητεῖν οὐδὲν οὐδέποτε εἰσθεν. But whether the art advanced in Greece itself cannot be determined; for the parks described by Longus, *Past.* iv. p. 108, and by Achill. Tat. i. 15, are only Asiatic παράδεισοι. See Plutarch, *Alcib.* 24; Xenoph. *Cleop.* 4, 21. The Grecian gardens were much simpler affairs, at least so they are represented by Longus, *Past.* ii. p. 36: Εῆτες έστι μοι τῶν ἐμῶν χειρῶν,...δσα δρα

the clasp of her chiton scratched letters in the young bark.¹⁰ Suddenly she stopped: ‘What was it you said yesterday, Chloris,’ enquired she, ‘that when our ears tingle somebody is thinking about us?’¹¹ ‘Most certainly!’ cried the maiden, starting up. ‘But what are you about? Well I never,—if you aren’t cutting your thoughts on the tree. “Handsome,” stands here¹²—shall I go on? “if Charicles;” and below, “Handsome is Cleobule.” Hold! cried the sportive damsels, ‘there is something toward. A

φερουσι, πάντα ἔχων ἐπὶ αὐτῷ καθ' θραν ἁκόστην. Ἡρος ῥόδα, κρίνα καὶ ὄνκινθος, καὶ τὰ ἀμφότερα· θέρους μήκωνες καὶ ἀχράδες, καὶ μῆλα πάντα· νῦν ἄκτελοι καὶ συκαί, καὶ ροιαί, καὶ μύρτα χλωρά. And Plutarch, *de cap. ex inim. util.* 10, says: διπλεῖς οἱ χαριτεστείς γεωργοὶ τὰ ῥόδα καὶ τὰ τὰ ἡ βελτία ποιεῖν γαμίζουσι, σκόρδα καὶ κρύμματα παραφυτεύοντες: which shows that the flowers were more grown for cutting than to ornament the garden; for the leeks and onions growing among roses and violets are scarcely compatible with aesthetical gardening. On this subject see *Gallus*, p. 362.

¹⁰ The sentimental lovers’ amusement of cutting each other’s names in the bark of trees is mentioned at a period a little later than that here in question. See a fragment of Callimachus, preserved in the Schol. to Aristoph. *Acharn.* 144:

‘Αλλ’ ἐνὶ δὴ φλοιοῖσι κεκομμένα τόσσα φορεῖτε γραμματα, Κυδίπτηρος’ ἀρέοντι καλάγνη.

Theocr. xviii. 47:

Γράμματα δ’ ἐπὶ φλοιῷ γεγράψεται, ὡς περιών τις ἀγγοῖς, Διοριστί· Σέβου μ’, ‘Ελεας φυτόν εἰμι.

So Lucian, *Amor.* 16, says of the youth who fell in love with the Venus of Praxiteles: πᾶς μαλακοῦ δένδρου

φλοιὸς Ἀφροδίτην καλὴν ἐκτίρυσσεν.
Cf. *Anthol. Pal.* ix. 341; Aristeaen. *Epist.* i. 10, Eustath. ad *Il.* vi. 169.

¹¹ Lucian, *Dial. Mer.* ix.: ή που, δε Παριμένων, ἐβόμβει τὰ δάτα ὅμιν; δει γάρ ἐμέμυητο η κεκτημένη μετὰ δακρύσσων.

¹² It was very common to express the emotions of the heart by a καλός or καλή, written with the surname upon a wall or pillar. Schol. on Aristoph. *Vespros*, 98: ἐπέγραφον δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰ τῶν καλῶν δυόματα οὕτως· δεῖνα καλός. Έγραφον δὲ καὶ ἐν τοῖχοις καὶ ἐν θύραις καὶ δηοι τύχη. See Suidas, s. v. δεῖνα καλός. Cf. also Plut. *Eryll.* 7; Böttiger, *Vaseengemälde*, iii. p. 64; *Amalthea*, iii. p. 344. These προγράμματα were very numerous, and the walls and pillars of the market and Cerameicos served the purpose, to same extent of a daily journal. And as in these, false announcements and accounts of marriages are inserted, so at Athens similar malicious reports were also promulgated. Lucian, *Dial. Mer.* iv.: ἐπεμψα οὖν Ἀκίδα κατασκεψόμενην· η δὲ ἐλλο μὲν οὐδὲν εὗρε, τοῦτο δὲ μόνον ἐπιγεγραμμένον ἐσιδύτων ἐπὶ τὰ δεξιά πρὸς τῷ Διπύλῳ, Μέλιττα φιλεῖ Ἐρμότιμον, καὶ μικρὸν αὐθ.ι δηοκάτω, ‘Ο ναύκληρος Ἐρμότιμος φιλεῖ Μέλιττα.

lucky omen! See how my right eye twitches.¹³ She turned to the sun, and sneezed: ‘Zeus our preserver!’¹⁴ said she, ‘or Aphrodite! But where can that Manto be?’ she added impatiently. ‘I haven’t seen her the whole morning,’ said Cleobule; ‘where is she?’ ‘She has gone with the clothes to the wash,’¹⁵ was the ready subterfuge of the maid.

At this moment a slave hastened in with the message from Sophilos. Cleobule crimsoned. ‘And who is the attendant?’ queried Chloris hastily. ‘The servant who came with the message assured me that he knew no more,’ was the slave’s answer. ‘Suppose it were a stranger,’ suggested Cleobule: ‘Chloris, to-day you again gave me the chiton without sleeves and lappet. I can’t possibly

¹³ The involuntary twitching of the eyelids was held a favourable presage. Theocr. iii. 87:
ἄλλεται δέθαλυς μεν δέξιός ἀράγ' ιδησών αὐτάν;
Of Plaut. *Pseud.* i. 1, 105.

¹⁴ From Hom. *Odysseus*. xvii. 545, and numerous other passages, it is plain that an augury was taken from involuntary sneezing. Absurdly enough, it has even been supposed that the δαιμονίον of Socrates consisted in this. Plutarch, *de Gen. Soor.* 11: Μεγαρικοῦ τινος ἡκουσα, Τερψίωνος δὲ ἐκεῖνος, ὅτι τὸ Σωκράτους δαιμονίον πταρπίδις ἦν δ τε παρ’ αὐτοῦ καὶ δ παρ’ ἄλλων. The superstition was widely spread, and undoubtfully believed in. Thus Aristoph. *Aves*, 719: πταρπίδιον δρυΐδα καλέεται. Aristot. *Prob.* xxxiii. 7: Διὰ τί τὸν μὲν πταρπίδιον θεύν ήγονθεῖται εἶναι; So also, *prob.* 9, and *prob.* 11. Of. *Aristol. Pal.* xi. 875; also Suid. and Hesych. s. v. ξυμβόλους. The importance attached to the omen is clearly seen from Xenoph. *Anab.* iii. 2, 9, where Xenophon asserts in the coun-

cil: σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς πολλαὶ ἡμῖν καὶ καλλαὶ ἀλπίδες εἰσὶ σωτηρίας. Τοῦτο δὲ λέγοντος αὐτοῦ πτάρνυνται τις ἀκούσαντες δὲ οἱ στρατιῶται, πάντες μᾶς δρμῆ προσεκύνησαν τὸν θεόν, καὶ Ξενοφῶν εἴπει· Δοκεῖ μοι, δέ τι, ἐτελεῖ περὶ σωτηρίας ἡμῶν λεγόντων οἰωνὸς τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Σωτῆρος ἐφάνη, εἴκασθαι τῷ θεῷ κ.τ.λ. The usual form of address in such cases was, Ζεῦ σῶσον.

¹⁵ Concerning the washing or scouring of clothes, see Gallus, p. 449. Among the Greeks as well as among the Romans it was done entirely away from home, and by people who made it their exclusive occupation. See Theophr. *Char.* 10; Machon, ap. Athen. xiii. p. 582. Πλύνειν was said of linen clothes, κυαφεῖν or γυαφεῖν of woollen ones. Eustath. ad *Od.* xxiv. 148: τὸ δὲ πλύνειν, οὐ τὸν δὲ λινέον φάρους ἐβρέθη, γυαφεῖν η κυαφεῖν ἐπὶ τῶν ἔριωδῶν λέγεται. See Macr. Attic. p. 242; cf. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 470: Plutarch, *de San.* Tuan. 20.

receive them as I am. Come, dress me directly.' Chloris followed her mistress to her chamber, and opened the spacious chest containing her richest clothes, from which arose the sweet odour of the Median apples placed between the dresses.¹⁶ 'What shall it be?' she enquired. 'A yellow byssos-chiton, or this one embroidered with flowers?' 'By no means,' said Cleobule; 'something simpler than those. Give me the new white diplois, with the purple stripe down the sides, and the open sleeves. So: now, fasten the sleeves, and give me the girdle. Mind that the border of the lappet is level with the colpos.' The attendant had now finished dressing her mistress 'We've no time for braiding your hair,' said she, 'and that coloured kerchief wrapped round it suits you exquisitely.' Cleobule took the mirror, and surveyed herself. 'Well, it will do,' was her decision; 'but put me on some other sandals. No, not those purple ones embroidered in gold; bring the white pair with the red strings.'

Scarcely had Chloris finished her labours, when Sophilos and a young gentleman were announced. 'Oh! if it were Charicles!' whispered the abigail into the ear of her blushing mistress. And he it was; and a scene followed, such as neither the chisel of the sculptor, nor the limner's pencil, no, nor the style of the poet, would be able to delineate.¹⁷ 'Well I thought,' said Sophilos smiling, to Cleobule, 'that you liked him better than me; but don't let us tarry. The betrothing shall take place to-day, and in three days we'll celebrate the wedding.'¹⁸

¹⁶ Citrons or oranges, Περσικὰ Ἄμηδικὰ μῆλα, were placed among the clothes, partly on account of the agreeable smell, partly for a protection against the moths. Theophr. *Hist. Pl.* iv. 8: καὶ εἰς μάτια τεθῇ τὸ μῆλον, ἵκοτι διατυρεῖ.

ποτητῆς ἴστροφῆς μέχρι νῦν. Cf. Plaut. *Ast.* i. 3, 22.

¹⁷ In the comedies the marriage often follows immediately after the betrothal. Plaut. *Trin.* v. 2, 64: Numquid canse est, quin uxorem cras domum ducam?

¹⁸ Charit. iii. 8: καὶ ἀφθη θέαμα παλλιστον, οἷον οὐτε ζωγράφος ἡγαπει, οὐτε πλάστης ἐκλασει, οὐτε

and in the *Aulularia* and *Circulus* the marriage takes place on the same day.



A Bronze from Herculaneum, *Mus. Borb.* II. 4.

The girl is in the act of fastening the Chiton over the right shoulder, and we see how the lappet, *διπλοῖς*, is caused by this means. On the side where the seam is, joining the *πτέρυγες*, are two purple stripes.

SCENE THE TWELFTH.

THE WEDDING-DAY.

AND now for one glance at the occurrences of that day whereon Charicles was united to Cleobule. The proposal of Sophilos to hasten the marriage was not at all likely to embarrass a Grecian bride; on the contrary, a courtship lasting several months was a thing quite out of the usual way. All the requisite preparations had been long since made. In like manner as the royal damsels Nausicaa, at the warning of Athena, provided the bridal clothes for herself and her attendants before a husband had been chosen for her;¹ so every Grecian house had always a superfluity of such bravery; and how much more therefore one in which plenty and abundance reigned? As it was, however, what with the ceremony of the affiancing as appointed by law, and the customary sacrifices, both parties found enough to occupy them during the few intervening days. Charicles, in compliance with his father's invitation, had for the present taken up his quarters at his house, in which the women's apartments had been hastily cleaned up, and furnished with everything necessary for the proper reception and convenience of the bride. The wreaths of fresh spring-flowers, ornamenting the door in rich festoons, proclaimed to the passer-by the festal day: while inside the mansion, cooks and slaves were busily making ready for the marriage-feast, which was to be celebrated by a numerous assemblage of the relations and friends of either party. Even Phorion himself, departing from his usual custom, had agreed to be present; and Pasias too, who had already promised Ctesiphon his daughter in marriage, was among those invited.

¹ *Odys. vi. 27:*

σοι δὲ γάμος σχεδὸν ἀστιν, Ιὔα χρὴ καλλὰ μὲν αὐτὴν
ἔπιπσθαι, τὰ δὲ τοῖς παρασχῆν, οἱ κέ σ' ἔγνωσαν.

In the chamber of Charicles, Manes had arranged the festal garments designed for the occasion. These consisted of a soft chiton of fine Milesian wool, with a himation of dazzling whiteness, which had been purposely chosen without the usual purple border. Beside it stood the elegant half-shoes, their crimson thongs fastened with clasps of gold. Chaplets of myrtle-twigs, with violets interwoven, lay also ready; and Sophilos had added two silver *alabaster* filled with costly unguents, in case Charicles might like to make use of them on so special an occasion. The bridegroom himself was still at the bath, with Ctesiphon, previous to going with his friend to fetch away the bride: for who else could he have preferred for bridegroom's man? *

The household of Cleobule was not a whit less busy. The sun had sunk half-way from the meridian, yet the bridal array was still unfinished. Cleobule sat upon a settle in her apartment, which was filled with perfume, and held the silver disc of the mirror in her hand; while Chloris sedulously arranged her hair, and the mother inserted the pearl-drops in the ears of her daughter. 'Do make haste,' she cried impatiently to the maid; 'how intolerably slow you are to-day, and it will be evening anon.'

* The παράνυμφος, or πάροχος, was certainly a youthful friend of the νυμφίος. The passages cited in the *Excursus on The Women*, though they do not distinctly say so, still imply it; moreover, Hesychius explains τάριπος and παράνυμφος as synonymous.

* The various methods of measuring the day employed by the ancients have been very fully discussed in *Gallus*, pp. 315–321; but the Greek method was not precisely the same as that employed at Rome; at least the former nation retained a very ancient method

which never perhaps obtained footing among the Romans. According to Herod. ii. 109, (on the meaning of the words πόλος and γνήματα see Bähr's note,) the Greeks themselves did not invent the gnomon, having derived it from Babylon: πόλον μὲν γὰρ καὶ γράμματα, καὶ τὰ διάδεκα μέρεα τῆς θμερῆς παρὰ Βαβυλωνίᾳν ἔμαθον· οἱ Ἑλληνες. But, according to other accounts, Anaximander was the inventor. See Suidas, s. v. γνήματα. Also Diog. Laert. ii. 1: εὗρε δὲ καὶ γνήματα πρῶτος καὶ διστησεν ἐπὶ τῶν σκιοθήρων ἐν Λακεδαιμονίῳ. The γνήματα, or στοιχεῖον, as it was also

Go, Menodora,' she said to another slave, 'go and measure the shadow on the sun-dial³ in the garden.' 'We

called, was, unquestionably, the most ancient means of measuring the day. It consisted of a perpendicular staff or pillar, the length of whose shadow was measured in feet. An untenable hypothesis was started by Salmasius, that the observer measured his own shadow with his feet, and this has been recently revived by Ideler. The whole is a mistake, arising from a misconception of Hesychius, s. v. ἕτταρες σκιά; and of Phot. *Lex.* p. 539. The gnomon is seldom mentioned except in reference to the hour of supper or of the bath: for the first, a shadow ten or twelve feet long is assigned, Aristoph. *Eccles.* 652:

σοὶ δὲ μελῆσαι
σταγήδεκατουν τὸ στοιχεῖον λιπαρὸν χωρεῖν
ἔπι δεῖπνον·

on which the Scholiast remarks: ή τοῦ ἡλίου σκιὰ δταν γ δέκα πηχῶν. θέλει οὖν εἰπεῖν, ὅτε γίνεται δψ. Menander ap. Athen. vi. p. 243; Poll. vi. 44. See also Suidas, and Hesych: Δωδεκάποδος· οὗτος θεογονος δλεπτικώς, στοιχείου ή σκιᾶς. οὗτος γάρ συγετίθετο ἐπὶ δεῖπνου ηξειν τοῦ στοιχείου δύτος δωδεκάποδος, δς νῦν πρὸς δρας φασι. It seems probable therefore that the gnomon was usually so constructed as to throw a shadow of about twelve feet shortly before sunset, for this was the time at which the δεῖπνον usually took place. A fragment of Eubulos ap. Athen. i. p. 8, throws some light on this question:

Ἐν φασι παρακληθέντ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον πρὸς φίλους τεῖδες,
εἰπόντος αὐτῷ τοῦ φίλου, δεπηρίκ' ἀν
εἴκοσι ποδῶν μετροῦντες τὸ στοιχεῖον γ.,
ηκειν, ἔπειν αὐτὸν εἰδὺς ἡλίου
μετρεῖν δύνχοντος· μακρότερας δ' οὔσης ετι-
πλῶν η δυοῖν ποδῶν παρένται τῆς σκιᾶς.

ἔπειτα φαίνει πικρον δημιαλτερον
δτ' ἀσχολίαν ηκει παρόντ' ἀμ' ημέρα.

Here the gnomon evidently throws a shadow of twice the length, i.e. of twenty-four feet, and the supper hour corresponds to a twenty-foot, instead of a ten-foot shadow, as before. An accurate division of the day into twelve equal hours would of course be unattainable by a method of measurement such as that just described; no regard being paid to the varying declination of the sun throughout the year. The differences owing to this source would, however, be of less magnitude in the latitude of Greece than in that of England, and were probably disregarded, dinner being served, δταν γ δεκάποντ τὸ στοιχεῖον. For the hour of bathing, a six-foot shadow is spoken of, at least in the later period. Lucian, *Crotopos.* 17: Λαύεσθαι μὲν, δπόταν τὸ στοιχεῖον δέκατον γ. Cf. *Somn. seu Gallus.* 9. We must remark, that the word γνάμων was afterwards applied to every δρολόγιον, and even to the κλεψύδρα. See Athen. ii. p. 42. The πόλος, or proper sun-dial, also called σκιαθήρας or ἡλιοτρόπιον, is not often alluded to; though, setting aside the allusion of Herodotus, it appears from Poll. iv. 46, that in the time of Aristophanes it was used, and not the mere gnomon only, as Ideler *Lehrb. d. Chronol.* i. p. 98, would persuade us. Pollux says, τὸ δὲ καλόν-μενον δρολόγιον ηπον τόλον ἄν τις εἴτοι, φήσαντος Ἀριστοφάνους ἐν Γηρυττάῃ ‘πόλος τοῦ’ ξέτω· ἀκα-σταποστήη ηλιος τέτραπται; The πόλος was like a basin, λεκάνη, in the centre of which stood the vertical staff (γνάμων), and on it the δώδεκα μέρη of the day were marked with lines. Poll. vi. 110; and Alciph. *Epist.* iii.

have the clepsydra⁴ here,' interposed Chloris; 'see how much water there is left in it; it will run off once more before sunset.' 'I am sure she's wrong,' said Cleobule;

* : 'Ο γνόμων οὕτω σκιάζει τὴν ἔκτην . . . εἰ γὰρ καὶ δλην καταβαλοῦμεν τὴν κίουν τὴν τὸ πικρὸν τοῦτο δρολόγιον ἀνέχουσαν, ή τὸν γνώμονα τρέψομεν ἐκεῖσθε νεύειν, οὐ ταχίον δυνήσεται τὰς ὥρας ἀποσημαίνειν, ξσται τὸ βούλευμα Παλαμήδειον. Suid.: γνώμων· τὸ ἐν τοῖς ἡλιοτροπίοις πτηγήμενον, δπερ ἐφεύρεν Ἀναξίμαδρος καὶ ξστησεν ἐπὶ τῶν σκιοθήρων. Cf. Lucian, *Lexiph.* 4.

⁴ The κλεψύδρα as little deserves the appellation of clock as the gnomon does. The use of the clepsydra in courts of law is mentioned by Aristophanes, (*Acharn.* 692; *Vesp.* 93, 857,) as such a matter of course, that we conclude that in his time it was no novelty. We have the fullest information as to its form and structure from Aristot. *Probl.* xi. 8, though there is still some doubt as to its size and time of running out. It was a hollow ball, perhaps flattened a little at the top, whence from its likeness to a poppy-head the ball was called κάδια, or καθία. For the introduction of the water, there was at the top an opening which was extended into a short neck, αὐλός, which might be closed by a stopper, (πῶμα, πωμάς,) to stop the water from flowing out, ἐπιλαβεῖν τὸ βδω. On the nether side, opposite to this neck, were several small orifices, τρυπήστα, forming a kind of colander or filter, through which the water slowly trickled out. Aristotle is describing various hydrostatic and pneumatic experiments which may be tried with the clepsydra, and his description is such as to leave no doubt as to its construc-

tion. It is plain, however, that he had not a transparent ball in view; and we have no authority for supposing that at that period glass vessels could be constructed of the size which the clepsydrae ordinarily were. Indeed, a fragment of Bato, ap. Athen. iv. p. 163, precludes the notion of the clepsydra being transparent:

ἐπειδ' ἔωθεν περιάγεις τὴν λήκυθον καταμανθάνων τοῦλαιον, ὅστε περιφέρειν ὠρολόγιον δόξει τις, οὐχὶ λήκυθον.

Smaller ones of glass there may have been, and, at a later period, were common. Experience however taught that this instrument could not be relied on, the rapidity with which the water flowed out being influenced by the temperature. Athen. ii. p. 42: συστέλλει δὲ αὐτὸν (τὸ βδωρ) καὶ πικνοῖ μᾶλλον τὸ ψῆχος. Σιδὸς καὶ ἐν τοῖς γνόμοσι βέον οὐκ ἀναδίδωσι τὰς ὥρας ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι, ἀλλὰ περιττέει, βραδυτέρας οὖσας τῆς ἐκροής διὰ τὸ πάχος. According to Æneas Tact. 22, this inequality could be remedied by partially stopping with wax. The Greeks were acquainted with the division of the twelve natural hours of the day, but no hint is ever given of reckoning by hours; so that in Scenei. p 4, instead of the fourth hour, it would be better perhaps to say, the time of full market.

Whether the clepsydra was often used in private life, as well as in courts of justice, is doubtful; it would seem probable that it was. A clepsydra belonging to Plato, which served for the whole night, is described by Aristocles, ap. Athen. iv. p. 174: λεγεται δὲ Πλάστων μικρὸν τινα ἔργον τοῦ κατασκευασμάτος

'it must be later.' Menodora, however, returned with the assurance that the shadow was only eight feet long, and it therefore wanted some time yet to evening.

At last Chloris had drawn the bandeau through Cleobule's luxuriant locks, and had fastened the bridal veil⁵ on her head with a golden tiring-pin; and Menodora twined the white thongs of the embroidered sandals round the feet of her mistress. Her mother then opened an ivory casket, and took out of it a broad necklace of gold, richly set with precious stones, and the serpent-shaped armlets, which completed her attire. Cleobule took the mirror once again, and surveyed herself in it: the clothes-chests were then locked, and she awaited with maidenly timidity the arrival of the escort that was to conduct her away, though her sensations were far from those of her former wedding-day.

The water-clock had emptied itself a second time, the sun had completed his course, and the rooms of the house grew duskier apace, when the carriage destined to carry home the bride, drawn by stately mules and surrounded by a numerous band of attendants, drove up to the door, which was profusely hung with garlands.

The bridegroom and his man, accompanied by the happy father of the former, now entered and received the bride from the hands of her mother, in order to escort her to the carriage, in which Charicles and Ctesiphon took their seats, one on each side of the veiled fair. The mother kindled the marriage-torch, the attendants follow-

*υικτερινὸν ποιήσαντα δρολόγιον έστι
καὶ τῷ δραυλικῷ, οἷον κλεψύδραν
μεγάλην λίαν.* See also Athen. xiii.
p. 567, where another instance of
its domestic use occurs.

⁵ Numerous as are the extant accounts of marriage solemnities, still they do not suffice for the construction of a connected and detailed description of the ceremony. It is not known whether, when a widow

was re-married, the same formalities were observed as at the first marriage; for instance, the festive escort to her abode, the veiling, the procession with torches, the *Ana-calypteria*, and so on. Some of these ceremonies were probably omitted; but the excuse for their introduction in this place must be, that the first marriage might be considered to have hardly taken place at all.

ing her example, and thus the procession moved off amid the music of the flutes and the merry song of Hymenæos to the house of Sophilos, where the pair were received on entering, according to an ancient custom, with a symbolical rain of sweetmeats and small coins. They then proceeded at once to the hall, which was brilliantly lighted up for the festival; the couches of the males being arranged on one side of it, and on the other the seats of the females.

After the bride-cakes had been partaken of, as midnight began to approach, Cleobule's mother accompanied the pair to the quiet thalamos: again the loud burden of Hymenæos re-echoed before its closed doors, and never perhaps had the god hovered more delightedly over a bridal-chamber.

A P P E N D I X.

EXCURSUS TO SCENE I.

EDUCATION.

In attempting to combine a multitude of scattered allusions into a connected account of education among the Greeks, it will be desirable to investigate not only their system of intellectual culture and training in the higher sense of the word, but also to consider the corporeal nurture, the first occupations of the children, their general habits and behaviour, their toys, the ballads and fairy tales of the nurses and attendants, with all the minutiae of the nursery. Such petty domestic traits are quite as deserving of attention as the instruction conveyed in the public gymnasia, and the schools of the Grammarians.

In this sense the *παιδεία* commences with the hour of birth; it is the training and bringing up till the moment when the youth became an independent burgher, and under the immediate control of the law. Plato, *Leg.* ii. p. 659. Cf. Heliod. *Aethiop.* i. 18.

Throughout Greece, except in Sparta (Plutarch, *Lycurg.* 16), the new-born babe was wrapped in *σπάργανα*, immediately after the first bath. So Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 789: μέχρι δυοῖν ἑτοῖν τὸ γενόμενον σπαργανᾶν. Whether these *σπάργανα* were mere swaddling-clothes is not quite clear. See Aristot. *de Republ.* vii. 17: τρὸς δὲ τὸ μὴ διαστρέφεσθαι τὰ μέλη (τῶν παιδίων) δι' ἀπαλότητα χρῶνται καὶ νῦν ἔντα τῶν ἔθνῶν δργάνοις τισὶ μηχανικοῖς, ἀ τὸ σῶμα ποιεῖ τῶν τοιουτῶν ἀστραβές. On the fifth day, according to Suidas, the first festival in honour of the family-event was held, the ἀμφιδρόμια, or δρομιάμφιον ἡμέρα, as it is called by Hesychius, who places it on the seventh day: ἐστι δὲ ἡμέρων ἐπτὰ ἀπὸ τῆς γεννήσεως, ἐν ἦ τὸ βρέφος βαστάζοντες περὶ τὴν ἐστίαν γυμνοὶ τρέχουσι. The midwife, or some of the women present at the birth, carried the babe round the hearth of the house; hence the name. Plato, *Theat.* p. 160: οετὰ δὲ τὸν τόκον τὰ ἀμφιδρόμια αὐτοῦ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἐν κύκλῳ περιθρεκτέον τῷ λόγῳ. The house-door was ornamented with garlands, and a feast was given, at which cabbage, *ῥάφανος*, was a standing

dish, as appears from a fragment of *Myriippus* preserved by *Athenaeus*, ix, p. 370 :

Ἐπειτα πῶς
οὐ στέφανος οὐδὲς ἔστι πρόσθε τῶν θυρῶν,
οὐ κύνσα κρούει ρίνδος ὑπεροχὰς ἕκρας,
'Αμφιδρομίων ὑπτῶν ; ἐν οἷς νομίζεται
δητάν τε τυροῦ Χερβονησίτου τόμοις,
ἔψειν τ' ἀλαίφ ράφανον ἡγλαῖσμένην.

The account of Suidas is as follows : 'Αμφιδρόμια· ήν πέμπτη ἀγονσιν ἐπὶ τοῖς βρέφεσιν. ἐν γῇ ἀποκαθαίρονται τὰς χεῖρας αἱ συναψάμεναι τῆς μαιώσεως. τὸ βρέφος περιφέρουσι τὴν ἔστιαν τρέχοντες καὶ δῶρα πέμπουσιν οἱ προσήκοντες ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον πολύποδας καὶ σηπίας. It would almost appear from Plato that the father did not declare, until this ceremony, whether he would rear the child; for on him it depended whether the infant should be brought up or exposed; a barbarity which was actually authorised by law. See *Petit. Leg. Att.* p. 144. Thebes, however, was an honourable exception to this rule. *Aelian. Var. Hist.* ii. 7 : (*νομος*) ὅτι οὐκ ἔξεστιν ἀνδρὶ Θηβαϊῷ ἐκθεῖναι παιδίον, οὐδὲ εἰς ἐφημίαν αὐτὸν ρῆψαι, θάνατον αὐτοῦ καταψηφισάμενος. The offspring of paupers, εἰς ἔσχατα πενήτων, were brought up at the public expense; which was a more humane regulation than the proposition of Aristotle, who repudiates ἀπόθεσις, but recommends ἀμβλωσις as a check to overpopulation ! *De Republ.* vii. 16, p. 1835 : πρὶν αἰσθησιν ἴγγενέσθαι καὶ ζωῆν ἐμποιεῖσθαι δεῖ τὴν ἀμβλωσιν. Still, exposure was not so frequent in regular marriage as has been usually supposed; at least this unhappy fate fell mostly upon female children, who could even be condemned outright to death at the father's pleasure. So says Chremes, *Terent. Heaut.* iv. 1, 21 :

si meum
Imperium exequi veluisses, interemptam oportuit.

Children were generally exposed, to escape the trouble of rearing them, or to avoid too great a subdivision of the inheritance. Longus, *Pastor.* iv. p. 126 : Ἀλλοι πατέρες ἔξέθηκαν τοῦτο τὸ παιδίον, ἵσως παιδίων πρεσβυτέρων ἀλις ἔχοντες. Cf. Terent. *Adelph.* v. 3, 28. Illegitimate children were most frequently exposed: and many a childless wife would profit by this opportunity to obtain an infant, and pass it off as her own. Dio

Chrysost. Orat. xv. p. 447 : ἐπίσταμαι γὰρ, ὅτι αἱ μὲν ἐλεύθεραι γυναικες ὑποβάλλονται πολλάκις δὲ ἀπαιδίαν, ὅταν μὴ δύνωνται αὐταὶ κυῆσαι. This is well illustrated by the words of Demosth. in *Mid.* p. 563 : ή μὲν γὰρ ἀπέδοτο εὐθὺς γενόμενοι, ή δὲ ἔξδε αὐτῇ βελτίω πρίασθαι τῆς ἵστης τιμῆς, τοῦτον ἡγόρασε. Cf. *Aeschin.* in *Timarch.* p. 160 : Κηφισόδωρον τὸν τοῦ Μόλωνος καλούμενον : such children were called σκότιοι. Eustath. ad *Il.* vii. 24. So Eurip. *Troad.* 256 : λέκτρων σκότια νυμφευτήρια. Thus Οἰδίπους is called πλαστὸς by Sophocles, *OEd.* *Tyr.* 780.

The grand festival was the δεκάτη, celebrated on the tenth day, when the relations and friends were invited to a sacrifice and banquet (δεκάτην θύειν, and ἐστιᾶν); and this ceremony was held as a legal proof that the child was recognised as γηήσως by its father. Isaeus, *de Pyrrhi Hered.* p. 60 : ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ δεκάτῃ ταύτης κληθέντες συνεστίασθαι (φάσκοντες). See Demosth. *adv. Bœot.* διορ. p. 1001; also Aristoph. *Aves*, 493; Plato, *Leg.* vi. p. 784. On this occasion presents were made to the child by the father and mother, the relatives, and even by the slaves, and then also the infant received its name. Aristoph. *Aves*, 922. But according to Aristotle, *Hist. An.* viii. 11, this took place also on the seventh day : τὰ πλεῖστα δὲ ἀναιρεῖται πρὸ τῆς ἔβδόμης, διὸ καὶ τὰ ὄνόματα τότε τίθενται : and sometimes perhaps even at the Amphidromia, if we are to believe Hesychius, and the Scholiast on the *Theætetetus* of Plato; Suidas, however, expressly fixes it on the tenth day : τῇ δεκάτῃ δὲ τοῦνομα τίθενται. The father mostly chose the name, though it could not have been unusual for the mother to do so, as we see from Eurip. *Phœniss.* 57, where Jocasta says :

τὴν μὲν Ἰσμήνην πατήρ
ἀνόμασε. τὴν δὲ πρόσθεν Ἀντιγόνην ἔγα.

Sometimes the parents fell out on this point; see the complaint of Strepsiades, the Aristophanic George Dandin; *Nub.* 60 :

Μερὰ ταῦθ, οὐτως νῷης ἐγένεθ νῦν οὔτοσι,
ἔμοι τε δὴ καὶ τῇ γυναικὶ, τῇ γαθῇ,
περὶ τούνδματος δὴ ταῦτ' ἀλιδορούμεθα.

Strepsiades wished to name the boy Φειδωνίδης, after his grandfather, as was most usual. Cf. Eustath. ad *Il.* v. 546 : Ἰστέον δὲ καὶ ὅτι παλαιταρον ἔθος ήν, τοὺς ἐγγόνους καλεῖσθαι τοῖς τῶν πάππων ὄνόμασιν. This was particularly the case with the eldest

son, as appears from Demosth. *adv. Bæot.* ὀνόμ. p. 1002 : ἀξιοὶ δὲ αὐτὸς, ὡς δὴ πρεσβύτερος ἦν, τοῦνορ' ἔχειν τὸ τοῦ πατρὸς πάππου. See also Plutarch, *Cimon*. 4. But the son was often called after his father; as were Demosthenes and Demades; or the name was slightly changed; thus we have Ναυσίφιλος Ναυσινίκου, and Καλλίστρατος Καλλικράτους. So also brothers' names sometimes varied but slightly, as Diodotos and Diogeiton; Lysias, in *Diogit.* Lastly, we meet with regular patronymics, as Φωκίων Φώκου.

We will now digress for a moment to the surnames. The Greeks had no family or clan names, as is well known; a single appellation serving for an individual. But as many persons might bear this name, to avoid confusion, the father's name was appended, and this was called πατρόθεν ὄνομάζεσθαι. Xenoph. *Æcon.* 7, 3. Cf. Pausan. vii. 7, 4: ἐπεὶ καλοῦνται γε οἱ πατρόθεν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι κατὰ ταῦτα "Ελλησιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τρία, ὅποιε ἢ διλίγιστα, καὶ ἔτι πλείονα ὄνόματα ἐκάστῳ τίθενται. Attic wit had also abundant recourse to nicknames, derived either from some personal peculiarity, or owing to accidental circumstances. Thus Demosthenes was called Βάραλος, even from childhood. Æschin. in *Timarch.* p. 189; cf. Demosth. *de Cor.* p. 288. So the poet and orator Dionysios was called Χαλκοῦς. Eustath. *ad Il.* xxii. 393: δες χαλκοῦς ἐκλήθη διὰ τὸ συμβουλεῦσαι Ἀθηναῖς χαλκῷ νομίσματι χρήσασθαι. Aristophanes mentions a number of names of birds used as nicknames; *Aves*, 1291:

Πέρδικ μὲν εἰς κάπηλος ὄνομάζετο
χωλός. Μενίκηπ δὲ ήν Χελιδὼν τοῦνομα.
Ὀπουτίψ δὲ δραμάτῳ οὐκ ἔχων Κόραξ.
Κόρυδος Φίλοκλέει. Χηναλάπηξ Θεαγένει.
Ἴβις Λυκούργῳ Χαιρεφῶντι Νυκτερίς, κ.τ.λ.

So the frosty tragic poet Theognis was yclept Χίων: *Acharn.* 188; *Thesmoph.* 170; and how universal the habit was among the Athenians appears from a fragment of Anaxandrides, ap. Athen. vi. p. 242:

Τμεῖς γὰρ ἀλλήλους δεῖ χλευδέστ', οἴδ' ἀκριβῶς.
Διν μὲν γὰρ ἃ τις εὐτρεπής, Ἱερὸν γάμον καλεῖτε,
δὲν δὲ μικρὸν παντελῶς ανθράπιον, Σταλαγμόν, κ.τ.λ.

See also the Excursus on *The Heteræ*. But to return to the nursery, and the first treatment of children.

As regards the *τροφὴ*, Plutarch says, *de Educ. Puer.* 5, that mothers should suckle their own children : δεῖ δὲ αὐτὰς τὰς μητέρας τὰ τέκνα τρέφειν καὶ τούτοις ὑπέχειν τοὺς μαστούς. This rule, however, was seldom observed by the wealthy classes, and wet-nurses were in general requisition. But the *τίτθη* or *τιτθὰ* (*Eustath. ad Iliad.*, vii. 329—*τιθήνη* means the attendant merely,) was frequently not a slave, but one of the poor ἀσταὶ, who gave her services for hire. Demosth. *adv. Eubulid.* p. 1809 : καὶ γὰρ ὅν ἀσταὶ γυναικας πολλὰς εὑρίσετε τιτθενόντας. Spartan nurses, who were in great repute for their skill in managing children, were sometimes bought, as for Alcibiades. Plutarch, *Lyc.* 16 : ήν δὲ περὶ τὰς τροφοὺς ἐπιμελέα τις μετὰ τέχνης, ὥστ' ἀνευ σπαργάνων ἐκτρεφούσας τὰ βρέφη . . . διὸ καὶ τῶν ἔξωθεν ἔνιοι τοῖς τέκνοις Λακωνικὸς ἐωνοῦντο τιτθάς. καὶ τὴν γε τὸν Ἀθηναῖον Ἀλκιβιάδην τιτθεύσασαν Ἀμύκλαν ἵστοροῦσι γεγονέναι Λάκαιναν. Plutarch (*'e Educ.* 5,) requires for the purpose, τοῖς ἡθεσιν Ἑλληνίδας. Besides being suckled, the children were also fed with honey. See Böckh, ad Pind. *Olymp.* vi. When they could take more substantial nourishment, the *τίτθη* first chewed the food, and then gave it to the infant, μασωμένη ἐστίζεν. Theophr. *Char.* 20 : τὸ παιδίον τῆς τιτθῆς ἀφελόμενος μασώμενος σιτίζειν αὐτός. See Aristoph. *Equites*, 717. This was also called ψωμίζειν. *Lysistr.* 19. An absurd story of some one who retained this habit during his whole life for convenience sake is related by Athenaeus, xii. p. 580 : Σάγαριν τὸν Μαριανδυιὸν ὑπὸ τρυφῆς σιτεῖσθαι μὲν μέχρι γήρως ἐκ τοῦ τῆς τιτθῆς στόματος, ἵνα μὴ μασώμενος πονήσειεν.

Cradles are first mentioned by Plutarch, *Fragm. in Hesiod.* 45 : Οἱ δὲ Πλούταρχός φησιν, ὅτι μὴ δεῖ τὰ νεογνὰ ἀκίνητα ἔافν καὶ ἀποτίθεσθαι εἰς ἀκινήτοις . . . οἵα τισιν εὐκίνητα κλινίδια μεμηχάνηται πρὸς τὴν τῶν παιδίων εὐνήν. Plato knew nothing of them, or he would certainly have mentioned them, *Leg.* vii. p. 789. The *σκάφη* is often mentioned, it is true; cf. Aristot. *Poet.* 16; but though used for a similar purpose, we can in no passage suppose a regular cradle to be meant. See Theocr. *Id.* xxiv. 10. Doubtless mothers and nurses went about dandling the baby in their arms, and singing the while. See Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 790 : ἥνικα γὰρ ἂν που βουληθῶσι κατακοιμίζειν τὰ δυσυπνοῦντι τῶν παιδίων αἱ μητέρες, οὐχ ἥσυχιαν αὐτοῖς προσφέρουσιν, ἀλλὰ τον-

ναυτίον κίνησιν, ἐν ταῖς ἀγκάλαις ἀεὶ σείουσαι· καὶ οὐ σιγὴν, ἄλλα τινὰ μελῳδίαν. See Aristot. *Probl.* xix. 88. These lullabies were called βαυκαλήματα, ορ καταβαυκαλήσεις. Athen. xiv. p. 618: αἱ δὲ τῶν τιτθενούσων φόδαὶ καταβαυκαλήσεις ὄνομάζονται. See also Theocr. *Id.* xxiv. 6, where Alcmene is hushing her twins to sleep :

'Απτομένα δὲ γυνὰ κεφαλᾶς μιθῆσατο παιδῶν·
εἶδετ' ἡμᾶς βρέφεα γλυκερὸν καὶ ἔγερσιμον ὅπνον·
εἴδετ' ἡμᾶς ψυχᾶ, δύο ἀδελφέφ, εὔσοα τέκνα·
δλβιοι εὐνάζουσθε, καὶ δλβιοι δῶ ἴκοισθε.

Cf. Aristoph. *Nubes*, 1383; *Lysistr.* 1410; Lysias, *de cæde Eratosth.* pp. 10-15.

Children were not encouraged to walk very early. The distinction drawn by Eustathius, *ad Il.* ix. 518: παιδίον τὸ τρεφό μενον ὑπὸ τηθῆς, παιδάριον τὸ περιπατοῦν καὶ ἥδη λέξεως ἀιν. λαμβανόμενον, is doubtful, though Pollux, ii. 9, says that παιδάριον was the after-appellation of the two. According to Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 794, the boys remained under the hands of the mother and the nurses till their sixth year, and up to that time were educated along with the girls.

The baubles, *crepundia*, given to children, have been discussed in *Gallus*, p. 188. Sometimes these were suspended from the neck, and are so represented in antiques, hence they were called δέραια or περιδέραια. Eurip. *Ion*, 1480; Aristot. *Poet.* 16. Children who were to be exposed were provided with them, by way of γυνωρίσματα. Dio Chrys. *Or.* iv. p. 150: καθάπερ τὰ δέραια τοῖς ἐκτιθεμένοις παιδίοις, ίνα μὴ ἀγνοῆται. Also Alciphron. *Epist.* iii. 63: τοῦτο (τὸ παιδίον) μετὰ τῶν σπαργάνων, δέραιά τινα καὶ γυνωρίσματα περιθεῖσαι, ἔδωκαν. Other things were also given to them. See Longus, *Past.* i. pp. 6, 8; Heliod. *Aethiop.* ii. 31; Aristænet. *Epist.* i. 1. Such playthings were mostly of metal, hence the Roman name, *crepundia*. The Greeks had also regular child's-rattles, πλαγαγαῖ, of which Archytas is named as the inventor, Aristot. *de Republ.* viii. 6; and a go-cart, ἀμαξίς, is mentioned, Aristoph. *Nubes*, 861:

κάγω τοί ποτε
τὸν τράπον δύολὸν ἔλαβον Ἡλιαστικὸν,
ὅτι ἐπριδῆν σοι Διασίοις ἀμαξίδα.

Cf. Poll. x. 168. Pausanias, v. 20, 1, mentions among the curiosities in the temple of Juno at Olympia, a small bed ornamented

with ivory, said to have been a plaything, *παιγνιον*, of Hippodamia's. Children would sometimes try their hands at constructing similar nick-nacks; Aristoph. *Nubes*, 878 :

εὐθές γέ τοι παιδάριον δην τυννουτονί^λ
ἔπλαττεν ἔνδον οἰκιας, ράις δ' ἔγλυφεν,
ἀμαξίδας τε σκυτίνας εἰργάζετο,
κακ τῶν σιδίων βατράχους ἔποιε.

See also Lucian's account of himself, *Somn.* 2 : ἀποξέων ἀν τὸν κηρὸν ἡ βάσις, ἡ ἵππους, ἡ καὶ νὴ Δὲ ἀνθρώπους ἀνέπλαττον. Cf. Suidas, s. v. φορμίς. Dolls, κόραι, were usual playthings, and ἡει κοροπλάθοι, or κοροπλάσται, had always a supply on sale in the market; they were however different from those in use now, being made of clay and painted. Cf. Plato, *Theaet.* p. 146 : πηλὸς ὁ τῶν κοροπλάθων. Demosth. *Phil.* i. p. 47 : φσπερ γὰρ οἱ πλάττοντες τοὺς πηλίγους, εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν χειροτονεῖτε τοὺς ταξιάρχους καὶ τοὺς φυλάρχους, οὐκ ἐπὶ τὸν πολεμόν. Lucian. *Prom. in Verb.* 2 : καὶ τὸ μὲν δλον ἐν πηλῷ ἡ πλαστικὴ κατὰ ταῦτα τοῖς κοροπλάθοις. *Lexiphan.* 22 : ὡς νῦν γε ἐλελήθεις σαντὸν τοῖς ὑπὸ τῶν κοροπλάθων εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν πλαττομένοις ἐοικῶς, κεχρωσμένος μὲν τῇ μιλτῷ καὶ τῷ κναιῷ, τὸ δ' ἔιδοθεν πήλινός τε καὶ εὐθρυπτος δν. Böttiger, in his *Sabina*, confounds κοροπλάσται with κηροπλάσται; having followed Ruhnken without independent investigation. Wax, it is true, is mentioned, but only by late writers; Timaeus and Suidas say, κηρῷ ἡ γύψῳ, and Harpocration has : κοροπλάθους λέγουσι τοὺς ἐκ πηλοῦ τινος, ἡ κηροῦ, ἡ τοιαύτης ὕλης πλάττοντας κόρας ἡ κούρους; but these are the only writers who say a word about wax in the manufacture of these dolls; all speaking only of πηλός. The very passage in Pollux (x. 189) descriptive of this art, has been wrongly interpreted by Böttiger; the πλασθέντα κήρινα there mentioned are merely the cores for the moulds, over which the πηλὸς was laid, and this wax was afterwards melted out, in order to preserve the hollow form, λίγδος, or ἡμιλιγδος. From the above passages we learn that these clay-figures were not merely children's dolls (also called νύμφαι), but images of all sorts; and indeed the words of Demosthenes will be devoid of sense unless we understand figures of warriors, generals, and the like. Mythological subjects were also common, such as Marsyas bound to the tree; Achill. Tat. iii. 15 : οἷον ποιοῦσιν οἱ κοροπλάθοι τὸν Μαρσύαν ἐκ τοῦ φυτοῦ

δεδεμένοι. There were other amusements, as the hoop, *τροχός*, the top, *ρόμβος*, *στρόβιλος*, not to mention the cockchafer fastened by a thread. Aristoph. *Nubes*, 763 :

λινόδετον ὥσπερ μηλολόγθην τοῦ ποδὸς

Cf. Schol. on *Vesp.* 1841: χρυσομηλολόγθιον δὲ ζωῆφιόν τι ἔστι κατὰ κάνθαρον, ξανθὸν, δ καὶ κατέχοντες οἱ παιδεῖς δεσμεύοντιν ἐκ τοῦ ποδὸς καὶ ἀφιᾶσι πρὸς τὸν ἀέρα. Among a number of other games mentioned by Pollux, ix. 122, is the *χαλκῆ μυῖα*, a sort of blind-man's-buff: 'Η δὲ χαλκῆ μυῖα, ταινίᾳ τῷ ὀφθαλμῷ περισφίγξαντες ἐνὸς παιδὸς, ὁ μὲν περιστρέφεται εηρύττων· χαλκῆν μυῖαν θηράσω· οἱ δὲ ἀποκρινάμενοι, θηράσεις ἀλλ' οὐ λήψει, σκύτεσι βυθλίνοις παιονοῦνται, ἔως τινὸς αὐτῶν λήψεται. Amid the rough manners of Sparta it is interesting to find Agesilaos riding about among his children astride of a cane: μικροῖς τοῖς παιδίοις οὖσι κάλαμον περιβεβηκὼς, ὥσπερ ἵππου, οἴκοι συνέπαιζεν. Plutarch, *Ages.* 25; cf. Ælian, *Var. Hist.* xii. 15.

Generally, however, great caution was exercised in the keeping up one's dignity before children, as is evident from Theocr. *Id.* xv. 11, where Praxinoe having called her husband a φθονερὸν κακὸν, Gorgo bids her not to abuse him, τῷ μικῷ παρεόντος, and then follows that lady's characteristic fib to her child, οὐ λέγω ἀπέφυν. Plato, *Leg.* v. p. 729, above all, recommends νονθετεῖν, as well as good example, in the correction of children, though castigation was far from uncommon in practice, and was usually administered with the slippers or sandals. Lucian, *Philops.* 28: ἐπεὶ σανδάλῳ γε χρυσῷ ἐς τὰς πυγὰς, ὥσπερ τὰ παιδία, παίεσθαι ἄξιοι ἀν εἰν οἱ ἀπιστοῦντες. This served in the Grecian schools instead of the ferule used at Rome. Cf. Plutarch, *de sera Num. Vind.* 16 Divers bugbears were also used to frighten children into good behaviour: such were the Ἀκκῷ and Ἀλφιτώ, a sort of bogies. They are alluded to by Chrysippus, apud Plutarch, *de Stoic. Repugn.* 15: ὡς οὐδὲν διαφέροντα τῆς Ἀκκοῦς καὶ τῆς Ἀλφιτοῦς, δι' ὧν τὰ παιδάρια τοῦ κακοσχολεῖν αἱ γυναικες ἀπειργούσιν. So also Strabo, i. 2, 6: τοῖς τε γάρ παισὶ προσφέρομεν τοὺς ἡδεῖς μύθους εἰς προτροπήν· εἰς ἀποτροπήν δὲ τοὺς φοβερούς. ή τε γάρ Λάμια μῦθός ἔστι, καὶ ἡ Γοργὼ, καὶ ὁ Ἐφιάλτης, καὶ ἡ Μορμολύκη. We read also of Ἐμπονσα, a name which is interchanged with Λαπία, or, as a general expression, comprehends the latter. What sort of a notion was attached

to these beings we learn from the story in Philostratus, *Vit. Apoll. Tyan.* iv. 25: ἡ χρηστὴ οὐμφη μία τῶν Ἐμπουσῶν ἔστιν, ἃς Λαμίας τε καὶ Μορμολυκίας οἱ πολλοὶ ἡγοῦνται. ἐρῶσι δὲ αὗται οὐκ ἀφροδισίων μὲν, σαρκῶν δὲ, καὶ μάλιστα ἀνθρωπέων ἐρῶσι, καὶ πάλλουσι τοῖς ἀφροδισίοις, οὓς ἀν ἐθέλωσι δαίσασθαι. See also what Libanius, in the life of *Aeschines*, says about that person's mother. The general term for all these creatures was *μορμολυκεῖα*, also *βρύκελοι*. Eustath. *ad Od.* i. 101. An instance of the way children were thus terrified occurs in *Theocritus*, xv. 40, where Praxinoe says to the child, who runs after her crying when she wants to go out:

οὐκ εἶχα τὸν τάκνου· Μορμὸν, δάκνεις ἵππος.
δάκρυς, δάσσα θέλεις· χωλὸν δὲ οὐ δεῖ σε γενέσθαι.

Naturally enough, superstitious terrors were much increased by such nonsense.

The nurses and attendants had a store of tales (*μῦθοι*) for the amusement of the children, and *γραῦν* or *τιτθῶν* *μῦθοι* have grown into a proverb. Plato, *Gorg.* p. 527; *Hipp. Maj.* p. 286; Lucian, *Philops.* 9. As these legends narrated, for the most part, the actions of the gods and demigods of the popular superstition,—the ancient mythology embracing the entire domain of the marvellous—the telling of them might have the greatest influence on the moral education of the children; and hence Plato (*Leg. x.* p. 887,) enlarges much on the care to be used in their selection, and repudiates even Hesiod and Homer, *de Republ.* ii. p. 377: οὗτοι γάρ που μύθους τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ψευδεῖς συντιθέντες ἔλεγόν τε καὶ λέγουσι. Plutarch, *de Educ. Puer.* 5, thinks the nurses should be restrained, μὴ τοὺς τυχόντας μύθους τοῖς παιδίοις λέγειν, ἵνα μὴ τὰς τούτων ψυχὰς ἐξ ἀρχῆς ἀνοίας καὶ διαφθορᾶς ἀναπίπλασθαι συμβαίνῃ: and Aristotle wishes to place these matters under the supervision of the *Pædonomoi*; *de Republ.* vii. 17: καὶ περὶ λόγων τε καὶ μύθων ποίους τυνάς ἀκούειν δεῖ τοὺς τηλικούτους ἐπιμελὲς ἔστω τοῖς ἀρχεστιν, οὓς καλοῦσι παιδονόμους. With regard to the character of these fables, see Aristoph. *Vesp.* 1182: ὡς οὔτω ποτ' ἦν μῆς καὶ γαλῆ. See also Philostr. *Vit. Apoll. Tyan.* v. 14; whence we conclude that the fables of *Aesop* were among those most in vogue. Frequently such legends were handed down in the shape of ballads; see Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 781, where the chorus sings two such songs, after saying,

μῦθον

βούλομαι λέξαι τιν' ὑμῶν, διὸ τοτὲ θήκουσι²
αὐτὸς ἔτι παῖς εἰν.

Adults as well as children took pleasure in them, so that there were persons who recited such legends for a livelihood: Philepius perhaps was such an one, see Aristoph. *Plutus*, 177, on which the Scholiast says: οὗτος τένης ᾧ λέγων ἱστορίας ἐτρέφετο.

In process of time the children were entrusted to the care of a pedagogue. Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 808. At what age this took place is uncertain, though Plato (*Ib.* p. 794,) seems to have had in his eye the end of the sixth year, at which period the boys were first separated from the girls. Plato, however, only gives his own ideas on the subject, so that we must be careful not to reason from his words as to the actual practice, though in this instance he appears to be supported by other authorities. This παιδαγωγὸς was a slave. Intelligent and honest persons, and of polished manners, were obtained if possible, though this could not always be accomplished. Thus the pedagogues of Menexenos and Lysis are described (Plato, *Lysis*, p. 228,) as ὑποβαρβαρίζατες. Plutarch, *de Educ. Puer.* 7, speaks very severely of the want of conscientiousness of parents in his day: τῶν γάρ δούλων τῶν σπουδαίων τοὺς μὲν γεωργοὺς ἀποδεικνύουσι, τοὺς δὲ ταυκλήρους, τοὺς δὲ ἐμπόρους, τοὺς δὲ οἰκονόμους, τοὺς δὲ δανειστάς· διτὶ δὲ ἀντεὑρώπιν ἀνδράτοδον οἰνοδηπτὸν καὶ λίχνον, πᾶσαν πραγματείαν ἄχρηστον, τούτῳ φέροντες ὑποβάλλουσι τοὺς νιούς. Cf. *Lyc.* 16. *Alcib.* 1. These pedagogues accompanied the boys to school and the gymnasium, and indeed everywhere. See Plato, *Lysis*, p. 208. There was a law of Solon's, περὶ παιδαγωγῶν ἐπιμελείας: *Aeschin. in Timarch.* p. 85. They carried the boys' books and other school-requirements, or the cithara, although special slaves frequently attended for this purpose. Liban. *Or.* xxiv. p. 81: οὐ παιδαγωγος, οὐχ οἱ τὰ βιβλία τοῖς νέοις ἐπ' ὅμων φέροντες. Lucian, *Amor.* 44; Poll. x. 59. Whether they remained all the while at the school, as they did at the gymnasium, or returned to fetch their charges, does not appear; for even though the school-room was called παιδαγωγεῖον (Demosth. *de Coron.* p. 313; Poll. iv. 19, 41,) this has nothing whatever to do with the pedagogue. Older persons, excepting near relations of the master, were forbidden to enter the school during school-

hours under pain of death. *Aeschin. in Timarch.* p. 38 : καὶ μὴ ἔξεστω τοῖς ὑπὲρ τὴν τῶν παιδῶν ἡλικίαν εἰσιέναι τῶν ταΐδων ἔνδον ὅντων, ἐὰν μὴ νιὸς διδασκάλου, η ἀδελφὸς, η θυγαρὸς ἀνήρ. Τὸν δέ τις παρὰ ταῦτ' εἰσίγη, θανάτῳ ζημιωθεώ. At a later period this law does not seem to have been strictly observed; for in *Theophr. Char.* 7, one of the traits of a λάλος is to enter the *palæstræ* and schools, and interrupt master and pupils by talking. Young persons remained under the surveillance of pedagogues till they reached the age of *ephebi*. *Terent. Andr.* i. 1, 24; *Plut. de Aud.* i. p. 141. In *Plaut. Bacch.* i. 2; iii. 1, 8, is a specimen of a pedagogue of the old stamp, whom the lad will no longer obey.

After this age the instruction took place entirely away from home, namely, at the schools and gymnasia. *Plato, Prot.* p. 320, does not in the slightest allude to private instruction at home, as Cramer supposes. It is nowhere definitely stated at what year the boy commenced going to school. *Plato, Leg.* vii. p. 794, τοὺς μὲν ἄρρενας ἐφ' ἵππων διδασκάλους καὶ τόκων καὶ σφευδονήσεως, seems to restrict lads to the bodily exercises of the gymnasium merely, until their tenth year, which time he fixes for their commencement ἐν γράμμασι: but this could scarcely have been actually the case; and boys were doubtless sent early to school, as now-a-days, to keep them out of mischief at home. Indeed, *Lucian* says as much, *Hermotim.* 82 : ἐπεὶ καὶ αἱ τίτθαι τοιάδε λέγουσι περὶ τῶν παιδίων, ως ἀπιτέον αὐτοῖς ἐς διδασκάλουν. καὶ γὰρ ἀν μηδέπω μαθεῖν ἀγαθόν τι δύνωνται, ἀλλ' οὐ φαῦλον οὐδὲν ποιήσουσιν ἐκεῖ μένοντες. *Aristotle, de Republ.* vii. 17, in the main agrees with *Plato* in thinking the age μέχρι πέντε ἐτῶν as unfit either πρὸς μάθησιν, or πρὸς ἀναγκαῖους πόνους. During the next two years he thinks, δεῖ θεωροῦνται ηδη γίγνεσθα. τῶν μαθήσεων, ἃς δεήσει μανθάνειν αἴτοις. He also thinks gymnastics ought to precede mental instruction, καὶ τερὶ τὸ σῶμα τροτερον η τὴν διάνοιαν, though he does not explain when the beginning ἐν γράμμασι should take place. *Ib. viii.* 3.

The state had but little concern with the schools. So *Socrates* says: τῆς δὲ σῆς γενέσεως, ὡς Ἀλκιβιάδη, καὶ τροφῆς, καὶ παιδείας, η ἀλλον ὀτουοῦν Ἀθηναῖων, ως ἕπος εἰκεῖν, οὐδενὶ μέλει. *Plato, Alcib.* i. p. 122. There were laws, it is true, respecting instruction, η οὐ καλῶς προσέταττον ημῶν οἱ ἐπὶ τούτοις τέταγ-

μένοι νόμοι, παραγγέλλοντες τῷ πατρὶ τῷ σῷ, σε ἐν μουσικῇ καὶ γυμναστικῇ παιδεύειν, (Plato, *Crito*, p. 50,) but the expression παραγγέλλειν, used here, does not enable us to ascertain how far they were carried out; the laws of Solon, mentioned by Æschines, were all intended to prevent moral abuses; and if there did exist an express law at Athens which prescribed τοὺς παῖδας διδάσκεσθαι πρῶτον τείν τε καὶ γράμματα, (Petit. *Leg. Att.* pp. 12, 289,) at least no control was exercised.

The state never thought of erecting public institutions, to be maintained at the general expense. In Demosthenes, in *Bœot.* δύομ. p. 1001, we read, it is true: ἀλλὰ καὶ τρῖν ἡμέτερος φάσκειν συγγενῆς εἴησι εἰς Ἰπποθοωντίδα ἐφοίτα φύλην εἰς παῖδας χορεύσων. But even if we adopt the inference drawn from this passage by Böckh, *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 121, that the tribes had partly to provide for the instruction of their youth in music and bodily exercises, by the appointment of teachers for this purpose, still such an association would always bear the character of a private undertaking. The whole passage may, however, with more probability be understood of Chorégia: see Antiph. *de Choreut.* The words of Aristophanes, *Nubes*, 964, taken in connexion with the obscurely-phrased law in Æschines, in *Timarch.* p. 85, περὶ τῆς συμφοιτήσεως τῶν πατέων, are much more applicable to an institution of the kind surmised by Böckh, unless, indeed, they refer to the χοροὶ ἔγκυκλοι mentioned just after. What Plato says, *Leg. vii.* p. 804, about appointing teachers to be paid at the public cost, ἐν δὲ τούτοις πᾶσι (διδασκαλεῖσι καὶ γυμναστοῖς) διδασκάλους ἐκάστων πεπεισμένους μισθοῖς, is purely his own idea, which was not realised till afterwards. The law of Charondas, mentioned by Diod. Sic. xii. 18, can be hardly genuine: τὴν γὰρ γραμματικὴν παρὰ τὰς ἄλλας μαθῆσεις προέκρινεν ὁ τομοθέτης . . . διθεν ὡς μεγάλων τινῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀποστερουμένους τοὺς ἀγραμμάτους διωρθώσατο τῇ τομοθεσίᾳ ταντῇ καὶ δημοσίᾳ ἐπιμελεῖας τε καὶ δαπάνης ἡξιώσει. Such establishments were not founded till a late period.

The sort of an education the children received depended mainly on the parent's own conscientiousness; some got none at all, the sausage-seller for instance; Aristoph. *Eques*, 1284. This, however, was not usual; and so necessary a thing did daily school-going seem, that when the women and children of Athens fled to

Trozen at the time of the Persian invasion, the inhabitants, besides supporting them, paid persons to teach the children. Plutarch, *Themist.* 10 : Καὶ τρέφειν ἐψήφισαντο δημοσίᾳ, ένο δβολοὺς ἐκάστῳ διδόντες, καὶ τῆς ὀπώρας λαμβάνειν τοὺς παῖδας ἔξεῖναι πανταχόθεν, ἔτι δὲ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν διδασκάλοις τελεῖν μισθούς. See also *Aelian, Var. Hist.* vii. 15, where we read that the Mitylenseans, when masters of the sea, punished those allies who revolted, by not allowing their children to be taught, deeming this the severest penalty they could inflict: γράμματα μὴ μανθάνειν τοὺς παῖδας αὐτῶν μηδὲ μουσικὴν διδάσκεσθαι, πασῶν κολάσεων ἡγησάμενοι βαρυτάτην εἶναι ταῦτην, ἐν ἀμαθίᾳ καὶ ἀμουσίᾳ καταβιῶνται. The selection of a teacher rested entirely with the parents, and, as might be expected, the choice often fell on incompetent persons. Plutarch, *de Educ Puer.* 7.

The tutors were, in some degree, under the surveillance of the state, and certain ἄρχαι, probably the παιδονόμοι mentioned by Aristotle, *de Repub.* iv. 15, were appointed by Solon to inspect them, as we are informed by Aeschines, in *Timarch.* p. 35; and Plato, *Leg.* vi. p. 765, requires: ἄρχων ὁ τῆς παιδείας ἐπιμελητὴς πάσης. But the functions of these persons were confined to the administration of certain laws respecting morality, while the state exercised but little supervision over the qualifications of the tutors or their method of teaching: perhaps the only requirement was that they should be above a certain age, and thus also the χορηγοὶ παιδῶν were required to be more than forty. Persons therefore taught the elements, not so much from choice and qualifications, as from having no other means of livelihood; hence the amusing reference in Lucian, *Necyom.* 17, to those who might be supposed to be reduced to this condition in Hades: πολλῷ δὲ ἀν οἷμαι μᾶλλον ἐγέλας, εἰ ἐθεάσω τοὺς παρ' ἡμῖν βασιλέας καὶ σαράπας πτωχεύοντας παρ' αὐτοῖς, καὶ ἦτοι ταριχοπωλοῦντας ὥπ' ἀπορίας, η τὰ πρῶτα διδάσκοντας γράμματα. Others were in the service of teachers of repute, as, for instance, was the father of Aeschines, as appears from Demosth. *de Coron.* p. 313, a passage which affords many curious details as to the arrangements of an Athenian school-room: δι' ήν (τύχην) παῖς μὲν ὧν μετὰ πολλῆς ἐνδείας ἐγράψης, ἀμα τῷ πατρὶ πρὸς τῷ διδασκαλεῖῳ προσεδρεύων, τὸ μέλαν τρίβων, καὶ τὰ βάθρα σπογγίζων, καὶ τὸ παιδαγωγεῖον κορῶν, οικέτου τάξιν, οὐκ ἀλευθέρου παιδὸς ἔχων. Cf. *Ib.* p. 270.

A somewhat similar tale is told of Epicurus and his father; Diog. Laert. x. 4: καὶ σὺν τῷ πατρὶ γράμμata διδάσκειν λυπροῦ τινος μισθαρίου. It appears that the calling of teachers of the rudiments, τῶν τὰ πρῶτα γράμμata διδασκόντων, stood in no great repute, and this will elucidate Plutarch, *Alcib.* 7. The children of wealthy parents of course went to better teachers. Demosthenes relates with honest pride how he went εἰς τα προσήκοντα διδασκαλεῖα. *De Coron.* p. 812.

In default of direct evidence as to the fees ordinarily received by schoolmasters, we must not be misled by the sums extorted by the Rhetoricians and Sophists. The schoolmaster's income would depend on the number of his scholars. See Aeschin. *in Timarch.* p. 84: οἵς ἔστιν ὁ μὲν βίος ἀπὸ τοῦ σωφρονεῖν, ἡ δὲ ἀπονητικὴ ἐγαντίων. The customary times of payment are also unknown, but they would appear to have been monthly, from Theophr. *Char.* 80: καὶ τὸν Ἀνθεστηριῶνα τὸν δλον μὴ πέμπειν αὐτοὺς (τοὺς παιδεῖς) εἰς τὰ μαθήμata διὰ τὸ θέας εἶναι πολλὰς, ἵνα μὴ τὸν μισθὸν ἔκτινῃ. A deduction would seem to have been made, proportionate to the time of absence, *Ib.*: καὶ τῶν νιῶν δὲ μὴ πορευομένων εἰς τὸ διδασκαλεῖον διὰ τὴν ἀρρώστιαν ἀφαιρεῖν τοῦ μισθοῦ κατὰ λόγον. Cf. Liban. *Orat.* xxxii. p. 269. At all events, there appears to have been much irregularity in this matter. So Demosth. *in Aphob.* i. p. 828, complains that the school account of Aphobos had run on unpaid during the whole time of his minority: ὥστε καὶ τοὺς διδασκάλους τοὺς μισθοὺς ἀπεστέρηκε.

At Athens the number of pupils would seem to have been restricted by law. See Aeschin. *in Timarch.* p. 84: πρῶτον μεν ἡ ώραν προσῆκει λέγαι τὸν παῖδα τὸν ἐλεύθερον εἰς τὸ διδασκαλεῖον· ἔπειτα μετὰ πόσων παίδων εἰσένειν. We read of a school at Astypalaea numbering about sixty boys: ἐνταῦθα δοσον ἔξηκοντα ἀριθμὸν παΐδες. Pausan. vi. 9, 8. Sometimes the number ran very low. In the school of Stratonicos (who, however, taught the *cithara*, and not grammar) were figures of the nine Muses, one Apollo, and two pupils, and when asked how many pupils he had, his reply was, Σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς δώδεκα. Athen. viii. p. 348. See also Diog. Laert. vi. 69. Many schools were elegantly furnished. The βάθροι were benches for the pupils, probably rising one above another; whether there were also a θρόνος, like that from which the Sophists addressed their audience, is uncertain.

Justin, *xxi. 5*, relates of Dionysius; ‘*novissime ludimagistrum professus pueros in trivio docebat*;’ and this has given rise to the opinion that teaching in the roads and crossways was of common occurrence; but the notion will certainly not hold good of Athens, notwithstanding that Dio Chrysost. *Orat. xx.* p. 264, says, *οἱ γὰρ τῶν γραμμάτων διδάσκαλοι μετὰ τῶν παιδῶν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς κάθηνται*. The proverb, *ἐκ τριώδου, εἰ trivio*, said of anything very common and ordinary, had a different origin, such a spot being *συχνῶς πεπαγμένον*. See Lucian, *de morte Peregrin.* 8.

Instruction began with the early morning, children as well as adults rising at this time. So Plato, *Leg. vii.* p. 808: *ἡμέρας δὲ ὅρθροι τε ἐπανιόντων παιδας μὲν πρὸς διδασκάλους που τρέπεσθαι χρεών*. A law of Solon’s enacts that the schools should open *μὴ πρότερον ἡλίου ἀνιόντος*, and close again, *πρὸς ἡλίου δύνοντος*. *Aeschin. in Timarch.* p. 37. We learn from Thucyd. vii. 29, that this was the case elsewhere; for he tells us that the Thracians surprised Mycalessos *ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, and butchered the children assembled in a school, *ὅπερ μέγιστον ἦν αὐτόθι*. It appears also from the law above cited that the schools were opened again in the afternoon, *μετὰ τὸ ἄριστον* and so also Lucian, *de Parasito*, 61, says: *καὶ σοι λοιπὸν, θστερ οἱ παιδες, ἀφίξομαι καὶ ἔψος, καὶ μετ’ ἄριστον, μαθησόμενος τὴν τέχνην*. See *Excursus on The Gymnasia*.

Instruction was in three branches: *γράμματα, μουσικὴ, γυμναστική*. Plato, *Theag.* p. 122: *οὐκ ἐδιδάξετο σε ὁ πατὴρ καὶ ἐπαίδευσεν, ἀπερ ἐνθάδε οἱ ἄλλοι παίδευονται οἱ τῶν καλῶν κάγαθῶν νιεῖς; οἶνον γράμματά τε καὶ κιθαρίζειν καὶ παλαίειν καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀγωνίαν*. Plutarch, *de Audit.* 17: *ἐν γράμμασι καὶ περὶ λύραν καὶ παλαιστραν*. Cf. Plato, *Clitoph.* p. 407. But the chief passage is in Aristotle, *de Republ.* viii. 3, who adds a fourth branch, drawing or painting: *ἔστι δὲ τέτταρα σχεδὸν, ἀ παιδεύειν εἰλθασι, γράμματα καὶ γυμναστικὴν, καὶ μουσικὴν, καὶ τέταρτον ἐνοι γραφικὴν δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ γραφικὴ χρησιμος εἶναι πρὸς τὸ κρίνειν τὰ τῶν τεχνιτῶν ἔργα κάλλιον*. We will first consider the *γράμματα*, as being the most indispensable part of instruction; for, as is evident from the context, we must take in a higher sense the words of Isocrates, *Panathen.* 83, who says, speaking of the Spartans, *οὐδὲ γράμματα μανθάνουσιν*. Cf. Plutarch, *Lyc.* 16 In its simplest signification, *γράμματα* comprehended reading,

writing, and arithmetic. See, however, Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 809. In learning to read, the method of dividing into syllables, συλλαβίζειν, was used. Dionys. Halic. *de admir. vi dic. in Demosth.* 52 : ταῦτην γὰρ (τὴν γραμματικὴν) δταν ἐκμάθωμεν, πρῶτον μὲν τὰ ὄνόματα τῶν στοιχείων τῆς φωνῆς ἀναλαμβάνομεν, ἢ καλεῖται γράμματα. ἔπειτα τύπους τ' αὐτῶν καὶ δυνάμεις. δταν δὲ ταῦτα μάθωμεν, τότε τὰς συλλαβὰς αὐτῶν καὶ τὰ περὶ ταῦτα πάθη. After mastering this, the pupils were next instructed on the component portions of a sentence : κρατήσαντες δὲ τούτων τα τοῦ λόγου μέρια· ὄνόματα λέγω, καὶ ρήματα, καὶ συνδέσμους ; and then they commenced reading, properly so called : δταν δὲ τὴν τούτων ἀπάντων ἐπιστήμην περιλάβωμεν, τότ' ἀρχόμεθα γράφειν τε καὶ ἀναγινώσκειν, κατὰ συλλαβὴν μὲν καὶ βραδέως τὸ πρῶτον. See Athenæus, x. p. 453, where we have a metrical alphabet :

"Εστ' ἄλφα, βῆτα, γάμμα, δέλτα, θεοῦ πάρ' εἶ,
ζῆτ', ητα, θῆτ', λῶτα, κάππα, λαμβδα, μῦ,
νῦ, ξῦ, τὸ οὖ, τῆ, ρῶ, τὸ σὖν,, ταῦ θ παρδν,
φᾶ, χῖ τε τῷ ψῖ εἰς τὸ δ.

And he then proceeds : δ χορὸς δὲ γυναικῶν ἐκ τῶν σύνδυο πεποιημένοις αὐτῷ ἔστιν ἔμμετρος ὅμα καὶ μεμελοπεποιημένος τόνδε τὸν τρόπον· βῆτα ἄλφα βα, βῆτα εἶ βε, βῆτα ή βη, βῆτα ιῶτα βι, βῆτα οὖ βο, βῆτα θ βυ, βῆτα ω βω. καὶ πάλιν ἐν ἀντιστρόφῳ τοῦ μέλους καὶ τοῦ μέτρου, γάμμα ἄλφα, γάμμα εἶ, γάμμα ιῶτα, γάμμα οὖ, γάμμα θ, γάμμα ω. καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν λοιπῶν συλλαβῶν δροῖως ἐκάστων. There are some interesting passages relating to writing and ciphering. Copies were given by the teachers; Plato, *Prot.* p. 326 : ὑπογράψαντες γραμμὰς τῇ γραφίδι. Plato, however, requires but a small degree of facility in reading as well as writing. *Leg.* vii. p. 810 : γράμματα μὲν τοίνυν χρὴ τὸ μέχρι τοῦ γράψαι τε καὶ ἀναγνῶνται δυνατὸν εἶναι διαπονεῖν. πρὸς τάχος δὲ ή κάλλος ἀπηκριβῶσθαι τισιν, οἷς μὴ φύσις ἐπέσπενσεν ἐν τοῖς τεταγμένοις ἔτεσι χαλίρειν ἔαν. Plato, *ibid.* p. 1819, thinks arithmetic should be learnt as an amusement, and that the abstract ideas of numbers should be presented in as concrete a form as possible, by the use of apples and the like. Otherwise the fingers were ordinarily used, not only at school, but in every-day life, or when more accuracy was needed, counters, ψῆθοι. Aristoph. *Vesp.* 656 :

καὶ πρῶτον μὲν λόγισαι φαύλως μὴ ψῆθοις, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ χειρός.

Cf. Theophr. *Char.* 14; 28; 24. These ψῆθοι varied in value

according to their place on the counting-board. Polyb. v. 26 : ἐκεῖναι τε γὰρ καὶ τὴν τοῦ ψηφίζοντος βούλησιν ἄρτι χαλκοῦ καὶ παραυτίκα τάλαντον ἵσχουσιν. See also a *bon-mot* ascribed to Solon by Diog. Laert. i. 59 : ἔλεγε δὲ τοὺς παρὰ τοῖς τυράννοις δυναμενοὺς παραπλησίους εἶναι ταῖς ψήφοις ἐπὶ τῶν λογισμῶν. καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνων ἐκάστην ποτὲ μὲν πλείω σημαίνειν, ποτὲ δὲ ἥπτω. See also Plutarch, *Apopl. reg.* p. 691 : καθάπερ οἱ τῶν ἀριθμητῶν δάκτυλοι νῦν μὲν μυριάδας, νῦν δὲ μονάδα τιθέναι δύνανται, κ. τ. λ. The fingers were also used to express numbers by placing them in different positions. Alciph. *Epist.* 26 : οἱ περὶ τὰς ψύφους καὶ τῶν δακτύλων τὰς κάμψεις εἰλινδούμενοι.

When the children could read, and understand what they read, the works of the poets were put in requisition, to exercise their minds, and awaken their hearts to great and noble deeds. Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 810, approves of this, and also recommends committing whole poems, or select passages, to memory ; and this method of instruction appears to have been universal ; see Strabo, i. 2, 3 : Λέγουσι τρώτην τὴν ποιητικὴν . . . καὶ τοὺς παῖδας αἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων πόλεις πρώτιστα διὰ τῆς ποιητικῆς παιδεύονται. See too the discourse of Protagoras, Plato, *Prot.* p. 826 : οἱ δὲ διδάσκαλοι τούτων τε ἐπιμελοῦνται, καὶ ἐπειδὴν αὐτὸις γράμματα μάθωσι καὶ μέλλωσι ξυνήσειν τὰ γεγραμμένα, φύσκερ τότε τὴν φωνὴν, παρατιθέασιν αὐτοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν βάθρων ἀναγιγγώσκειν ποιητῶν ἀγαθῶν ποιήματα, καὶ ἐκμανθάνειν ἀναγκάζονται. Above all, the poems of Homer were thought to contain, by precept and example, every thing calculated to awaken national spirit, and to instruct a man how to be καλὸς κἀγαθός. See Isocr. *Paneg.* 95. So in Xenoph. *Symp.* 3, 5, Niceratos says of himself : Οἱ πατὴρ ἐπιμελούμενος δηπος ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς γενοίμην, ἡνάγκασέ με πάιτα τὰ Ὁμέρου ἔπη μαθεῖν· καὶ νῦν δυραιμην ἀν᾽ Ἰλιάδα δλην καὶ Ὁδύσσειαν ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν. For the continuance of the custom in later times, see Dio Chrysost. *Orat.* xi. p. 308 : κάκεῖγον μὲν (Ομηρον) ὑπολαβεῖν θεῖον ἄνδρα καὶ σοφὸν, καὶ τοὺς παῖδας εὐθὺς ἐξ ἀρχῆς τὰ ἔπη διδάσκειν.

The study of music began somewhat later; according to Plato, with the thirteenth year. *Leg.* vii. p. 809. Aristotle, *de Republ.* viii. 8, speaks admirably of the study of music, as considered from the point of view of his own time; he says it should not merely be pursued ἡδονῆς χαριν, which he confesses mostly

to be the case, but πρὸς τὴν ἐν τῇ σχολῇ διαγωγὴν, or in order καλῶς σχολάζειν. It was not a necessary portion of the παιδεία, οὐχ ὡς ἀναγκαῖον (οὐδὲν γάρ ἔχει τοιοῦτον) οὐδὲ ὡς χρήσιμον, ἅσπερ τὰ γράμματα, but was accounted a noble and worthy occupation (ἔλευθέρων καὶ καλῶν) for the hours of recreation and leisure. The λύρα or κιθάρα, for the distinction is sometimes neglected, were the chief, or rather the only, instruments which were thought suited for an ἑλεύθερος. At one period, at Athens, the flute also was a great favourite, but it soon fell into disuse, not only because it distorted the face, but especially because it did not allow the accompaniment of the voice. Aristot. *de Republ.* viii. 6. To this victory of the lyra over the flute, the myth of Marsyas unquestionably alludes. These observations, however, apply chiefly to Athens, for elsewhere, as at Thebes, the flute maintained its ground. Maxim. Tyr. *Diss.* xxiii. 2: Θεβαῖοι αὐλητικὴν ἐπιτηδεύουσι, καὶ ἔστιν ἡ δι' αὐλῶν μοῦσα ἐπιχώριος τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς. Cf. Plutarch, *Pelop.* 19.

There is no mention of regular vacations at fixed intervals, though naturally the numerous public festivals, as for example those in the month Anthesterion, would cause holidays at the schools. Theophr. *Char.* 80. There was a law of Solon's which is mentioned by Aeschines, in *Timarch.* p. 35, περὶ Μουσείων ἐν τοῖς διδασκαλείοις, καὶ περὶ Ἐρμαῖων ἐν ταῖς παλαιστραῖς, which Wolf and Reiske have wrongly interpreted of the *sacella Musarum*, whereas Pollux, i. 87, in the section on the festivals, says, Μουσῶν Μουσεῖα, Ἐρμοῦ Ἐρμαῖα (*ἐσπραι*): so that most probably such festivals are meant as were obligatory by law. Cf. Plato, *Lysis*, p. 206. At all events the Greeks knew nothing of a four-months' summer-vacation, which K. F. Hermann has, on very doubtful grounds, assumed for the Roman, or rather the Italian youth generally. In particular cases, as when the teacher was unwell, a notice, πρόγραμμα, was posted up on the door. Lucian, *Hermotim.* 11: πινάκιον γάρ τι ἐκρέματο ὑπὲρ τοῦ πυλῶνος, μεγάλοις γράμμασι, λέγοι, τῆμερον οὐ συμφιλοσοφεῖν.

Attendance at school was continued till the pupils reached riper years in the Greek sense, which would generally be at the age of sixteen. Lucian says that he ceased going to school ἥδη τὴν ἡλικίαν πρόσηβος ᾧ: but of course the time might vary as it does among ourselves; the poorer classes putting their children

early to some trade, whilst the wealthier kept theirs at school longer; and this is expressly asserted by Plato, *Protag.* p. 326. This more advanced instruction was imparted by teachers of a higher order, the Rhetoricians and Sophists, whose charges only the rich could defray. Thus Aristippos demanded one thousand drachmæ (Plutarch, *de Educ. Puer.* 7; Diog. Laert. ii. 72), and according to Plutarch, *Dec. Orat.* vii. 4, Isocrates required a like sum; and when Demosthenes offered him two hundred, ἐφ' ϕ τε τὸ πέμπτον μέρος ἐκμάθῃ, he answered, οὐ τεμαχίζομεν, ὡ Δημόσθενες, τὴν πραγματείαν. Θσπερ δὲ τοὺς καλοὺς ἰχθῦς ὅλους πωλοῦμεν, οὗτω κάγώ σοι, εἰ βούλοιο μαθητεύειν, δλόκληροι ἀποδώσομαι τὴν τέχνην. The same author tells us: οὐκ αἰσχύνονται τετταρας η πέντε μυᾶς ὑπὲρ τούτων αἰτοῦντες. See also Böckh's *Public Econ. of Athens*, pp. 121, 122. The Sophists seem to have insisted most rigidly on their fees, without abating one jot to their poorer pupils. See a lively, though of course highly-coloured scene in Lucian, *Hermotim.* 9: ἔκεινον αὐτὸν, ἐπεὶ τὸν μισθὸν, οἶμαι, μὴ ἀπεδίδου κατὰ καμὸν, ἀπήγαγε παρὰ τὸν ἀρχοντα ἔναγχος, περιθείς γε αὐτῷ θοιμάτιον περὶ τὸν τράχηλον, καὶ ἴβόσα, καὶ ὠργίζετο, καὶ εἰ μὴ τῶν σανήθων τινὲς ἐν μέσῳ γενόμενοι ἄφειλοντο τὸν νεανίσκον ἐκ τῶν χειρῶν αἴτοῦ, εὖ ἵσθι, προσφὺς ἀν ἀπέτραγεν αὐτοῦ τὴν ρῆτα ὁ γέρων, οὗτος ἡγανάκτει. But this did not prevent the lovers of knowledge from purchasing their instruction even at the greatest sacrifices. Thus Cleanthes (Diog. Laert. vii. 168), and Menedemos and Asclepiades (Athen. iv. p. 168), worked by night in gardens and mills, in order to be able to attend by day the classes of the philosophers.

This account of the method of instruction applies chiefly to Athens itself, but of course there were schools in the small towns and villages. Thus Protagoras was said in early life, διδάσκειν κώμη τινὶ γράμματα. Athen. viii. p. 354. Little is known of the schools of other cities, but the παιδεία, except at Sparta, was in the main the same. Theophr. *Char.* proem., πάντων τῶν Ελλήνων δμοίως παιδενομένων. With the Spartans mental culture was a secondary consideration, and Aristotle, *de Republ.* iii. 4, justly upbraids them for bringing up their offspring like animals, θηριώδεις ἀπεργάζονται, though this perhaps applies rather to a later period. Ælian, *Var. Hist.* xii. 50, says, certainly without ground: Δακεδαιμόνιοι μουσικῆς ἀπείρως εἶχον,

τ. τ. λ. With regard to Thebes, we have a sad report from Aristophanes the Boeotian, apud Plutarch, *de Herod. Malig.* 31. Herodotus wished to open a school there, τοῖς νέοις διαλέγεσθαι καὶ συσχολάζειν, but the magistrates forbade him: ὑπὸ τῶν ἀρχόντων ἐκωλύθη δί' ἄγρουκαν αὐτῶν καὶ μισολογίαν. Dio Chrysost. *Orat. x.* p. 806, makes Diogenes express himself in still severer terms: ἔγὼ δὲ ἡκουσα λέγοντος, δτι η Σφίγξ η ἀμαθία έστι. ταυτὴν οὖν καὶ πρότερον διαφθεῖραι τοὺς Βοιωτοὺς, καὶ νῦν, οὐδὲν αὐτοὺς ἴωσαν εἰδέναι, ἀτε ἀνθρώπων ἀμαθεστάτους. Whatever measure of truth these accounts may contain, it is at least certain that less was done at Thebes for education than at Athens, for otherwise the more sensible Theban parents would not have sent their sons to school at Athens, as they did. See *Aeschin. Epist.* 12, p. 699.

All that has been said hitherto refers to the instruction of the boys merely. We nowhere hear anything of educational institutions for girls; and, indeed, they would have been incompatible with the universal training of the female sex. Plato, it is granted, desires to have gymnasia for the boys and girls, separate of course. *Leg. vi.* p. 764: γυμνάσια καὶ διδασκαλεῖα ἀρρένων καὶ κορῶν: and so again δρχηστὰς for the boys, and δρχηστρίδας for the girls; *Ib. viii.* p. 818; but this is nothing more than a proposition, and was never actually carried out. In Terent. *Phorm.* i. 2, 36, a girl goes, it is true, *in ludum*; but she is a Citharistria, the property of a *leno*, and she goes thither to learn to play on the cithara. For the free daughter of a burgher to have frequented a school out of her father's house would have been repugnant to every notion of feminine decorum; so that the meagre instruction they received was at the hands of the mother or the nurses.

Outward propriety, εὐκοσμία, was especially attended to. Plato, *Protag.* p. 326: μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα εἰς διδασκάλων πέμποντες πολὺ μᾶλλον ἐντέλλονται ἐπιμελεῖσθαι εὐκοσμίας τῶν παιδῶν, η γραμμάτων τε καὶ κιθαρίσιως. Various minute points of etiquette, such as taking the victuals with the right hand, and so forth, were rigidly enforced by the pedagogue on his pupil. See Plutarch, *Virt. doceri posse*, 2: καὶ αὐτοὶ διδάσκουσιν οἱ παιδαγωγοὶ κεκυφότας ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς περιπατεῖν, ἐνὶ δακτύλῳ τὸ τάριχος ἀψασθαι, δυσὶ δὲ ιχθύν, σῖτον, κρέας, οὗτω κνᾶσθαι, τὸ ἴμάτιον

οὗτως ἀγαλαζεῖν. Also Id. *de Educ. Puer.* 7: τῷ μὲν δεξιῷ συνεθίζειν τὰ παιδία δέχεσθαι τὰς τροφὰς, καὶ προτείνει τὴν ἀριστερὰν, ἐπιτιμᾶν. Cf. Id. *de Fort.* 5: τοὺς παιδας διδάσκομεν τῷ δεξιῷ λαμβάνειν τοῦ ὄψου, τῷ δὲ ἀριστερῷ κρατεῖν τὸν ἄρτον. This custom of always using the right hand for everything is ridiculed by Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 794, and to this Aristotle alludes, *De Republ.* ii. 12. When walking in the streets, boys were required to look straight before them on the ground, with head downcast, κεκυφότες, as Plutarch says. See Diog. Laert. v. 82. Modesty and respect towards their elders was one of the first duties inculcated on youth. Plato, *Leg.* ix. p. 879: πᾶς ἡμῖν αἰδεῖσθω τὸν ἑαυτοῦ πρεσβύτερον ἔργῳ τε καὶ ἔπει. He also assumes, as a matter of course, that νεώτεροι should be silent in the presence of their seniors. *De Republ.* iv. p. 426: σιγὰς νεωτέρων παρὰ πρεσβυτέροις, ὡς πρέπει. See a pretty fragment of Menander, in Plutarch, *de San. Tuend.* 18. There is no finer instance of this juvenile αἰδὼς than that of Autolycos in Xenophon's *Symposion*, 3, 12. He takes no part in the conversation, and the blushing modesty with which he replies to a question is very beautifully depicted. That Autolykos is present at a banquet, away from his father's house, is quite an exception to the general custom, the reason being that his ἑραστῆς has given the banquet in honour of his victory, γιγητήρια ἔστια. He also leaves earlier than the rest, Αὐτόλυκος δὲ, οὐδη γὰρ ὥρα ἦν αὐτῷ, ἔξαρισταρο εἰς περίπατον. When the father entertained guests at home, the son sometimes appeared and sat at table—the adults reclined, Αὐτόλυκος μὲν οὖν παρὰ τὸν πατέρα ἔκαθεῖστο, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι, ὥσπερ εἰκός, κατεκλίθησαν, but even this did not usually take place (Theophr. *Char.* 5); and the children were often sent away to the women's apartments for want of room. Lucian, *Somn. seu Gall.* 11: τὸν νιὸν γὰρ ἔγα κελεύσω ἐν τῷ γυναικωντιδι μετὰ τῆς μητρὸς ἔστιαθηται, ὡς σὲ χώραν ἔχει.

In more ancient times it was accounted highly improper for youths, even long after they had emerged from childhood, to take part in public business. This was strictly observed at Sparta. Plutarch, *Lyc.* 25: Οἱ μέν γε νεώτεροι τριάκοντα ἔτῶν τὸ παράπταν οὐ κατέβαινον εἰς ἀγοράν. At Athens this was not so rigorously the case, yet the feeling of αἰδὼς acted as a

powerful restraint. See Lysias, *in Theomnest.* p. 846; *Æschin.* *in Timarch.* p. 178. But matters had somewhat changed in the time of Æschines. Isocrates, *Areop.* 18, p. 202, praises the good old ways: οὗτω δ' ἔφενυγον τὴν ἀγορὰν, ωστε εἰ καὶ ποτε διελθεῖν ἀναγκασθεῖεν, μετὰ πυλλῆς αἰδοῦς καὶ σωφρόσυνης ἐφαίνοντο τοῦτα ποιοῦντες. So Isæus, *de Hered. Cleonym.* p. 2: καὶ τότε μὲν οὕτως ὑπ' αὐτοῦ (τοῦ πατρὸς) σωφρόνως ἐπαιδευόμεθα, ωστ' οὐδὲ ἀκροασόμενοι οὐδέποτε ἥλθομεν ἐπὶ δικαστήριον. Xenophon *Mem.* iv. 2, 1, mentions Euthydemos, δια νεότητα οὐπώ εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν εἰσιόντα. The change may in fact be considered to date from the Peloponnesian war, and hence the complaint of Andocides, *in Alcib.* p. 128: τοιγάρτοι τῶν νέων αἱ διατριβαὶ οὐκ ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς δικαστηρίοις εἰσίν. Aristophanes is very bitter on the alterations in education generally, contrasting the old habits with the new, in the dialogue between the Δίκαιος and "Ἀδικος λόγος." *Nubes*, 960–994. Lastly, we may refer to the beautiful portrait of the modest daily life of a well-ordered youth, as drawn by Lucian, *Amor.* 44: ὅρθριος ἀναστὰς ἐκ τῆς ἀζύγου κοίτης τὸν ἐπὶ τῶν ὀμμάτων ἔτι λοιπὸν ὑπονυψάμενος ὕδατι λιτῷ, καὶ χιτωνίσκον καὶ χλαυΐδα ταῖς ἐπωμίαις περόναις συρράψας ἀπὸ τῆς πατρώας ἐστίας ἐξέρχεται κάτω κεκυφὼς, καὶ μηδένα τῶν ἀπαντώντων ἐξ ἐναντίου προσβλεπων. ἀκόλουθοι δὲ καὶ παιδαγωγοί, χορὸς αὐτῷ κόσμιος, ἐπονται τὰ σεμνὰ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐν χερσὶν ὅργανα κρατοῦντες, οὐ πριστοῦ κτενὸς ἐντομὰς κόμην καταψήχειν δυναμένας, οὐδὲ ἔσοπτρα τῶν ἀντιμόρφων χαρακτήρων ὄγραφους εἰκόνας, ἀλλ' ἡ πολύπτυχοι δέλτοι κατόπιν ἀκολουθοῦσιν, ἡ παλαιῶν ἔργων ἀρετὰς φυλάττονται βίβλοι. κανεὶς εἰς Μουσικοῦ δέοι φοιτᾷν, εὐμελῆς λύρα. But this picture could hardly have been applicable to many young persons even in earlier times; while such an example of premature debauchery as Alcibiades presented, (Lysias, *in Alcib.* p. 536,) must have doubtless exercised a most baneful influence on the Attic youth. At Athens, there was no lack of *gamins*, ready for any piece of mischief that might turn up. See Demosth. *adv. Nicostr.* p. 1251.

With his sixteenth year, the Athenian youth entered on a transition period, which lasted two years, and during which he had to pay particular attention to the exercises of the gymnasium. This is the time during which Lucian calls himself πρόσηβος, though

the general expression for this interval was ἐπὶ διετὴς ἡβῆσαι. When these two years had elapsed, the youth was admitted among the ephebi, and, with the exception of having to serve the state until his twentieth year as περίπολος, he now entered at once on a freer course of action, and, at least if he belonged to the upper classes, he could follow his own inclination in the selection of an occupation. Many fathers of substantial means endeavoured to bring up their sons to business, as is clear from the comic poets; but those youths who could afford it mostly devoted themselves to the pursuit of pleasure;—to the chase, charioteering, and the company of hetæræ,—or they became disciples of the philosophers; and no passage is clearer on this head than Terent. *Andr.* i. 1, 28:

- Quod plerique omnes faciunt adolescentulii,
Ut animum ad aliquod studium adjungant, aut equos
Alere, aut canes ad venandum, aut ad philosophos, etc.

See Plaut. *Merc.* Prol. 40, 61; and Xenoph. *Memor.* i. 6, 14: ὅσπερ ἄλλος τις ἢ ἵππῳ ἀγαθῷ, ἢ κυνὶ, ἢ ὄρνυθι ἤδεται. Nor must we omit the passionate fondness for cock and quail-fighting, and on rearing these birds immense pains were frequently bestowed. The state had no objection to all these amusements; nay, the Areopagus urged the rich to pursue them, quite as much as it did the poor to labour, Isocr. *Areopag.* 17, p. 201: τοὺς δὲ βίον ἴκανὸν κεκτημένους περὶ τε ἵππικὴν καὶ τὰ γυμνάσια, καὶ κυνηγέσια καὶ τὴν φιλοσοφίαν ἡνάγκασαν διατρίβειν. It was regarded with favour, not only as a harmless way of diverting the unruly passions of youth, but because, if they obtained prizes at the Olympian or other games, they opened a source of honour and renown to the state. Isocr. *de Big.* 14, p. 509: τὰς πόλεις ὄνομαστὰς γεγνομένας τῶν νικώντων. Lysias, *de Bon.* Aristoph. p. 661: αὐτίκα δρε ἵππευεν, οὐ μόνοι ἵππους ἔκτήσατο λαμπρούς, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀθλητὰς ἐνίκησεν Ἰσθμοῖ καὶ Νεμερ. ὅστε τὴν πόλιν κηρυχθῆναι καὶ αὐτὸν στεφανωθῆναι.

In Sparta, where every individual pursuit was entirely disengaged, and where all were brought up after one rule, and for the state, there was but little scope for indulging these private tastes. There, also, the youth became a man of eighteen; but the name now imposed upon him, εἴρην, which means ἀρχων generally, sufficiently denotes his position among the public. Plutarch, *Lyc.* 17: Εἰρενας δὲ καλοῦσι τους ἔτος ἡδη δεύτερον ἐκ παιδῶν γεγονότας· μελλείρενας δὲ τῶν παιδῶν τοὺς πρεσβυτάτους. Οὗτος

οὗν ὁ εἰρην εἴκοσιν ἔτη γεγονὼς ἄρχει τε τῶν ὑποτεταγμένων ἐταῖς μάχαις, καὶ κατ' οἶκον ὑπηρέταις χρῆται πρὸς τὸ δεῖπνον.
See Müller's *Dorians*, ii. p. 809, Note.

The chief works on Grecian paedagogy, besides Göss, *die Erziehungswissenschaft nach den Grundsätzen der Griechen und Römer*, are Friedr. Cramer, *Gesch. der Erziehung und des Unterrichts im Alterth.*, and the *Erziehungslehre* of Schwarz. A small work by Adolph Cramer, *de Educatione Puerorum apud Athenienses*, is better than either; but the most ingenious, though it occasionally sacrifices reality to an ideal, is *die Erziehung der Hellenen zur Sittlichkeit*, by Fr. Jacobs.

EXCURSUS TO SCENE II

THE HETÆRÆ.

IN a general survey of Greek customs, it will be impossible to omit giving an account of a class of the community which the moderns have denounced as most abandoned, and have branded with the utmost contumely; this will be apparent to any one who has merely gained from the Roman comic poets a faint notion of the prominent position which the *heteræ* occupied in Grecian life. After the excellent treatise on this subject by Jacobs, it might be supposed that further elucidation was needless; but that writer, vivid and truthful though his sketch may be, instead of investigating the matter in all its bearings, has preferred to dwell on the brighter side of his subject. The present writer, on the contrary, has determined not to shrink from a further scrutiny; his intention in this work being to paint the individual traits of character, and not to omit even the minutest features requisite to complete the picture.

In one point he certainly differs from Jacobs, namely, as to the expression of public opinion on the intercourse of married men with *hetæræ*. Doubtless it was the young unmarried men who chiefly indulged in this vice; but it is also true that men frequently resorted to their old practices after marriage, and this without losing grade in the popular opinion, unless they threw aside all propriety and respect for their wives, as was the case with Alcibiades. Andoc. *in Alcib.* p. 117. In no instance are such proceedings reprehended, but, on the contrary, the language held everywhere plainly shows that it was considered nothing uncommon. See Demosth. *in Neær.* p. 1851. Plato himself, who, in his ideal State, wished to see realised much that was impracticable, nevertheless despaired of the possibility of restricting his citizens to the lawful intercourse of marriage. *Leg.* viii. p. 841. The manner in which these vices were regarded by the women is seen from Aristoph. *Eccles.* 720 :

ΠΡ. ἔπειτα τὰς πόρνας καταπαῦσαι βούλομαι
ἀπαξαπάσας. ΒΔ. ίνα τί; ΠΡ. δῆλον τοιτοῦ·
ίνα τῶν νέων ἔχωμεν αὐταὶ τὰς ἀκιδές.
καὶ τὰς γε δούλας οὐχὶ δεῖ κοιμουμένας
τὴν τῶν δλευθέρων ὑφαρπάζειν Κύπριν.

But although the wife could, and often did, reproach her offending husband, yet probably she could not institute a κακώσεως δίκη against him. The instances adduced by Petit, *Leg. Att.* p. 548, have no reference to hetæræ, and the only passage which is clearly in point is Alciph. *Epist.* i. 6, where the wife says to her husband: ή οὖν πέπαυσσο τῆς ἀγερωχίας. . . . ή ἵσθι με παρατὸν πατέρα οἰχησομένην, δις οὐδὲ ἐμὲ περιόψεται, καὶ σε γράψεται παρὰ τοῖς δικασταῖς κακώσεως. But here, in addition to the other causes of complaint, the husband had entirely neglected his family; and it would be rash to build an hypothesis on a single testimony, especially on one of such a date as that just referred to. We have moreover the testimony of Plautus, that the exact contrary was the case; *Merc.* iv. 6, 3 :

Nam si vir scortum duxit clam uxorem suam,
Id si rescivit uxor, impune est viro.
Uxor viro si clam domo egressa est foras,
Viro fit causa: exigitur matrimonio.
Utinam lex esset eadem, quæ uxori est, viro.

The public opinion with reference to the intercourse of men with hetæræ is well illustrated by the decision of the diætetes in the case of Neæra, to whom both Phrynion and Stephanos laid claim; Demosth. *in Neær.* p. 1360: συνεῖναι δ' ἐκατέρῳ ἡμέραν παρ' ἡμέραν, *Ib.* p. 1361: κατὰ τάδε διήλλαξαν Φρυνίωνα καὶ Στέφανον, χρῆσθαι ἐκάτερον Νεαιρᾳ τὰς ἴσας ἡμέρας τοῦ μηνὸς παρ' ἐαυτοῖς ἔχοντας.

The prevalence of the fear of having a large family, which is shown by the frequency of the exposure of infants, as well as an addiction to sensual enjoyments, were both prominent features in the Greek character, though apt to be discordant in their results; and it must not be denied, that in the period of their greatest refinement, sensuality, if not the mother, was, at all events, the nurse, of the Greek perception of the beautiful. A curious proof of this is afforded by the artifice by which Hyperides procured a verdict in Phryne's favour, by suddenly rending her garment, and displaying her beautiful bust before the judges. See Plutarch, *Dec. Orat. Vit.* 9; Athen. xiii. p. 590; Alciph. *Epist.* 80, 81, 82.

It was thus by an Attic euphemism that those females who did not belong to the very lowest class were termed ἔταιραι rather than πόρναι. Plutarch, *Solon*, 15; Athen. xiii. p. 571: καλοῦσι δὲ καὶ τὰς μισθαργούσας ἔταιρας καὶ τὸ ἐπὶ συνουσίᾳς μισθαρνεῖν ἔταιρεῖν, οὐκ ἔτι προς τὸ ἔτυμον ἀναφερούτες, ἀλλα πρὸς τὸ εὐσχημονέστερον.

Jacobs is right in his remark that these women, with the exception of the Milesian Aspasia, were never respected; though the more decent portion of them were not exactly despised. It will be convenient to class them in certain grades and divisions. The lowest were the common prostitutes kept in the public πορνεῖα, state-institutions, which were first established by Solon. Athen. xiii. p. 569: καὶ Φιλήμων δὲ ἐν Ἀδελφοῖς προσιστορῶν ὅτι πρῶτος Σόλων διὰ τὴν τῶν νέων ἀκμὴν ἔστησεν ἐπὶ οἰκημάτων γύναια πριάμενος. The passage of Philemon here referred to is as follows:

καὶ μοι λεγειν τοῦτ' ἔστιν ἄρμοστὸν, Σόλων,
μεστὴν δρῶντα τὴν πόλιν νεωτέρων,
τούτους τὸ ζευγτας τὴν ἀναγκαῖαν φύσιν
ἀμαρτάνοντάς τ' εἰς δὲ μὴ προσῆκον ήσαν,
στῆσαι πριάμενον τοι γυναικας κατὰ τόπους
κοινὰς, ἀκασι καὶ κατεσκευασμένας.

Cf. Dio Chrysost. *Orat.* vii. p. 271. The state also countenanced the proceedings of all such females by levying a tax upon them, which was annually farmed out. The evidence on this point is satisfactory and conclusive; Aeschin. *in Timarch.* p. 184: θαυμάζει γὰρ εἰ μὴ πάντες μέμινησθ', ὅτι καθ' ἔκαστον ἐνιαυτὸν ἡ βουλὴ πωλεῖ τὸ πορνικὸν τέλος· καὶ τοὺς πριάμενον τὸ τέλος τοῦτο οὐκ εἰκάζειν, ἀλλ' ἀκριβῶς εἰδέναι τους ταύτη χρωμένονς τῇ ἐργασίᾳ. See Böckh's *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 333. In these public πορνεῖα the πόρναι were accustomed to stand lightly clad, γυμναῖ. So Xenarchos ap. Athen. xiii. p. 568:

Ἄς ἔξεσθ' δρᾶν
εἰληθερούσας στέρν' ἀπημφιεσμένας,
γυμνὰς, ἀφεξῆς τ' ἐπὶ κέοσις τεταγμένας

or, according to Eubulos, ἐν λεπτοπήνοις ὑφεσιν ἔστωσας. The admittance fee was but an obole. See Philemon, ap. Athen. *Ib.*: ἡ θύρα 'στ' ἀνεῳγμένη. εἰς ὅβολός εἰσπάγδησον. A step removed from these were the houses of the πορνοβοσκοί, *lenones* and *lēnae*, who gained a livelihood by keeping a number of girls, and into

whose hands children, exposed by their parents, often fell. See Demosth. *in Neær.* p. 1851, where we read that Nicarete, a freed-woman, having obtained seven children of this sort in their earliest infancy, now supported herself by means of them. Cf. Plaut. *Cistell.*, and Isæus *de Philoctem. Hered.* p. 184. These wretches, who were more contemned than the hetærae themselves would let out the girls for long periods together, and even to several persons at the same time, and this does not seem to have excited jealousy. Demosth. *in Neær.* p. 1858: μετὰ ταῦτα τοίνυν ἐν τῇ Κορίνθῳ αὐτῆς ἐπιφανῶς ἔργαζομένης καὶ οὕσης λαμπρᾶς, δόλοι τε ἐρασταὶ γίγνονται, καὶ πενοκλείδης ὁ ποιητὴς καὶ Ἰππαρχος ὁ ὑποκριτής. καὶ εἰχον αὐτὴν μεμισθωμένοι. But the πόρναι were sometimes purchased outright from the πορνοβοσκὸς, either by one or more persons, as was the case with Neæra herself. Demosth. *in Neær.* p. 1854: μετὰ ταῦτα τοίνυν αὐτῆς γίγνονται ἐρασταὶ δύο, κατατιθέασιν αὐτῆς (Neæras) τιμὴν τριάκοντα μνᾶς τοῦ σώματος τῇ Νικαρέτῃ καὶ ὀνοῦνται αὐτὴν παρ' αὐτῆς νόμῳ πόλεως καθάπαξ αὐτῶν δούλην εῖναι. Another case, where there were also two joint purchasers, is mentioned by Lysias, *de Vuln. Præm.* pp. 166, 172. Instances of such sales are very common in the comic writers.

These houses, as well as those before mentioned, are called πορνεῖα, παιδισκεῖα, (Athen. x. p. 487,) or οἰκήματα, whence the expressions ἐν οἰκήματι καθῆσθαι, ἐξ οἰκήματος γύναια, &c., and they are also called ἔργαστήρια (Demosth. *in Neær.* p. 1867; Æschin. *in Timarch.* p. 187); which has reference to the expressions ἔργάζεσθαι τῷ σώματι, or ἀφ' ὅρας ἔργάζεσθαι, Plutarch, *Timol.* 14. But we must distinguish between those houses which anybody was free to enter, and those inhabited by females who had been let for specified periods, as just described, sometimes under written contracts; κατὰ συγγραφὰς μισθωθῆναι καὶ γραμματεῖον. Æschin. *in Timarch.* p. 160; and Plaut. *Asin.* iv. 1. This will explain the words of Ballio in Plaut. *Pseud.* i. 2, 91. Cf. Antiph. *de Venef.* p. 611. Among these females, as appears abundantly from the comic writers, there were many born to better things, and with minds far above the vile trade which they were compelled by circumstances to follow: this may be considered as some palliation of the intercourse with them.

Many hetærae lived by themselves, and independently. First

among these comes the numerous class of freed-women, comprehending the flute-players, *αὐλητρίδες*, and the cither-players, *κιθαροτριπαι*, who were hired to assist at the domestic sacrifices, (Plaut. *Epid.* iii. 4, 64; Millin, *Peint. de Vas. Gr.* i. 8,) and, like the *όρχηστριδες*, or dancing-girls, served to give zest to the pleasures of the symposia. But these girls generally followed the profession of hetæræ also; and that this was often the purpose of their presence at such drinking-scenes, is manifest from numerous antiquities. The younger men often assembled at the houses of these persons. See Isocr. *Areop.* 18, p. 202: Τοιγαροῦν οὐκ ἐν τοῖς σκιραφέοις οἱ νεώτεροι διέτριβον, οὐδὲ ἐν ταῖς αὐλητρίσιν, οὐδὲ ἐν τοῖς τοιούτοις συλλόγοις, ἐν οἷς νῦν διημερεύουσιν. Others frequented taverns, as appears from the expression, *προσεταιρίζεσθαι* ἐξ πανδοχεῖον, used by Lucian, *Philopatr.* 9.

Many of those in this class were probably distinguished for wit and vivacity; but those remarkable personages, who by their intellect and powers of fascination perhaps, rather than by their beauty, exerted such an extensive sway over their age, and who, by the position in which they stood to the greatest men of the day, have secured an historic celebrity, were sprung from a different order. For Aspasia and the Corinthian Lais, as well as Phryne and Pythionice, were aliens, *ξέναι*, and Lamia was the daughter of a free Athenian citizen. Many penniless and unbefriended maidens who went to Athens, Corinth, and the larger cities without any intention of becoming hetæræ, were afterwards, by degrees, borne away into the vortex. So the Andrian, Chrysism; Terent, *Andr.* i. 1, 42. Others, on the contrary, probably repaired to the great cities with the express object of making their *début* in this character. Among such may be reckoned the Thais and the two Bacchides of Terence, as well as the Bacchides and Phronesium of Plautus, with several mentioned by Athenaeus and by other writers. The lives and characters of nine of the most renowned have been capitally sketched by Jacobs.

Corinth seems to have surpassed all other cities in the number of its hetæræ, to whom the wealth and splendour of the place, as well as the crowd of wealthy merchants, who were not very scrupulous in their habits of life, held out the prospect of a rich harvest. Nor was it in numbers only that this city was pre-eminent; but in magnificence, elegance, and luxurious

refinement, if not in genuine cultivation of mind also, its hetærae eclipsed even those of Athens; so that Κορινθία κόρη became an adage expressive of the acme of voluptuousness. So Plato, *Republ.* iii. p. 404, after condemning Συρακουσία τράπεζα, 'Αττικὰ πέμπατα, &c., proceeds: ψέγεις ἄρα καὶ Κορινθίαν κόρην φέλη εἶναι ἀνδράσι μέλλουσιν εὐ σώματος ἔξειν. Cf. Aristoph. *Plut.* 149. Strabo, viii. 6, 20, relates that the temple of Aphrodite numbered above a thousand hetærae as hierodulæ, whom he describes as the ruin of foreigners: το τε τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἵερὸν οὕτω πλούσιον ὑπῆρξεν, ὥστε πλείους ἡ χιλιας ἱεροδούλους ἐκέτητο ἑταῖρας, ἃς ἀνετίθεσαν τῇ θεῷ καὶ ἀνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες. Καὶ διὰ ταύτας οὖν ἐπολυοχλεῖτο ἡ πόλις καὶ ἐπλούτιζετο· οἱ γὰρ ναύκληροι ῥᾳδίως ἔξαγηλίσκουντο καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἡ παροιμία φησί,

Οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐσθὶ δ πλοῦς

As Κορινθία κόρη was a synonym for an hetæra, so κορινθιάζεσθαι stood for ἑταίρειν. Eustath. *ad Pl.* ii. 570. Equally significant is the term ἀνδροκόρινθος applied to the infamous town Heraclea. Athen. viii. p. 851. So Dio Chrysos, *Orat.* xxxvii. p. 119, says to the Corinthians: πόλιν οἰκεῖτε τῶν οὐσῶν τε καὶ γεγενημένων ἐπαφροδιτογάτην. Cf. Plutarch, *Prov. Alex.* p. 1270. At Sparta, on the contrary, particularly in the days of Lycurgic austerity, hetærae found no great encouragement, the sturdy manners of the people comporting best with a *Venus armata*. Plutarch, *de Fort. Rom.* 4: ὥσπερ οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται τῇν Ἀφροδίτην λέγουσι διαβαίνουσαν τὸν Εὐρώταν τὰ μὲν ἐσοπτρα καὶ τοὺς χλιδῶνας καὶ τὸν κεστὸν ἀποθέσθαι, δόου δὲ καὶ ἀσπίδα λαβεῖν κοσμουμενην τῷ Λυκούργῳ.

The external life of these females and the intercourse with them presents a less offensive aspect, when, as sometimes happened, they attracted, not so much by the subtle arts of studied coquetry, as by their merry sprightliness, and by the well-timed interchange of unreserved freedom with apparent prudery. But on closer examination, we may compare them to baskets of noxious weeds and garbage, covered over with roses. Their dissolute habits, their extravagance and debauchery, could not but lead, in spite of outward show and glitter, to disorder, filth, and penury. Exceptions of course occurred. On the visit of Socrates, the house of Theodota, as well as all its inmates, appear, according

to Xenophon's description, to have been perfectly decent and proper. *Memor.* iii. 11, 4: 'Ἐκ δὲ τούτου ὁ Σωκράτης ὄρῶν αὐτήν τε πολυτελῶς κεκοσμημένην, καὶ μητέρα παροῦσαν αὐτῇ ἐν ἑσθῆτι καὶ θεραπείᾳ οὐ τῇ τυχούσῃ, καὶ θεραπαίνας πολλὰς καὶ εὐειδεῖς, καὶ οὐδὲ ταύτας ἡμελημένως ἔχουσας, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις τὴν οἰκίαν ἀφθόνως κατεσκευασμένην, εἶπε, κ.τ.λ. But the very surprise of Socrates proves that he expected to find the usual absence of decency and comfort. So Terence, *Eun.* v. 4, 12, mentions, 'Harum inluviem, sordes, inopiam.' If we add to this, that they could have seldom felt any genuine affection, and that beneath the mask of devotion lurked trickery and avarice, with constant scheming to plunder their besotted admirers—there is left only a wretched, disconsolate picture of existence, darkened by the gloomy perspective of a time when their charms should have faded away. And this was, generally, the character of professional hetærae, of whom Thais, as drawn by Menander (Meineke, p. 75), may be taken as a representative:

θρασεῖαν, δραῖαν δε καὶ πιθανὴν ἀμα,
ἀδικοῦσαν, ἀποκλείουσαν, αἰτοῦσαν τυκνὰ,
μηθευδὲς θρῶσαν, προσκοιουμένην δ' ἀελ.

The first rule of life was, 'assimilare amare oportet' (Plaut. *Cist.* i. 1, 98), and this principle is well carried out in the *Truculentus*, i. 2; and ii. 1. Cf. Isocrat. *de Pace*, 88, p. 242. So again, Dicæarchos says, speaking of Athens, φυλακτέον δ' ᾧς ἔνι μάλιστα τὰς ἔταιρας, μὴ λάθη τις ηδέως ἀπολόμενος. *Stat. Gr.* p. 10. What credit their admirers attached to the sincerity of their professions may be gathered from the quaint words of Aristippos, as reported by Plutarch, *Amat.* 4: ὡς ἔμαρτύρησεν Ἀρίστιππος τῷ κατηγοροῦντι Λαζδός πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὡς οὐ φιλούσης, ἀποκριγάμενος, 'Οτι καὶ τὸν οἶνον οἴεται καὶ τὸν ἵχθνα μὴ φιλεῖν αὐτὸν, ἀλλ' ἡδέως ἐκατέρῳ χρῆται. Cf. Athen. xiii. p. 588.

Alexis, apud Athen. xiii. p. 568, recounts the expedients of the hetærae for heightening their charms, or replacing those which they had lost. See Note 42 to Scene IX. Many, however, increased their attractiveness by wit and humour, as well as by intellectual acquirements. Though not perhaps possessed of very profound scientific attainments, yet at all events they displayed a degree of learning much above that of the ordinary run of Greek women,

and on this some prided themselves not a little. *Athen.* xiii. p. 588; καὶ ἄλλαι δὲ ἔταιραι μέγα ἐφρόνουν ἐφ' αὐταῖς, παιδείας ἀντεχόμεναι καὶ τοῖς μαθήμασι χρόνον ἀπομερίζουσαι. Thus the Arcadian Lastheneia was a pupil of Plato (*Athen.* xii. p. 546), and Leontion a hearer of Epicurus (*ib.* xiii. p. 588). Still the witticisms of a Lamia, a Mania, or a Gnathæna, of which Athenæus has preserved so many specimens, are coarse, though pointed, and would argue that they often descended into real grossness and immodesty in their conversation.

The price paid by Hipparchos and Xenocleides for Neæra was thirty minæ, or three thousand drachmæ. Gnathæna, on the other hand, demanded one thousand drachmæ as the price of her daughter's society for a single night; but these μεγαλομυσθοὶ ἔταιραι had to stoop to lower prices when their beauty was on the wane. See the fragment of Epocrates respecting Lais, which has been preserved by Athenæus, xiii. p. 570:

ἰδεῖν μὲν αὐτὴν ῥᾶσν ἔστι καὶ πτύσαι.
ἀέρχεται δὲ πανταχός Κῦδη πιομένη,
δέχεται δὲ καὶ στατῆρα καὶ τριμβολον,
προσίεται δὲ καὶ γέροντα καὶ νέον.

Phryne, on one occasion, demands a mina (*Athen.* xiii. p. 588), and in other instances the price descends to five (*Lucian, Dial. Mer.* xi.), two (*Athen.* xiii. p. 596), and even the single drachma which is paid by the Scythian in Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 1195. In cases of longer intimacy presents of clothes, trinkets, and slaves, were made; and if the lady did not live with her erastes, as was usually the case, he bore the expense of the symposia they had together, and often the entire charges of her housekeeping.

In the circle of their suitors, these beauties were feted, loved, and idolized; but their position with regard to the community at large was unenviable enough; for though they were far from being so despicable in the eyes of their contemporaries as the same class of persons is at the present day, still they were always looked on as legitimate objects for wanton mischief and jokes of all descriptions; as we see from the contemptuous appellations applied to them, πανδοσίαι, λεωφόροι, δημιουργοὶ γυναικεῖς, χαλκιδίται, σποδησιλαῦραι, and so on. But more biting nicknames were often given them; thus two Athenian hetærae, and they τῶν οὐκ ἀσήμων, in addition to their own names of Melissa

and Nicion, bear the sobriquets of Θεατροφόνη and Κυνάμνια. Athen. iv. p. 157. So Nico was called Αἴξ, Callisto Ὑγή, (Athen. xiii. p. 582), Lais Ἀξίνη (Ælian, *Var. Hist.* xii. 5), and Phanistrata Φθειροπόλη, for the amusing reason, ἐπειδήπερ ἐπὶ τῆς θύρας ἴστωσα ἔφθειρίζετο. Athen. xiii. p. 586. They were beyond the pale of the ordinary law in all cases of *μοιχεία*, *βίᾳ*, and *προαγωγεία*; cf. Demosth. *Mid.* p. 525; Lysias in *Theomn.* p. 861; and Plutarch, *Sol.* 23. See *Excursus on The Markets and Commerce*, where these passages are all discussed at length.

It has been asserted that they were compelled to wear a peculiar dress, and were specially distinguished by garments of divers colours. See Petit, *Leg. Att.* p. 576. Suidas, it is true, says, *νόμος Ἀθηνῶν τὰς ἑταῖρας ἀνθίνα φορεῖν*: but the word *νόμος* here decidedly means nothing more than custom, or habit; and there certainly never was any law of Solon's to this effect, nor does a single author of the better period hint at any such distinctive attire. The very passages quoted by Petit from Artemidorus and Clemens Alexandrinus contain no proof. The words of the latter (*Pædag.* iii. 2), *οὕτω τὴν μοιχαλίδα δεικνύουσι τὰ ἀνθίσματα*, mean nothing more than his previous assertion, *οὐ γὰρ γυναικὸς, ἀλλ' ἑταῖρας τὸ φιλόκοσμον*: and the laws of Zaleucus (Diod. Sic. xii. 21), as well as the Syracusan ordinance (Phylarch. apud Athen. xii. p. 521), contained sumptuary restrictions for free women merely, and were not designed for the regulation of the dress of the hetærae. And Clemens Alex. *Pædag.* ii. 10, plainly alludes to something of the same kind when he says: "Αγαμαι τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τὴν πόλιν τὴν παλαιάν, ή μόναις ταῖς ἑταῖραις ἀνθίνας ἐσθῆτας καὶ χρυσοῦν κόσμον ἐπέτρεψε φορεῖν, ἀφαιρουμένη τῶν δοκίμων γυναικῶν τὴν φιλόκοσμίαν, τῷ μόναις ἐφεῖναι καλλοπίζεσθαι ταῖς ἑταῖρούσαις. The courtesan, desirous of looking as attractive as possible, would naturally adopt a gayer and more pretentious dress than the sober habiliments of the Grecian dame, just as she bestowed more pains on the dressing of her hair, though this was certainly not done after any particular fashion prescribed by law. Lucian, *Bis Accus.* 31: *κοσμουμένην καὶ τὰς τρίχας εὐθείζουσαν εἰς τὸ ἑταιρικόν*. So also Id. *Ver. Hist.* ii. 46: *γυναικες πάνυ ἑταιρικῶς κεκοσμημέναι*. If the hetærae had been really forced by law to wear a party-coloured dress, the wonder would be why this was never adduced

to decide the point, when the question was raised as to whether a woman was an *hetæra* or not; and in that case it would have been impossible that such an error or dispute could have arisen as that between Stephanos and Epænetos. Demosth. *in Near.* Hence it is evident that the mistake has been made of supposing this sort of dress to have been compulsory by law, while, in fact, it was only voluntarily adopted by the *hetærae*. Respecting the party-coloured garments, see *Excursus on The Dress*

EXCURSUS I. TO SCENE III.

THE GRECIAN HOUSE.

IN the total absence of any remains of a Grecian house, in the scarcity of trustworthy descriptions, and the great confusion of the terms used for its various parts, to re-construct it in a satisfactory manner is no easy task. That the house had its Thyroreion, Peristyle, Gynæconitis and Andronitis, its Thalamos and Amphithalamos, we know, but their relative positions are not so clear. Many writers have blindly followed Vitruvius' hasty account of a Grecian house of his own day, though the construction he describes was certainly not, even then, in universal use, and they utterly disregard the contradictions he meets with from other and more trustworthy authorities; while others throw him overboard, and insist, in direct opposition to his statements, that the front of the house was the ἀνδρωνῖτις, the back the γυναικωνῖτις.

The translators of Vitruvius,—Perrault, Galiani, Ortiz y Sanz, Newton, and Rode,—do little or nothing towards solving the difficulties which present themselves. There are also recent English translations by Wilkins and Gwilt. Of the editors, Stratico and Marini are commonplace and incompetent, but Schneider's is a truly valuable critical edition. But neither in this, nor in his other work, *Epimetrum ad Xenoph. Mem.* iii 8, 9, does he give any plan, or attempt to explain the construction of the whole house, *dispositio singularum partium*, as Vitruvius expresses it, p. 485. The other works on this subject are Scamozzi, *Architettura*, uncritical in the extreme; Stieglitz, *Archæol. d. Baukunst*, in which Vitruvius is blindly followed; Hirts, *Gesch. d. Bauk.*, a poor affair; Barthélemy, *Anachars.* vol. ii.; and lastly, Böttiger, *Prol. i. de Medea Eurip.*, which contains some good remarks interspersed with a few errors. Such being the state of the subject, we can hardly hope to present a complete and satisfactory restoration of the Grecian house; it will not be difficult, however, to rectify many of the absurdities and errors which have been again and again repeated by successive writers.

The Grecian house at the time of our story was entirely different from the palaces of the Homeric chiefs, in which the female apartments were invariably in the upper story, ὑπερῷον, a construction which was the exception, and not the rule, in after-times. Hence Voss' plan of the house of Odysseus requires no comment here. Of the changes which took place in the period between Homer and the Peloponnesian war, we know next to nothing; but there is no reason to suppose that the houses at this latter period differed materially from those in the time of Solon and the Pisistratidæ. So that the hundred years from the beginning of the war to the time of Alexander will be the period now under investigation. After this latter date great changes probably took place.

Of course the writers who flourished during this epoch are our best authorities; yet the information which we derive from them is so detached and disconnected, that it will be better to attempt, in the first place, to re-construct the house from the description of Vitruvius (vi. 7), which these scattered notices will serve to elucidate or correct. The passage in Vitruvius is as follows: ‘Atris Græci quia non utuntur, neque ædificant, sed ab janua introeuntibus itinera faciunt latitudinibus non spatiis, et ex una parte equilia, ex altera ostiariis cellas, statimque januae interiores finiuntur. Hic autem locus inter duas januas græce θυρωρεῖον appellatur. Deinde est introitus in peristylion: id peristylion in tribus partibus habet porticus; in ea parte, quæ spectat ad meridiem, duas antas inter se spatio amplio distantes, in quibus trabes invehuntur, et quantum inter antas distat ex eo tertia demta spatium datur introrsus. Hic locus apud nonnullos προστάγ, apud alios παραστάς nominatur. In his locis introrsus constituuntur ceci magni, in quibus matres familiarum cum lani-
ficiis habent sessionem. In prostadii autem dextra ac sinistra cubicula sunt collocata, quorum unus thalamus, alterum amphithalamus dicitur. Circum autem in porticibus triclinia quotidiana, cubicula etiam et celæ familiaricæ constituuntur. Hæc pars Gynæconitis appellatur. Conjunguntur autem his domus ampliores habentes latiora peristyla, etc.’ Also in the description of the Andronitis, which comes next, we read: ‘Habent autem eæ domus vestibula egregia et januas proprias cum dignitate, etc.’

According to this account, the house-door opened into an entrance-hall, on either side of which were the porter's lodge and the stables. Except with respect to the stables, this agrees with Poll. i. 77 : *εἰσιόντων δὲ πρόθυρα, καὶ προπύλαια καὶ τὸν μὲν πυλῶνα καὶ θυρῶνα καλοῦσι.* This *πυλὼν* or *θυρῶν* is the *θυρωρεῖον* of Vitruvius. According to him, the entrance-hall was again provided with a door towards the interior, 'locus inter duas januas.' There must have been, from the nature of the case, an opening from it into the peristyle, but whether this was usually closed by an inner door, as Vitruvius asserts, is doubtful. The house-door itself was called *αὐλεῖος*, or *αὐλία θύρα*. See a fragment of Menander (Meineke, p. 87) :

τὸς τῆς γαμετῆς ὄρους ὑπερβάλνεις, γέννα,
τὴν αὐλὰν· πέρας γὰρ αὐλίος θύρα
δὲ οὐθέρᾳ γυναικὶ νενόμιστ' οἰκλα.

Cf. Pind. *Nem.* i. 19 ; Eustath. ad *Iliad.* xxii. 69 : *πρώτας θύρας λέγει τὰς αὐλεῖονς.* Now a second door, before the *αὐλὴ*, is nowhere mentioned; but directly the *αὐλεῖος* is opened, you always entered at once into the peristyle. Nay, from Plutarch, *de Genio Socr.* 17, it is clear that the house-door was visible from the peristyle. Caphisias, standing in a corner of the peristyle, *τινὰ γωνίαν τοῦ περιστόλου*, exclaims: *Καὶ τίς οὐτος, ὁ πρὸς ταῖς αὐλεῖοις θύρας ἔφεστῶς πάλαι καὶ προσβλέπων ἡμῖν;* So that at all events such an inner door must not be considered indispensable. Vitruvius makes the passage lead immediately to the peristyle; Pollux, however, says: *εἴτα πρόδομος, καὶ προαύλιον, καὶ αὐλὴ τὸ ἔνδον ήν αἴθουσαν "Ομηρος καλεῖ.* From this it would appear that the peristyle was not separated from the entrance-lodge, *θυρωρεῖον*, by a mere wall, but that there were rooms on that side of the peristyle with doors opening into it. Suidas, Hesychius, and Photius, moreover, say: *πρόδομος· ἡ τοῦ οἴκου παστάς, οἱ προστάς.* This, compared with what Vitruvius says on the *προστάς* in the peristyle, may throw some light upon the subject.

In Pollux *αὐλὴ* means the same as *περιστόλιον*, and it corresponds to the *cavum aedium* of the Roman house, comprehending the open court in the middle, *πατιθρον*, and the surrounding arcades: and from it access was gained to the other parts of the house. See Plato, *Symp.* p. 212; Plutarch, *de Gen. Socr.* 82: *'Ως δὲ ἀπαγγελας καὶ κελευσθεὶς ἀνοῖξαι τὸν μοχλὸν ἀφεῖλε καὶ*

ἀνθρωπον ἵεντο δρόμῳ διὰ τῆς αὐλῆς ἐπὶ τὸν θάλαμον. That it served as a promenade appears from Plato, *Protag.* p. 311: ἀλλὰ δεῦρο ἔκαναστῶμεν εἰς τὴν αὐλὴν, καὶ περιϊόντες αὐτοῦ διατρίψωμεν ἔως ἣν φῶς γένηται. Meals were also taken there, as we see from Demosth. in *Euerg.* p. 1115: ἔτυχεν ἡ γυνή μου μετατῶν ταῖδων ἀριστῶσα ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ. Here, too, the altar for domestic sacrifice was usually placed. Plato, *de Republ.* i. p. 828: τεθυκὼς γὰρ ἐτύγχανεν ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ. Böckh assumes from Cic. *Verr.* iv. 2, that there were special *sacraria* in Greek private houses; but the instance adduced in that passage being from Sicily, and at a comparatively late period, affords by no means such a conclusive proof as to early Greek customs as is derived from Lycurg. in *Leocr.* p. 155: οὐ γὰρ ἔξιρκεσε τὸ σῶμα τὸ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τὰ χρήματα μόνον ὑπεκέσθαι, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ τα πατρῷα, ἃ τοῖς ὑμετεροῖς καὶ πατρῷοις ἐθεσιν οἱ πρόγονοι παρέδοσαν αὐτῷ ἴδρυσάμενοι, ταῦτα μετεπέμψατο εἰς Μέγαρα καὶ ἔζηγαγεν ἐκ τῆς χώρας. As D'Orville, ad Charit. iii. 2, has observed, portable altars were employed for the purpose of sacrifice.

According to Vitruvius, this peristyle, which formed a square or oblong, had arcades on three sides only, namely, on that adjoining the entrance, and on those running parallel to each other on the right and left. On the side opposite the entrance, and in a line with the columns at the sides, were two pillars, *antæ*, between which lay a space, open toward the *aὐλὴ*, but enclosed on the other three sides, thus forming a kind of vestibule, whose depth was one third less than its breadth, i. e. the interval between the two pillars. Right and left of this *προστὰς*, *παραστὰς*, or *παστὰς*, as it was called, were the *θάλαμος* and *ἀμφιθάλαμος*; and behind these (*introrsus*), the large saloons for the wool-working: while around the *aὐλὴ* were the eating and sitting rooms, and cells for the slaves.

This description of Vitruvius would be perfectly intelligible, were it not that he has all along been talking of the *gynæconitis*, which he thus assumes to lie next the street; and he presently begins to talk of the *andronitis* in the words, ‘Conjuguntur autem his domus ampliores.’ This, however, is entirely at variance with all the information as to the women's apartments which we derive from the Greeks themselves. But before proceeding to discuss these Greek accounts, we must advert to two erroneous

suppositions that have been often made. First, all the houses have been universally assumed to have been free and isolated, and in no way connected with other buildings. Those in the suburbs and ἐν ἀγροῖς, nay, many in the town, may have been so, but the majority of houses must have been built close together, and even with party-walls. So Thucydides, ii. 8, speaking of Platæa, says: καὶ ξυνελέγοντο διωρύσσοντες τοὺς κοιτοὺς τοιχούς παρ' ἀλλήλους, δπως μὴ διὰ τῶν ὁδῶν φαινεροὶ ἀστιν ίόντες. Also Isaeus, *de Philoctem. Hered.* p. 143: τὰ δὲ χρήματα ἔιδοθεν ἔξεφορήσαντο μετὰ τῆς ἀνθρώπου εἰς τὴν ὁμότοιχον οἰκίαν, ην φκει μεμισθωμένος εἰς τούτων. Plaut. *Mil. Glor.* ii. 1, 62; Demosth. in *Androt.* p. 609: τέγος ὡς τοὺς γείτονας ὑπερβαίνειν. None of the restorations yet proposed will apply to houses such as these.

Secondly, it is frequently assumed that Vitruvius' description applies not to the ancient houses, but merely to those of later date; and that in earlier times the houses consisted of two stories, the andronitis being on the ground-floor, and the upper floor, ὑπερῷον, being appropriated to the gynæconitis. Now as regards the period from Homer to the time of the Persian invasion there is absolute lack of all evidence on the one side or the other, and the scanty notices extant which refer to the time of the Peloponnesian war, sufficiently prove that at that epoch the apartments of the women were *not generally* above stairs. The often-quoted passage in Lysias, *de Cœde Eratosth.* p. 12, runs: οἰκιδίον ἐστὶ μοι διπλοῦν, ἵσα ἔχον τὰ ἄνω τοῖς κάτω, κατὰ τὴν γυναικωνῖτιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ἀνδρωνῖτιν. ἐπειδὴ δὲ τὸ παιδίον ἐγένετο ήμιν, ή μήτηρ αὐτὸς ἐθῆλαζεν. Ήνα δὲ μῆ, δπότε λούεσθαι δέοι, κινδυνεύοι κατὰ τῆς κλίμακος καταβαίνοντα, ἐγὼ μὲν ἄνω διητώμην, αἱ δὲ γυναικες κάτω. To this we may add Aristoph. *Eccles.* 961: καταδραμοῦσα τὴν θύραν ἀνοιξον. These passages no doubt refer to an upper story; but this does not necessarily show that such was of usual occurrence. What Plutarch relates, *ad Princ. Iner.* 4; *Arat.* 26; and *Pelop.* 35, has reference to the two tyrants, Aristippos and Alexander of Pheræ, who take special precautions for their personal safety; and from this therefore we cannot infer the general practice. Achilles Tatius, ii. 26, says: καὶ ὁ Κλεινίας, ἐν ὑπερῷῳ γαρ τὸν θάλαμον εἶχε. But this cannot be quoted as an authority, on account of the late time at which the author wrote. Now the house mentioned by Lysias, *suprà*, was a small one, and therefore

its confined plan might have made it necessary for the gynæconitis to be constructed on the upper floor, which would then be a very suitable position. Moreover, Euphiletos need not have explained to the judges, οἰκίδιον ἔστι μοι διπλοῦν, if houses were commonly so constructed. In another passage Lysias mentions a gynæconitis which is certainly not in a ὑπερῷον; *adv. Simon.* p. 139 : ἐλθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν ἐμὴν νύκτωρ μεθύνων, ἐκκόψας τὰς θύρας εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὴν γυναικωνῖτιν. Again, in the house of Ischomachos, the andronitis and gynæconitis adjoin each other; Xenoph. *Econ.* 9, 5. So in Demosth. *in Euerg.* p. 1155, Mnēsibulos and Euergos, passing through the back-door, arrive at the gynæconitis, and find the women in the αὐλῇ. Cf. Antipho, *de Venef.* p. 611. Nay, even the tragic poets seem sometimes to have had in view not the houses of the heroic age, but those of their own; see *Oedip. Tyr.* 1241–1262, where the λέχη νυμφικά, and therefore also the chambers of Jocasta, can only be supposed to be on the ground-floor.

All these citations go to prove that, in the historic period, the women's apartments were not in the ὑπερῷον, except under peculiar circumstances; but the passages referring to the doors which connected the gynæconitis with the rest of the house, afford still more conclusive evidence. Xenoph. *Econ.* 9, 5 : "Εδειξα δὲ καὶ τὴν γυναικωνῖτιν αὐτῇ θύραν βαλανεῖφ (sic) ὡρισμένην ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνδρωνίτιδος, ἵνα μήτε ἐκφέρηται ἐνδοθεν δοτοῦ, μή δεῖ, μήτε τεκνοποιῶνται οἱ οἰκέται ἀνευ τῆς ἡμετέρας γυνώμης. The words θύραν βαλανεῖφ ὡρισμένην δ. τ. δ. are devoid of meaning, as all the editors agree: the most probable emendation appears to be that suggested by Professor Hermann, who would read θύρᾳ βαλανωτῷ, and this conjecture is confirmed by the phrase δχεὺς βαλανωτός, which occurs in a fragment of Parmenides, ap. Sext. Empir. p. 393. Two reasons are assigned by Xenophon for the andronitis and gynæconitis being separated by a door that could be kept locked; first, ἵνα μή ἐκφέρηται ἐνδοθεν δοτοῦ, μή δεῖ, for the valuables and household stores were kept in the women's apartments, those of the men being devoted more to convivial purposes: secondly, μήτε τεκνοποιῶνται οἱ οἰκέται ἀνευ τῆς ἡμετέρας γυνώμης, for the slaves also were separated according to their sex, the males being confined to the andronitis, the females to the gynæconitis. We learn then from this passage, that the gynæconitis lay beyond

the andronitis, and was separated from it by a single door, elsewhere called *μέταυλος*, *μέσανλος*, or *μεσαύλιος*. The introduction of this door is the crucial test of all correct restorations of the Grecian house; and it must carefully be remembered, that one and the same door are denoted by *μέταυλος* and *μέσανλος*, but that the latter, in its strict meaning, could not be used in every house instead of the more general word *μέταυλος*: for Schneider is quite wrong (*Epim.* p. 279), in stating that *μέταυλος* was only the commoner Attic form of *μέσανλος*. Without forgetting the connexion between *μέσος* and *μετὰ*, there appears to be a distinct reason why *μέταυλος* is preferred by earlier writers. The best-known passage in which *μέταυλος* occurs is in Lysias, *de Cæde Eratosth.* p. 20: ἀναμιμησκόμενος, δτι ἐν ἑκείνῃ τῇ νυκτὶ ἐψόφει η μέταυλος θύρα καὶ η αὐλειως. All however that we learn from this is, that in order to arrive at the gynæconitis it was necessary to pass through an interior door but the point here to be noticed is, that though this door does not, in this case, connect the andronitis and gynæconitis (for the latter is in the *ὑπερών*), yet it is still called *μέταυλος*. Whereas Mœr. Att. p. 264, says: *μέταυλος*, η μέση τῆς ἀνδρωνίτιδος καὶ γυναικονίτιδος θύρα, Ἀττικῶς. *μέσανλος*, Ἐλληνικῶς. See Schol. ad Apoll. Rhod. iii. 335: η μέσανλος η φέρουσα εἰς τε τὴν ἀνδρωνίτιν καὶ γυναικωνίτιν. Cf. Plutarch. *Symp.* vii. 1: η δὲ μέταυλος αὕτη (η ἐπιγλωττίς) κλίσιν ἐπ' ἀμφότερα λαμβάνουσα φθεγγυομένων μὲν ἐπιπίπτει τῷ στομάχῳ σιτουμένων δὲ καὶ πινόντων τῇ δρηγρίᾳ. But the greatest weight is to be attached to a quotation from Aelius Dionysius in Eustath. ad *Iliad.* xi. 547: οι δὲ παλαιοὶ σημειοῦνται, ως Ἀττικοὶ μὲν τὴν μέσην θύραν μέσανλόν φασι, μάλιστα μὲν οὖν τὴν μέσην δυοῖν αὐλαῖν, ως φησιν Αἴλιος Διονύσιος, ην καὶ μέταυλον αὐτὸς λέγει πρὸς ὁμοθητα τοῦ μεθόριον καὶ μεταίχμιον. This explanation, taken in connexion with the passage in Lysias, enables us to determine the real meaning of *μέταυλος*, and its relation to *μέσανλος*. In early times, when a private citizen passed most of his time amid the grandeur of the public edifices, his own abode was simple enough, and certainly did not possess two peristyles. Through the *αὐλειως θύρα* was the entrance into the *αὐλὴ*, which was in the front of the house, and which was in fact the peristyle, and was surrounded by the apartments appertaining to the andronitis. Beyond the peristyle, and separated from it by a door, was the gynæconitis.

This door was called *μέτανυλος*, not because it connected the two departments of the house, but because it lay opposite to the *αὐλειος*, across or behind the *αὐλή*. But when houses were built on a more extensive plan, with a separate peristyle for both andronitis and gynæconitis, the door that joined them both still continued to be *μέτανυλος* in reference to the *αὐλειος*; but in so far as it formed the passage from one *αὐλή* into the other, it was also at the same time *μέσανυλος*, and hence the words of *Aelius Dionysius* just quoted from Eustathius: *μάλιστα τὴν μέσην δυοῖν αὐλαῖν*. Houses in which there was but a single *αὐλή* appear to be alluded to by Plutarch, *de Curios. 3*: *ἀλλὰ νῦν μέν εἰσι θυρωροὶ, πάλαι δὲ ῥόπτρα κρουόμενα πρὸς ταῖς θύραις αἴσθησιν παρεῖχεν, ἵνα μὴ τὴν οἰκοδέσποιναν ἐν μέσῳ καταλάβῃ ὁ ἀλλότριος, η τὴν παρθένον, η κολαζόμενον οἰκέτην η κεκραγυίας τὰς θεραπαινίδας.*

From all this it is clear that in the best period the women as well as the men lived on the ground-floor, and the latter always in the front of the house. But we must not suppose that the lady of the house was excluded entirely from the men's apartments; on the contrary, it was only on the arrival of strangers that she retired to the gynæconitis; though the virgins remained there in all cases. Philo, *de Special. leg. ii.* p. 327: *παρθένοις μὲν εἴσω κλισιάδων τὴν μεσαύλιον δρον πεποιημέναις, τελεῖαις δὲ ἡδη γυναιξὶ τὴν αὐλιον.* See also Plutarch, *Arat.* 26.

This construction of a Grecian house, as gathered from the most trustworthy Greek authors, seems to be in direct contradiction to the description of Vitruvius. The commentators attempt to reconcile the discrepancy by the most opposite hypotheses. Perrault, Marini, and Weiske, utterly regardless of Grecian habits, place the gynæconitis next the entrance, thus making it serve as a passage to the andronitis. With far greater probability Galiani, Ortiz, and Rode, suppose that the andronitis and gynæconitis, instead of being one behind the other, were side by side, and that the words of Vitruvius, 'Habent autem eæ domus vestibula egredia et januas proprias,' show that each had a separate entrance to the street. The principal difficulty of this hypothesis is that no other author gives any hint of such an arrangement. Still in towns of lax morality, such as Alexandria, it may have been found inconvenient to have to pass through the andronitis to get into the gynæconitis, and so each may have had its own separate entrance.

Still, even in the time of Vitruvius, such a disposition cannot be supposed the ordinary one; and, moreover, the description of this author appears to belong more to the mansions of the opulent than to the residences of ordinary citizens.

It still remains to inquire why Vitruvius treats first of the gynæconitis as if it were the principal part of the house, when the andronitis would seem naturally to claim an earlier notice, as well from its greater size and more pretentious appearance, as from being the part that was probably first entered. The reason may perhaps have been because the former still retained the original form of the house, while the latter had the appearance of a modern adjunct. Indeed the women's apartments were in reality the most important part of the edifice, containing, as they did, the *θάλαμος*, and the household stores and other valuables. With regard to the gynæconitis, we may rest assured that the description in Vitruvius will also very well suit the period here in question, except that in his account the *μέσαντος* is not opposite to the *αὐλειος*, but on the side against which the andronitis was built. The remainder of the Roman architect's description contains nothing of moment, and will therefore only supply an occasional hint as we proceed.

In building a house a great point was to have as much sun as possible in winter, and in summer very little. Hence the main front mostly faced the south, or at least the porticoes on this side were built higher. Xenoph. *Econ.* 9, 4: *καὶ σύμπασαν δὲ τὴν οἰκίαν ἐπέδειξα αὐτῇ, ὅτι πρὸς μεσημβρίαν ἀναπέπταται, ὅστε εὐδηλον εἶναι, ὅτι χειμῶνος μὲν εὐήλιος ἔστι, τοῦ δὲ θέρους εὖσκιος.* *Memor.* iii. 8, 9: *οἰκοδομεῖν δεῖ ὑψηλότερα μὲν τὰ πρὸς μεσημβρίαν, ἵνα ὁ χειμερινὸς ἥλιος μὴ ἀποκλείηται. χθαμαλώτερα δὲ τὰ πρὸς ἄρκτον, ἵνα οἱ ψυχροὶ μὴ ἐμπίπτωσιν ἄνεμοι.* Cf. Aristot. *Econ.* i. 6; so also Vitruvius: 'una (porticus) quæ ad meridiem spectat excelsioribus columnis constituitur.' A peristyle of this sort was called *Rhodiacum*.

The Athenian residences at the time of the Peloponnesian war were certainly neither large nor stately structures. According to Thucydides, ii. 14, the Athenians preferred living on their estates in the country to residing in the city, and hence the country-houses were even superior to those in the town. Isocr. *Areop.* 20, p. 203: *ὅστε καλλίους εἶναι καὶ πολυτελεστέρας τὰς οἰκήσεις καὶ*

τὰς ἐπισκευὰς τὰς ἐπὶ τῶν ἀγρῶν, η̄ τὰς ἐντὸς τείχους. Cf Thucyd. ii. 65 : οἱ δὲ δυνατοὶ (ἐλυποῦντο) καλὰ κτῆματα κατὰ τὴν χώραν οἰκοδομίαις τε καὶ πολυτελέσι κατασκευαῖς ἀπολαμβάνοτες. That the houses in the town were not remarkably commodious or handsome appears from Dicæarch. *Stat. Græc.* p. 8 : αἱ μὲν πολλαὶ τῶν οἰκιῶν εὐτελεῖς, δλίγας δὲ χρήπιμαι. It was not till the Macedonian era, when public spirit had gradually decayed, and private persons, not satisfied with participating in the grandeur of the state, became desirous of emulating it at home, that the private buildings became more spacious and magnificent, while public structures were proportionably neglected. Demosth. *Olynth.* iii. p. 36 : ἔνιοι δὲ τὰς ἴδιας οἰκίας τῶν δημοσίων οἰκοδομημάτων σεμνοτέρας εἰσὶ κατεσκευασμένοι. δσφ δὲ τὰς τῆς πόλεως ἐλάττω γέγονε, τοσούτῳ τὰ τούτων ηὔξηται. Id. in Aristocr. p. 689 : νῦν δ' ἴδιᾳ μὲν, ἐκάστῳ τῶν τὰ κοινὰ πραττόντων τοσαύτη περιουσία ἔστιν, ωστε τινὲς μὲν αὐτῶν πολλῶν δημοσίων οἰκοδομημάτων σεμνοτέρας τὰς ἴδιας κατεσκευάκασιν οἰκίας.

The Grecian house had not, as the Roman had, a vestibulum, or vacant space before the house-door. This is clear from the fact of a tax being imposed by Hippias on such doors as opened outwards, on account of their encroaching on the space that was public property. Aristot. *Econ.* ii. p. 1847: Ἰππίας ὁ Ἀθηναῖος τὰ ὑπερέχοντα τῶν ὑπερφών εἰς τὰς δημοσίας ὁδοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἀναβαθμοὺς καὶ τὰ προφράγματα, καὶ τὰς θύρας τὰς ἀνοιγομένας ἔξω ἐκώλησεν. The πρόθυρα mentioned by Herodotus, vi. 85, Μιλτιάδης κατήμενος ἐν τοῖσι προθύροισι τοῖσι ἐωντοῦ, is merely the ground generally in front of the door. But many houses must have had an enclosure about them, as appears from the passage just cited from Aristotle. Similar to these must have been the δρύφακτοι, whose further extension was forbidden by Themistocles and Aristides. See Heracl. Pont. *Polit.* i : καὶ τῶν ὁδῶν ἐπεμελοῦντο ὅπως μῆτιγες ἀνοικοδομῶσιν αὐτὰς, η̄ δρυφάκτους ὑπερτείνωπιν. Before each house stood, usually, its own peculiar altar of Apollo Agyieus, or an obelisk rudely representing the god himself, a relic of the ancient τετράγωνος ἔργασία, hence termed Αγυιές. It is called κίων εἰς ὅξη λήγων ὡς ὀβέλισκος, sometimes κωνοειδῆς κίων, or βωμὸς στρογγύλος, also Ἀπόλλων τετράγωνος. Cf. Schol. ad *Vesp.* 875; *Thesmoph.* 489; Hellad. ap. Phot. *bibl.* 279; Harpoeratōn and Suidas, s. v. Ἀγυιᾶς; Plaut. *Merc.* iv. 1,

10. Sometimes a laurel was planted beside it. Cf. Thucyd. vi. 27; Aristoph. *Plut.* 1153. Perhaps some steps led to the house-door, over which, *boni omnis causa*, or as a sort of βασικάιον, an inscription was often placed. Plutarch, *Fragm. Vit. Crat.* v. p. 874: ἐπὶ τούτου φασὶ τοὺς "Ελληνας ἐπιγράφειν τοῖς ἔαντωις οἴκοις ἐπὶ τῶν προπυλαίων 'Εισόδος Κράτης Ἀγαθῷ Δαιμονί. Cf. Diog. Laert. vi. 50: Νεογάμου ἐπιγράψαντος ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν 'Ο τοῦ Διὸς παῖς Ἡρακλῆς Καλλινικος ἐνθάδε κατοικεῖ, μηδὲ εἰσίτω κακόν,' ἐπέγραψε 'Μετὰ πόλεμον ἡ συμμαχία.'

In all houses of consequence there was a porter, θυρωρός: and though Plutarch, *de Curios.* 3, denies that this was the case in ancient times, still at the period of the Peloponnesian war the custom had become very general. The duty of the θυρωρός was not only to let people in, and announce them to his master, but also to see that nothing was secretly or irregularly carried out of the mansion. Aristot. *Econ.* i. 6, p. 1345: δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ ἐπαίτες μεγάλαις οἰκονομίαις χρήσιμος εἶναι θυρωρός, διε τὸν ἄχρηστος τῶν ἀλλων ἔργων, πρὸς τὴν σωτηρίαν τῶν εἰσφερομένων εἰς ἐκφερομέγεων. The behaviour of this personage is capitally portrayed by Plato, when describing the reception Socrates met with at the door of Callias; *Prot.* p. 814: Δοκεῖ οὖν μοι, ὁ θυρωρός, εὐνοῦχός τις, κατήκουεν ἡμῶν. κινδυνεύει δὲ διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν σοφιστῶν ἀχθεσθαι τοῖς φοιτῶσιν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν. ἐπειδὴ γοῦν ἐκρούσαμεν τὴν θύραν, ἀνοίξας καὶ ἴδων ἡμᾶς, "Εα, ἔφη, σοφισταὶ τινες. οὐ σχολὴ αὐτῷ. καὶ ἂμα ἀμφοῖν ταῖν χεροῖν τὴν θύραν πάνυ προθύμως ὡς οἴón τ' ἦν ἐπήραξε. καὶ ἡμεῖς πάλιν ἐκρούσομεν· καὶ διε ἐγκεκλεισμένης τῆς θύρας ἀποκρινόμενος εἶπεν, 'Ω ἄνθρωποι, ἔφη, οὐκ ἀκηκόατε, διτε οὐ σχολὴ αὐτῷ; 'Αλλ', ὡς γαθὲ, ἔφην ἐγὼ, οὔτε παρὰ Καλλίαν ἥκομεν, οὔτε σοφισταὶ ἐσμεν, ἀλλὰ θάρρει. Πρωταγόραν γάρ τοι δεόμενοι ἰδεῖν ἥλθομεν, εἰσάγγειλον οὖν. μόγις οὖν ποτε ἡμῖν δὲ ἀνθρώπος ἀνέψει τὴν θύραν. A dog also was often placed at the door, who kept watch when the porter was away. Apollod. ap. Athen. i. p. 8; cf. Theocr. xv. 48:

τὰν κύν' ἔσσω κάλεσον, τὰν αὐλέαν ἀπόκλαξον.

See also Aristoph. *Theem.* 416; *Equit.* 1025; *Lysistr.* 1215: εὐλαβεῖσθαι τὴν κύνα, a warning which was often written up like the *cave canem!* of the Romans.

In the accompanying plan, which is intended to represent a

Ground-plan of a large Greek Dwelling-house, with double Peristyle for Andronitis and Gynæconitis.

α. αβλειος θύρα.

θυρ. θυρωρεῖον or θυράν.

Α. αὐλὴ of the Andronitis.

Ο. The various saloons and chambers of the Andronitis.

μ. μέτανλος, here a regular μέσανλος, forming the only communication between the Andronitis and Gynæconitis.

Γ. Court of the Gynæconitis.

γ. The various divisions of the Gynæconitis with the ordinary eating and store-rooms, kitchen, &c.

π. παραστάς, παστάς, or προστάς.

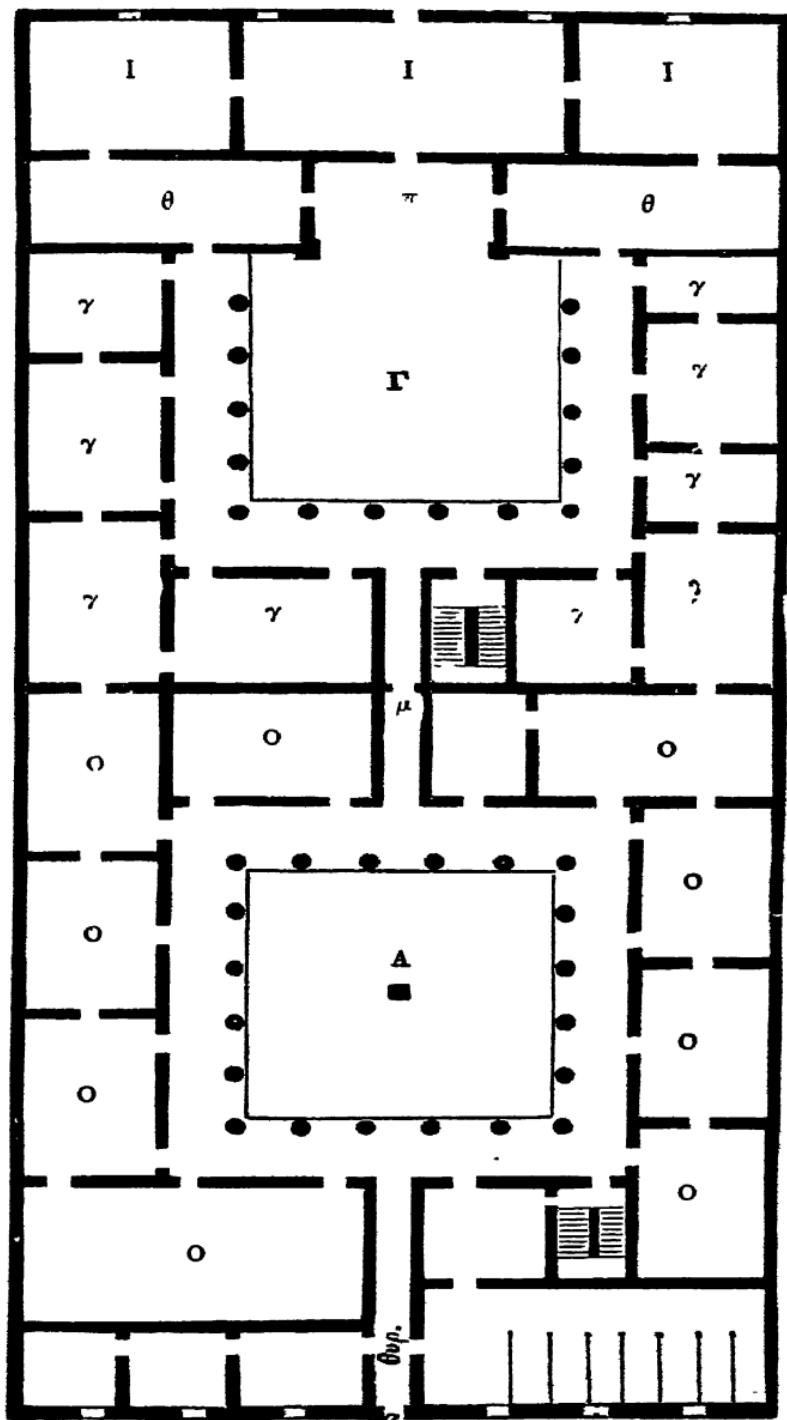
δ. θάλαμος and ἀμφιθάλαμος.

Ι. λοτάνες, or rooms for the looms, and woollen manufactures.

κ. κηταία θύρα, whose precise position is, however, immaterial.

Of course the arrangement of the various chambers, with their doors, windows, and stairs, &c., is arbitrary.

The *Mesoulos* of Vitruvius is most likely the long uninterrupted passage between the Andronitis and Gynæconitis. Inasmuch as it is divided by the door Vitruvius might speak of two passages (*mesoulæ*).



large dwelling-house with a double peristyle, such as might have been in vogue at the date of our story, everything not essential has been omitted; while at the same time the particular arrangement of the various rooms and chambers must of course be entirely hypothetical. Passing through the entrance-hall, or thyroreion, you first enter the front *αὐλὴ*, or peristyle of the andronitis, on all four sides of which are arcades, *στοάι*. See Poll. i. 78. That nearest the entrance, and perhaps also that opposite to it, was called *πρόστοον*. Plato, *Prot.* p. 314: 'Επειδὴ δὲ εἰσήλθομεν κατελάβομεν Πρωταγόραν ἐν τῷ προστόῳ περιπατοῦντα. *Ib.* p. 315: Τὸν δὲ μέτ' εἰσειόνσα, ἔφη "Ομηρος, Ιππίαν τὸν Ἡλεῖον καθίμενον ἐν τῷ καταντικρὺ προστόῳ ἐν θρόνῳ. Around the peristyle were situated the larger saloons, *οἶκοι*, designed for the symposia of the men (*τρικλινοί*, *ἐπτάκλινοι*, *τριακοντάκλινοι*, Plutarch, *Symp.* v. 5, 2), and hence they were also called *ἀνδρῶνες*. In Plutarch, *Sept. Sap. Conv.* 2, we also meet with a *ἔστιατόριον*, though this appears to have been a building specially designed for such convivial meetings. In the best period, *ἀνδρῶν* is the usual expression. See Xenoph. *Symp.* i. 4, 18; Aristoph. *Eccles.* 676:

τὸ δὲ δεῖπνον ποῦ παραθῆσεις :

τὰ δικαιοσ्थία καὶ τὰς στοάς ἀνδρῶνας πάντα ποιήσω.

Besides these there was a room with seats for the reception of visitors, *ξέδρα*, and there were also smaller chambers, *δωμάτια* (*Lysias, de Cœd. Erat.* p. 28; Aristoph. *Eccles.* 8), called also *κοιτῶνες* (Poll. i. 79), and frequently *οἰκήματα* (Plato, *Prot.* p. 316; Achill. *Tat.* ii. 19). Here also there may have been store-rooms, as was the case at Callias's father's. Plato, *Protag.* p. 315. Cf. Aristoph. *Eccles.* 14:

*στοάς τε καρποῦ βακχίου τε νάματος
πλήρεις.*

In the centre of the arcade which faced the entrance, called by Plato *τὸ καταντικρὺ πρόστοον*, may be placed with the greatest probability the *μέταυλος θύρα*; which may here be taken in its proper meaning of *μέσαυλος*, as already explained. Besides this there was a third principal door, usually called *κηπαία θύρα* (Poll. i. 76), because there was a plot of garden adjoining most houses. See Demosth. *in Euerg.* p. 1155: *καταβαλόντες τὴν θύραν τὴν εἰς τὸν κῆπον φέρουσαν*. Cf. Plaut. *Most.* v. 1, 4; so also Lysias, *in Eratosth.* p. 393: *ἔμπειρος γὰρ ὡν ἐτύγχανον τῆς*

οικίας, καὶ γῆδειν, δτι ἀμφίθυρος εἴη. Lysias also mentions a third, or rather a fourth door, τριῶν δὲ θυρῶν οὐσῶν, ἃς ἔδει με διελθεῖν, ἅπασαι ἀνεψυγμέναι ἔτυχον. The context plainly shows that the αὐλεῖος cannot have been one of the three doors here mentioned; the one in question may possibly have been one leading out of the garden into the street.

In the time of Vitruvius, and probably also at an earlier period, the gynæconitis was so built that the peristyle had porticoes on three sides only. On the fourth side was the προστάς, formed by the two *antæ* (see Plan): behind this were the rooms for female industry, which terminated the mansion; but on the right and left of the προστάς, and opening into it, were the θάλαμος and ἀμφιθάλαμος, and on the three remaining sides of the peristyle the daily eating-rooms, and all the offices required for household purposes. This tallies very well with the account of Pollux: ὁ δὲ γυναικωνίτης, θύλαμος, ιστών. ταλασιωργὸς οἶκος, σιτοποιἴκος, ἵτα μὴ μυλῶνα, ὡς οὐκ εὐφημον, διοράζωμεν. εἴτα ὄπται· εῖσον, τὸ μαγειρεῖον, ἐρεῖς, ὡς ἀποθῆκα, ταμεῖα, θησαυροί, φυλακτήρια.

The θάλαμος is the matrimonial bed-chamber. Schneider erroneously supposes that at Athens θάλαμος was used to denote a store-room, as it does in Homer. This conclusion is based on Xenoph. *Econ.* 9, 3: ὁ μὲν γὰρ θάλαμος ἐν δχνρῷ ὅν τὰ πλείστουν ἀξια καὶ στρώματα καὶ σκεύη παρεκάλει. It was quite natural however to keep the plate and other valuables in a chest in the bed-chamber. It would almost seem from Lysias, *de Cæde Eratosth.* p. 18, that the θάλαμος was in the men's apartments; but the reason of this is because Euphiletos has exchanged lodgings with his wife, while the θάλαμος remained unchanged. The θάλαμος was at a later period usually called παστάς; and though there is some doubt about the signification of this word and of παραστάς, it would seem that the similar appellation of the antechamber (*προστάς*) caused the bed-chamber to be called so also. The use of the *amphithalamos* is not clear, unless it be the sitting-room of the wife and the rest of the family.

When there was an upper story, ὑπερῷον, διῆρες, it certainly did not usually cover the whole space occupied by the ground-floor: in it the slaves mostly lodged. Thus in Demosth. in *Euerg.* p. 1156, the female slaves are shut up ἐν τῷ πύργῳ.

This ὑπερῷον may have been sometimes approached by a flight of stairs leading from the street (see *Gallus*, p. 4), and these perhaps are the ἀναβαθμοί taxed by Hippias. Aristot. *Econ* ii. p. 1847. If the upper story was used for strangers, a separate access of this kind must have been very commodious. Frequently these upper stories may have projected over the area of the ground-floor, like balconies or oriels; these also, τὰ ὑπερέχοντα τῶν ὑπερῷων, were taxed by Hippias. See Poll. i. 81 : εἴτα ὑπερῷα οἰκήματα. τὰ δ' αὐτὰ καὶ διήρη. αἱ δὲ προβολαὶ τῶν ὑπερῷων οἰκημάτων, αἱ ὑπὲρ τοὺς κάτω τοιχους προσύχουσαι, γεισιποσίσματα· καὶ τὰ φέροντα αὐτὰς ξύλα γεισίποδας. The ὑπερῷον was sometimes assigned or let to strangers, as appears from Antipho, *de Venef.* p. 611 : 'Υπερῷόν τι ἦν τῆς ἡμετέρας οἰκίας ὃ εἶχε Φιλόνεως, οὗτος ἐν ἀστεῖ διατρίβοι. Vitruvius, however, speaks of special apartments for guests, adjoining the main building, which was doubtless occasionally the case in large houses : 'Præterea dextra ac sinistra domunculæ constitutuntur habentes proprias januas, triclinia et cubicula commoda, uti hospites advenientes non in peristylia, sed in ea hospitalia recipiantur.' Cf. Eurip. *Alcest.* 564 : ἔξωπιοι ζεγῶνες. But this cannot have been the rule, for no such *hospitalia* are to be found in the house of Callias, in which the guests all lodge under their host's roof. Plato, *Protag.* p. 315. Vitruvius also speaks of *hospitalia* separated from the main building by passages, μέσανλοι, but the text is evidently corrupt, and has been satisfactorily emended by Schneider. Most likely the μέσανλος to which Vitruvius alludes is only the passage leading from the andronitis to the gynæconitis, in which was the μέσανλος θύρα; and the dubious expression *itinera* must be taken to mean only a single passage, as Schneider has remarked.

The roofs were usually flat, so as to afford a place for walking on. Lysias, *adv. Simon.* p 142; Plaut. *Mil.* ii. 2, 3. But there were also pitched roofs, and though gables are restricted to temples (*Aves*, 1108), still this is only to be understood of pediments fronting the street, as appears from Galen. So Pollux, i. 81, speaking exclusively of private houses, says : ἀμείβοντες δὲ εἰσι, ξύλα ἐξ ἐκατέρων τῶν τοιχων ἀλλήλοις ἀντερειδόμενα, πρὸς τὸ τοὺς μέσους ὑψηλοὺς ὄροφους φέρειν δύνασθαι.

The exterior of dwelling-houses, as seen from the street, could

not have been very imposing. Not faced with marble, as among the Romans, the usual material was common stone, brick, or wood. Xenoph. *Mem.* iii. 1, 7: λίθοι καὶ κέραμος κάτω καὶ ἐπιπολῆς, ἐν μέσῳ δὲ αἱ τε πλίνθοι καὶ τὰ ξύλα. Over this there was a coating of plaster, κονίαμα, in the preparation of which the Greeks were certainly adepts. Demosth. *de Ord. Rep.* p. 175; Plutarch, *Comp. Arist. et Cat.* 4. In Plutarch, *Phoc.* 18, we read: ἡ δὲ οἰκία τοῦ Φωκίωνος ἔτι νῦν ἐν Μελίτῃ δείκνυται, χαλκαῖς λεπίσι κεκοσμημένη, τὰ δὲ ἄλλα λιτή καὶ ἀφελῆς.

The remaining arrangements, and the decoration of the interior, were also characterised by great simplicity, although even in Xenophon's and Plato's time more care was expended on these particulars. The floor was decidedly mere plaster; flags were not used till late, and the first mention of mosaic occurs under the kings of Pergamus. Nevertheless, in elegant houses this plaster-floor was sometimes executed tastefully in diverse colours. Cf. Plin. *Nat. Hist.* xxxvi. 25, 60: 'Pavimenta originem apud Græcos habent elaborata arte, picturæ ratione, donec lithostrota expulere eam.'

The walls, until the fourth century B.C., seem to have been whitewashed only. The house of Alcibiades is the first instance of their being painted. Andocid. *in Alcib.* p. 119; Plutarch, *Alcib.* 16. It is immaterial whether the paint was laid on lime or panels, though the first is the more probable. This innovation, however, met with opposition. Thus Xenophon, who was very utilitarian in his principles, decides: γραφαὶ δὲ καὶ ποικιλίαι πλείστας εὐφρόσύνας ἀποστεροῦσιν η̄ παρέχουσιν. *Memor.* iii. 8, 10; see also *Œcon.* 9, 2. Plato, on the other hand, considers ζωγραφία and ποικιλία as signs of a τρυφῶσα πόλις; though this, he says, would be a more agreeable residence than a νῶν πόλις. *De Republ.* iii. p. 372. Hence we gather that painting the interior walls was not uncommon at that period. We also read of ποικιλίαι or ποικιλματα, which are stucco-ornaments on the cornices and ceilings; thus we have ἐν ὁροφῇ ποικιλματα. Plato, *de Republ.* vii. p. 529. At a later time, wall-painting, or at all events coloured ornament, was quite as common as at Pompeii. So Lucian, *Amor.* 34: ἀντὶ δὲ εὐτελῶν δωματίων ὑψηλὰ τέρεμνα καὶ λιθων πολυτέλειαν ἐμηχανήσαντο, καὶ γυμνὴν τοίχων ἀμφίφιαν εὐανθέσι βαφαῖς χρωμάτων κατέγραψαν.

There were certainly more doors in a Grecian house than has been generally supposed. All the store-rooms, the thalamos, and the various sitting-rooms, had them of course, and perhaps they were only wanting in the saloons and the apartments which all might enter; these were provided with hangings, παραπετάσματα. Poll. x. 32: Πρὸ μὲν οὖν κοιτῶνος ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις παραπετασμάτων σοι δεῖ, εἴτε ἀπλοῦν εἴη τὸ παραπέτασμα λευκὸν ἢ δθόνης, εἴτε καὶ τρίχαπτόν τι βαπτὲν, εἴτε πολύχρον. The αὐλαῖα ἔχουσα Πέρσας ἐνυφασμένους, mentioned by Theophrastus, § 5, meant perhaps the same thing. Cf. Poll. iv. 122.

It has been already stated that the house-door sometimes opened outwards; but it was far more usual for it to open inwards, as is apparent from the term ἐνδοῦναι, used of opening, and ἐπισπάσσαι, or ἐφελκύσσαι, of shutting. Plutarch, *Pelop.* 11: ἂμα τῷ πρῶτον ἐνδοῦναι καὶ χαλάσαι τὰς θύρας ἐπιπεσθετες ἀθρόοι. Id. *de Gen. Socr.* 32: τὸν μοχλὸν ἀφεῖλε καὶ μικρὸν ἐνέδωκε τὴν θύραν. He says elsewhere, however, οἱ μὲν ἔξω τὰς θύρας ἐπισπασάμενοι κατεῖχον, (*Dio.* 57,) and hence the rings or handles on the doors were called ἐπισπαστῆρες. Cf. Note 32, p. 54. That the door usually opened inwards in the time of the Peisistratidae is clear from the tax already mentioned, though the passages quoted do not, it is true, refer to Athens. Neither is it probable that any change was made afterwards, for, from the time of Themistocles, everything tending to narrow the street was prohibited. It has usually been supposed, however, that the door opened outwards, though there are only two passages that can support this notion: first, the explanation given by Helladius of the words κόπτειν and ψοφεῖν, discussed in Note 32, p. 54; and secondly, Vitruv. iv. 6, 6, ‘et aperturas habent in extiores partes,’ but he is here speaking of temple doors only, ‘de ostiorum sacrarum aedium rationibus.’

There are no passages which satisfactorily decide whether the outer-door was locked in the day-time, or merely shut, though the latter would seem more probable. It is certainly an exceptive case when Socrates finds Agathon’s door open; Plato, *Symp.* p. 174: ἀνεφογμένην καταλαμβάνειν τὴν θύραν. This may have been to save the guests the trouble of knocking. The eunuch in Callias’ house seems not to have locked the door till he saw Socrates; Plato, *Protag.* v. 814; and Praxinoe does so because she is going

out; Theocr. xv. 43. In another instance, Demosth. in *Euerg.* p. 1150, the door stands open, ἔτυχε γάρ ή θύρα ἀνεῳγμένη, which is strange enough. On the other hand, we may conclude from Plutarch, *Pelop.* 11, that it was not customary to lock up the door before night: καὶ τεκλεισμένην τὴν οἰκίαν εὑρον ἥδη καθεύδοντος.

The methods of fastening the doors have been discussed in *Gallus*, pp. 281–284. The few remaining notices which exist are hardly explicit enough to reward any further investigation. Yet we may remark the curious fact that doors had sometimes two locks, one in and the other outside. Achill. Tat. ii 19: Καρακούμιζουσα δὲ ἀελ τὴν Λευκίππην ἡ μήτηρ ἔκλειεν ἐνδοθεν τὴν ἐπι τοῦ στενωποῦ θύραν. ἔξωθεν δέ τις ἔπεκλειε καὶ τὰς κλεῖς ἔβαλλε διὰ τῆς ὀπῆς. ή ἐὲ λαβοῦσα ἐφύλαττε καὶ περὶ τὴν ἔω, καλέσασα τὸν εἰς τοῦτο ἐπιτεταγμένον, διέβαλλε πάλιν τὰς κλεῖς, ὅπως ἀτοξεύει. It is moreover manifest from Lysias, *de Cœde Erat.* p. 14, that a door that had been locked outside could only be unlocked again outside. Store-chambers were often sealed, for the sake of greater security. Plato, *Leg.* xii. p. 954; cf. Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 414–428; *Lysistr.* 1199. When sealed the doors do not appear to have been locked as well. Diog. Laert. iv. 59.

The assertion that the Grecian houses possessed no windows, or at least none which looked toward the street, is quite untenable, though we must not expect to find the rows of broad and staring apertures which characterise our own street architecture. The Greeks lighted their rooms partly from above, and partly by means of the doors which opened into the porticoes: yet windows, θυρίδες, were certainly not uncommon, and they even looked into the street. See Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 797, where the women say:

κῶν ἐκ θυρίδος παρακιντώμεν, ζητεῖ τὸ κακὸν τεθεᾶσθαι
κῶν αἰσχυνθεῖσ' ἀναχωρήσῃ, τολὺ μᾶλλον τὰς ἐπιθυμεῖ
αθήσ παρακίνθαν ιδεῖν τὸ κακόν.

Cf. Plutarch, *de Curios.* 13: ἡμεῖς δὲ τοῖς φορείοις τῶν γυναικῶν ὑποβάλλοντες τὰ ὅμματα, καὶ τῶν θυρίδων ἐκκρεμαννύντες οὐδὲν ἀμαρτάγειν δοκοῦμεν. So also in Aristoph. *Eccles.* 961, a window is probably alluded to; and further, Plutarch, *Dio*, 56, says: οἱ μὲν ἔξω τὴν οἰκίαν περιέστησαν, οἱ δὲ πρὸς ταῖς θύραις τοῦ οἴκου καὶ ταῖς θυρίσιν ἡσιν: and then adds, Λύκων Συρακούσιος ὥρεγει τινὶ Ζακυνθίων διὰ τῆς θυρίδος ἐγχειρίδιον. But the most decisive evidence on this point is the account given by Vitru-

vius, v. 6, 9, of the house brought on the stage in comedy : ‘ *comicæ autem (scenæ) ædificiorum privatorum et menianorum habent speciem, prospectusque fenestrarum dispositos imitatione communium ædificiorum rationibus.* ’ Cf. Appul. *Met.* i. p. 67.

The method of warming was by fire-places, though it is supposed that there were no proper chimneys, the smoke escaping through a hole in the ceiling. The *καπνοδόκη*, Herodot. viii. 137, through which the sun shone, was certainly not a regular chimney; though it is difficult to understand what became of the smoke, especially when there was an *ὑπεοῷον*; and the joke in the *Vespæ*, 143, loses its point if we suppose a mere hole in the roof to exist. Consult *Gallus*, p. 279, on this subject. No mention is made of heating the rooms by means of pipes; though small portable braziers, *ἐσχάραι*, *ἐσχαρίδες*, were often used. Plutarch, *Apophth. Reg.* i. p. 717 : ‘ *Ἐν δὲ χειμῶνι καὶ ψύχει τῶν φίλων τινὸς ἐστιῶντος αὐτὸς, ἐσχάραν δὲ μικρὰν καὶ πῦρ ἀλίγον εἰσενεγκόντος, Ἡ ξύλα, η λιβανωτὸν εἰσενεγκεῖν ἐκέλευεν.* ’ Cf. Aristoph. *Vespæ*, 811. In most cases these were mere coal-tubs, *ἀνθράκια*. Poll. vi. 89 : *ἀγγεῖα οἵς τοὺς ἐμπύρους ἀνθρακας σομίζουσιν ἐσχαρίδας . . . καλοῦσιν.* Cf. Id. x. 101.

Böckh in his *Public Economy of Athens*, p. 141, has given such a complete and satisfactory account of the price of the houses, and the rent of the *συνοικία*, which however hardly correspond to the Roman *insulae*, that nothing need here be added on the subject.

EXCURSUS II. TO SCENE III.

BOOKSELLING AND LIBRARIES.

AS the account of Roman libraries and books in *Gallus*, pp. 322–337, is in a great measure applicable to those of the Greeks, a few supplementary observations only would have been made in this place, had not doubts been raised as to the fact of bookselling being practised as a trade, and even as to the existence of private libraries, before the time of Aristotle. Böckh, in his *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 47, has denied the existence of any such trade before the time of Plato, and his opinion has been that ordinarily adopted. But as the generally diffused taste of the Greeks for literary productions, and their speculative propensities, which would not readily neglect any opportunity of commercial advantage, raise a strong presumption against the above assumption, it will be worth while to investigate the facts.

The main argument against any trade in books being usual in Plato's time, is an adage quoted by Suidas after Zenobius: λόγοισιν Ἐρμόδωρος ἐμπορεύεται, with the explanation, that Hermodorus being a hearer of Plato, conveyed his discourses to Sicily and sold them: δέ Ἐρμόδωρος ἀκροατῆς γενόμενος Πλάτωνος τοὺς ὑπὸ αὐτοῦ συντεθειμένους λόγους κομίζαν εἰς Σικελίαν ἐπώλει. The first mention of this adage occurs in Cicero, *ad Attic.* xiii. 21. On this authority Böckh takes on himself to explain the book-market at Athens, expressly mentioned by Pollux, as being merely the place where blank books without any writing in them were sold. Poll. ix. 47: οὐ δὲ τῶν κοινῶν βιβλιοθῆκαι, η ὡς Εὔπολις φησιν, οὐ τὰ βιβλία ὄντα, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐφ' αὐτοῦ· οὕτω γὰρ τὸν τόπον, οὐ τὰ βιβλία, οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ὄνόμαζον. He also interprets in a similar manner the passage where Xenophon, (*Anab.* vii. 5 14,) speaking of a vessel wrecked at Salmydessos, says: ἐνταῦθα εὑρίσκοντο πολλαὶ μὲν κλῖναι, πολλὰ δὲ κιβώτια, πολλαὶ δὲ βιβλοι καὶ τἄλλα πολλὰ, δσα ἐν ἔνλινοις τεύχεσι γαύκληροι ἀγουσιν. These passages as they stand would seem to prove that a trade was carried on in books in the ordinary sense of the word; but still more unluckily for Böckh's hypothesis, all the best MSS. have πολλαὶ δὲ βιβλο.

γεγραμμέναι: and the question seems to be set at rest by comparing another passage in Pollux, (vii. 210,) where he says, that it was quite as unusual to use βιβλίον of unwritten books, as χάρτης of manuscripts; so that in the previous passage he cannot mean that the place at Athens called τὰ βιβλία, i. e. οὐ τὰ βιβλία ἔντα, was the market for the mere writing-material, βιβλός. Moreover, we see that this market is mentioned as early as the time of Eupolis; add to which, βιβλιοπώλης occurs in Aristomenes, also a writer of the old comedy: in conjunction with which word, as if to obviate the possible error of supposing the βιβλιοπώλης a vendor of unwritten books, Pollux quotes the word βιβλιογράφος from Cratinos and Antiphanes, the βιβλιογράφος being the same person with the βιβλιοπώλης, and identical with the Roman *librarius*, i.e. one who multiplied copies of books for sale. See Lucian, *adv. Indoct.* 24: Τὸ δὲ ὅλον ἀγροεῖν μοι ἐσκεῖς, ὅτι τὰς ἀγαθὰς ἐλπίδας οὐ παρὰ τῶν βιβλιοκαπήλων δεῖ ζητεῖν, ἀλλὰ παρ' αὐτοῦ καὶ τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν βίου λαμβάνειν. σὺ δὲ οἵσει συνήγορον κοινὸν καὶ μάρτυρα ἔτεσθαί σοι τὸν Ἀπτικὸν καὶ Καλλίνον τοὺς βιβλιογράφους. So also the ὑποιματογράφος, in Aristophanes, *Aves*, 1037, says:

ψηφισματοπάλης εἰμι, καὶ νόμους νεούς
ἥκω παρ' ἡμᾶς δεῦρο πωλήσων.

Neither is there any reason why we should deem fictitious the story respecting Zeno the stoic, related by Diogenes Laertius, vii. 2: ἀνελθὼν δὲ εἰς τὸς Ἀθήνας ἥδη τριακοντούτης ἐκάθισε παρὰ :ίνα βιβλιοπώλην. ἀναγινώσκοντος δὲ ἐκείνου τὸ δευτερον τῶν Επειοφῶντος ἀπομνημοιευμάτων, ἡσθεὶς ἐπύθετο, ποῦ διαγρίβουεν οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἄνδρες. This strongly confirms the existence of an Athenian book-trade, at least in the time of Alexander.

But we must also recollect that the νέοι at all events, if not the παιδεῖς, must, without exception, have had copies of Homer, and other poets, which could not always have been transcribed at home. Cf. Aristoph. *Ranæ*, 1114:

βιβλίον τ' ἔχων ἐκαστος μανθάνει τὰ δεξιά.

And the example of Euthydemus alone proves that private individuals took great pains to collect the writings of the poets and sophists. Xenoph. *Memor.* iv. 2, 1: Καταμαθὼν γὰρ Εὐθύδημον τὸν Καλὸν γράμματα πολλὰ συνειλεγμένον ποιητῶν τε καὶ σοφιστῶν

τῶν εὐδοκιμωτάτων, κ. τ. λ. § 8. Εἰπὲ μοι, ἔφη, φὴ Εὐθύδημε, τῷ δόντι, ὅσπερ ἐγὼ ἀκούω, πολλὰ γράμματα συνῆχας τῶν λεγομένων σοφῶν γεγονέναι; Νὶ τὸν Δί', ἔφη, ὁ Σώκρατες· καὶ ἔτι γε συνάγω, ἔως ἂν κτήσωμαι ὡς ἂν δύνωμαι πλεῖστα. Νὶ τὴν "Ἡραν, ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, ἄγαμα γέ σου, διότι οὐκ ἀργυρίου καὶ χρυσίου προείλου θησαυροὺς κεκτῆσθαι μᾶλλον η σοφίας. Now Euthydemus would never have made the copies himself, this being not at all in character with the life of an Attic *néos*, nor were they the work of slaves, like the Roman librarii, for no such class of educated slaves existed in the Grecian house, in which they were entirely devoted to material objects. Besides, the reply of Socrates in the passage just quoted evidently refers to the expense of making the collection. Autographs, it is true, might sometimes be procured from the author or from some other possessor; for an example of which see Gellius, iii. 17; but these were exceptive cases, and in general books must have been obtained through the medium of those who made the transcription and sale of manuscripts their trade. As for the proverb above mentioned, *λόγοισι Ἐρμόδωρος ἐμπορεύεται*, there was most likely a *double-entendre*, now lost to us, in the word *λόγοι*: if it meant no more than an imputation against Hermodoros for trading in books, a procedure which grew very common afterwards, it is not very intelligible how the sentence could have become proverbial.

Another passage which has been urged against the existence of libraries in earlier times, occurs in Strabo, xiii. 1, where we read of Aristotle: *πρῶτος ὁν ἴσμεν συναγαγὼν βιβλία καὶ διδάξας τοὺς ἐν Αιγύπτῳ βασιλέας βιβλιοθήκης σύνταξιν*. As to the *πρῶτος συναγαγὼν*, this is sufficiently contradicted by Xenophon's account of the collection of Euthydemus, and also by what is related by Athenaeus, i. p. 3, of the large libraries possessed by Euclides, the Athenian Archon, and by Euripides. So that the account of Strabo can only be supposed to mean that Aristotle's library was the first made on a comprehensive plan, and with a scientific arrangement. Even this supposition perhaps goes too far, for a well-arranged library is mentioned in a fragment of the *Linus* of Alexis, apud Athen. iv. p. 164, which is surely something more than a satire on the education of Alexander by Aristotle.

The first libraries for public purposes that we hear of, are

those founded by Peisistratos at Athens, and by Polycrates at Samos. See Gell. vi. 17; Isidor. Orig. vi. 3, 8. But a sort of mythical obscurity pervades these accounts, and our suspicions are increased by the bold conjectures of Gellius and Isidore as to the subsequent destinies of these libraries. Moreover, no mention is made of any other such attempts during the succeeding centuries, until the magnificent Alexandrian institution was founded; most probably by Ptolemy Soter, though his successor, Ptolemy Philadelphos, may have performed a still more meritorious service by his systematic arrangement of its contents. See Ritschl, *die Alex. Biblioth.*; Letronne, in the *Journ. des Savants*, Juin 1838. A fortunate emulation excited the kings of Pergamus to imitate the Ptolemies in the boon they conferred on science, and when the literary treasures of Alexandria had been destroyed by fire, the world was fortunate in still possessing the scarcely less valuable library of Pergamus. Plutarch, *Anton.* 58.

As respects Greece itself, the idea of founding public libraries for the advancement of science and letters awoke too late. Public spirit had long yielded to paltry private interests, and had not, on the other hand, been replaced by the liberality of high-minded princes. It was from a Roman emperor, Hadrian, that Athens first obtained a rich and magnificent library. Paus. i. 18, 9. Of the public libraries of antiquity, the best account is that by Petit-Radel, *Recherches sur les Bibliothèques Anciennes et Modernes*.

At a later period, doubtless, private collections greatly increased in number and importance, and after a while individuals made collections of books for parade, and the sake of appearing learned, rather than from any real interest in science. From Lucian's treatise, *adversus Indocitum*, we learn many amusing particulars respecting this Bibliomania, and also about the manifold tricks of the booksellers of the time. See § 1: ή πόθεν γάρ σοι διαγωνῶνται δυνατὸν, τίνα μὲν παλαιὰ καὶ πολλοῦ ἄξια, τίνα δέ φαῦλα καὶ ἀλλως σαπρὰ, εἰ μὴ τῷ διαβεβρῶσθαι καὶ κατακεκόφθαι αὐτὰ τεκμαῖροι, καὶ συμβούλους τοὺς σέας ἐπὶ τὴν ἔξέτασιν παραλαμβάνεις; Dio Chrysostom speaks still more plainly on the subject of their rogueries; *Orat. xxi.* p. 505: Πάντως γάρ τινι τῶν βιβλιοπωλῶν προσέσχηκας; Διὰ τί δὴ τοῦτο με ἐρώτες; "Οτι εἰδότες τὰ ἀρχαῖα τῶν βιβλίων σκουδαζόμενα, ὡς

ἱμεινον γεγραμμένα καὶ ἐν κρείττοις βιβλίοις· οἱ δὲ τὰ φαυλότατα τῶν νῦν καθέντες εἰς σῖτον, δπως τὸ γε χρῆμα δμοια γενηγραι τοῖς παλαιοῖς, καὶ προσδιαφθείροιτες, ἀποδίδονται ὡς παλαιά. How extensive the trade was, and what a rich selection was to be found in the booksellers' shops, may be inferred from Lucian, *Ib.* § 4: τίς δὲ τοῖς ἐμπόροις καὶ τοῖς βιβλιοκαπήλοις ἥρισεν ἄντερι παιδείας τοσαῦτα βιβλία ἔχουσι καὶ πωλοῦσιν (εἰ τὸ κεκτῆθαι τὰ βιβλία καὶ πεπαιδευμένον ἀπέφαινε τὸν ἔχοντα); The highest prices were naturally attached to autographs, and so the bibliomaniac, whom Lucian ridicules, fancied he had the autograph speeches of Demosthenes, as well as that orator's copy, in his own handwriting, of the history of Thucydides. *Ibid.* On the subject of the material used for writing on, see Note 12 to Scene IX. Many remaining particulars are discussed in the Exousus in *Gallus* on this subject. See also the article *Bibliotheca* in the *Real-Encyklop. d. Klass. Alterth.*

EXCURSUS TO SCENE IV.

THE MARKETS AND COMMERCE.

A N investigation as to the precise site occupied by the Athenian market-place, or a discussion of its topographical details, lies beyond the scope of the present work. We purpose merely to glance at the life and bustle of the Agora; and though the vividness of such a picture would be much heightened by an accurate knowledge of the locality, yet this would involve an entire restoration of the market-place, its buildings, porticoes, and monuments, and a knowledge of the position of the various Exchanges, such as no one at present would venture to profess. On the other hand, we shall not speak of the commerce of Athens, in so far as it bears on history, political economy, or private right. Our theme concerns only the outward appearance of the merchants and dealers; our object is to see how, in speculation and industry, in intrigue and deception, in their purchases and sales, the mercantile spirit of the Greeks, and their every-day customs, were exhibited. Hence the wine-seller, who hastens with his samples from house to house; the soldier, who has peas measured to him in his helmet; the surly fishmonger, who scarce deigns to reply to the customer who grumbles at his price; the trapezite, assaying the weight of the drachma; the knavish huckster, with his false weights and measures, are here, and in this point of view, more interesting than the organization of the higher branches of commercial polity, the lawsuits arising from mercantile transactions, or a comparison between the exports and imports. It is in this light that the following combination of characteristic traits should be regarded; while the endless difficulties which interfere with their regular classification must excuse the want of a strict methodical arrangement. Certain cognate matters also, such as the customary *διατριβατι*, and life in the Ergasteria, naturally come under consideration at the same time.

In the first place, a word on the topography of the market-place. The *ἀπχαία ἀγορά*, which alone need here be understood, was by no means a place of regular form, but rather a long

rambling quarter of the town, and this, whether we suppose it to have reached from the Pnyx, across the Areopagus, to the inner Cerameicos, or whether we assign it any other position. It was adorned with temples and porticoes, altars and statues, and was shaded by the platanus-trees which Cimon planted. Plutarch, *Cim.* 18 : ἐκαλλώπισε τὸ ἀστυ, τὴν μὲν ἀγορὰν πλατάνοις καταφυτεύσας, κ.τ.λ. When the market-place is spoken of as a place of ordinary assembly and resort, this must be understood to apply only to a portion of it, the other parts being appropriated to special purposes, and denominated accordingly. Cf. Aristot. *de Republ.* vii. 12, p. 1331.

The visit to the market formed part of the usual arrangements of the day. While the Grecian matron was restricted to the precincts of the house, and the unmarried damsel to the parthenon, the husband spent the greater part of the day from home; and all, even those unfettered by the claims of business, resorted to this place of general assembly, where they found at once the market, the gymnasia, and baths and tabernæ of all kinds. Xenophon, *Mem.* i. 1, 10, says of Socrates : 'Αλλὰ μὴν ἵκετηνός γε ἀεὶ μὲν ἦν ἐν τῷ φανερῷ, πρωΐ τε γὰρ εἰς τοὺς περιπάτους καὶ τὰ γυμνάσια ἦει, καὶ πληθούσης ἀγορᾶς ἔκει φανερὸς ἦν, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἀεὶ τῆς ἡμέρας ἦν ὅπου πλείστοις μέλλοι συντεσθαι. Cf. Plato, *Apol.* p. 17.

The time for resorting to the market was the forenoon, which is therefore designated by the names πλήθουσα ἀγορὰ, περὶ πλήθουσαν ἀγορὰν, πληθώρη ἀγορᾶς. The exact hour cannot, however, be fixed with certainty. Suidas, s. v. πλήθουσα ἀγορὰ, says, ὥρα τρίτη : and again : Περὶ πλήθουσαν ἀγοράν· περὶ ὥραν τετάρτην, ἡ πέμπτην καὶ ἕκτην. τότε γὰρ μάλιστα πλήθει ἡ ἀγορά. We may take the third hour as the commencement; but that full market lasted till mid-day is improbable, and at all events is irreconcileable with two passages of Herodotus, in which the time of πλήθουσα ἀγορὰ is expressly opposed to μεσημβρία. Herodot. iv. 181; and iii. 104 : θερμότατος δέ ἔστι ὁ ἥλιος τούτοισι τοῖσι ἀνθρώποισι τὸ ἐωθινὸν, οὐ κατάπερ τοῖσι ἄλλοισι μεσαμβρίης. ἀλλ' ὑπερτείλας, μέχρις οὗ ἀγορῆς διαλύσιος. τοῦτον δὲ τὸν χρόνον καλεῖ πολλῷ μᾶλλον ἡ τῇ μεσαμβρίῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδᾳ. The end of the market was called ἀγορᾶς διάλυσις, as we see from the above passage. So also in Xenoph. *Econ.*

12, 1 : ὃντες ἀνάπτελθοιμι, πρὶν παντάπαισιν ἡ ἀγορὰ λυθῇ In the lapse of centuries, this time probably became changed, and hence the account of Herodotus may be reconciled with Liban. *Epist.* 1084 : καὶ ταῦτα ἐν τετάρτῳ μέρει τετέλεσται σοι τῆς ἡμέρας ἀπὸ πληθούσης ἀγορᾶς εἰς μεσημβρίαν σταθεράν.

But at other hours also the porticoes and shady parts of the market were frequented by promenaders. Demosth. *in Con.* p. 1258 : περιπατοῦντος, ὅσπερ εἰώθειν, ἐσπέρας ἐν ἀγορᾷ μου μετὰ Φανοστράτου. Plutarch, *Dec. Or. Vit.* iv. p. 406, says of Hy. perides : Ἐποιεῖτό τε τὸν περίπατον ἐν τῇ ἵχθυοπωλίτιδι ὁσημέραι. Seats were fixed in the porticoes as well as in the gymnasia. See Lucian, *Jup. Trag.* 16 : Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταῦτα ἐννοῶν γίγνομαι κατὰ τὴν Ποικίλην, ὅρῳ πλῆθος ἀνθρώπων πάμπολυ συνεστηκός· ἐγίους μὲν ἔνδον ἐν αὐτῇ τῇ στοᾷ, πολλοὺς δὲ καὶ ἐν τῷ ὑπαίθρῳ καὶ τινας ζωντας καὶ διατεινομένους ἐπὶ τῷ θάκων καθημένους.

The shops of the hair-dressers, unguent-sellers, and others, were also favourite resorts, and the entire avoidance of these places of *rénunion* was censured. Demosth. *in Aristag.* p. 786 : οὐ φιλαιρθρωπίας οὐχ ὄμιλίας οὐδεμιᾶς οὐδενὶ κοινωνεῖ· .. οὐδὲ προσφοιτῷ πρός τι τούτων τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει κουρείων ἡ μυροπωλίαν, η̄ τῶν ἀλλων ἐργαστηρίων οὐδὲ πρὸς ἐν. See also Lysias *de Inven.* p. 754 : ἔκαστος γὰρ ὑμῶν εἴθισται προσφοιτᾶν, ὁ μὲν πρὸς μυροπώλιον, οἱ δὲ πρὸς κουρεῖον, ὁ δὲ πρὸς σκυτογομεῖον, ὁ δὲ δῆτα τούχη. καὶ πλεῖστοι μὲν ὡς τοὺς ἐγγυτάτω τῆς ἀγορᾶς κατεσκευασμένους, ἐλάχιστοι δὲ ὡς τοὺς οὐ πλεῖστον ἀπέχοντας αὐτῆς. Cf. Isocr. *adv. Callim.* 4. p. 536; Aristoph. *Plutus*, 888; *Aves*, 1441. Besides the κουρεῖα, μυροτώλια and ιατρεῖα, the workshops of even the common artisans formed fashionable lounges; of this kind are the σκυτογομεῖα, mentioned by Lysias, *supra*. See Xenoph. *Memor.* iv. 2, 1: Καταμαθὼν γὰρ Εὐθύδημον.. καθίζοντα εἰς ἡνικοπεῖόν τι τῶν ἐγγὺς τῆς ἀγορᾶς, εἰς τοῦτο καὶ αὐτὸς ἦε τῶν μεθ' αὐτοῦ τινας ἔχων. These places sometimes assumed a political importance from becoming the rendezvous of particular *phylæ*, or of the inhabitants of certain quarters. Lysias, *in Pancl.* p. 780 : ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι Δεκελειόθεν, προσκαλεσάμενος αὐτὸν προς τους τῇ Ἰπποθωντίδι δικάζοντας, ἐθῶς ἐπὶ -δὲ κουρεῖον τὸ παρὰ τοὺς Ἐρμᾶς, ἵνα οἱ Δεκελεῖς προσφοιτῶσιν. Cf. *Ib.* p. 782.

We will now proceed to speak of the various classes of mer-

chants and dealers, and of the social position which they held. Aristotle, *de Republ.* i. 11, p. 1258, divides the whole μεταβλητικὴ into ἐμπορία, τοκισμός, and μισθυρία, and of ἐμπορία he gives also three subdivisions: τῆς δὲ μεταβλητικῆς μέγιστον μὲν ἐμπορία. καὶ ταύτης μέρη τρία, ταυκληρία, φορτηγία, παράστασις. But so comprehensive a signification of the word was unusual, and Aristotle himself does not adhere to it; *Ib.* iv. 4. The classification, moreover, is at fault in not distinguishing the αὐτοπώλης, as well as the ἐμπόρος, from the κάπηλος: see Plato, *Polit.* p. 260. The countryman who carried his produce to the city, the artisan who sold his work, and the woman who offered for sale her tæniæ and chaplets, all belonged to the class of αὐτοπώλαι. The ἐμπόρος was the merchant who imported foreign goods, and sold them by wholesale. Plato, *Protag.* p. 313. But the κάπηλοι were the retail dealers, ἐλάττονος πράμενοι πλείονος ἀποδῶνται. Xenoph. *Memor.* iii. 7, 6. Cf. Plato, *Polit.* supra. The most important passage relating to the business of these κάπηλοι, and the sale of goods in general, occurs in Plato, *de Republ.* ii. p. 871, q. v. It would seem that the country people mostly brought their wares to town early, ήδη θεγγομένων ἀλεκτρυόνων, and sold them to the κάπηλοι. Plutarch, *Arat.* 8. As sellers again of bought goods, the κάπηλοι were called also παλιγκάπηλοι. Aristoph. *Plutus*, 1156; Demosth. *in Dionysod.* p. 1285; Poll. vii. 12. Dealers, not only in victuals, but in all sorts of wares, were called κάπηλοι: so Aristoph. *Pax*, 1210, οἱ πτλων κάπηλος; Plutarch, *Pericl.* 24, προβατοκάπηλος; and Eustath. *ad Odyss.* i. 262, ἀνδραποδοκάπηλος. In Lysias *de Cæde Erat.* p. 27, torches, δῷδες, are purchased in a καπηλεῖον. But by the term κάπηλοι, retailers of wine are most frequently meant. Plato, *Gorg.* p. 518: ὅτι Θεαρίων ὁ ἄρτοκόπος, καὶ Μίθαικος ὁ τὴν ὀψοποίαν συγγεγραφώς τὴν Σικελικὴν, καὶ Σάραμβος ὁ κάπηλος, ὅτι οὗτοι θαυμάσιοι γεγόνασι σωμάτων θεραπευταὶ, ὁ μὲν ἄρτον θαυμαστοὺς παρασκευάζων, ὁ δὲ ὄψοι, ὁ δὲ οἶνον. Adulteration and short measure were matters of course. Lucian, *Hermot.* 59: ὅτι καὶ φιλόσοφοι ἀποδίδονται τὰ μαθήματα, ὡσπερ οἱ κάπηλοι, κερασάμενοι γε οἱ πολλοὶ, καὶ δολόσαντες, καὶ κακομετροῦντες. Plutarch, *Timol.* 14: καθήμενον ἐν μυροπωλ.ῳ, πίνοντα κεκραμένον ἀπὸ τῶν καπηλείων. Cf. Id. *Lysand.* 18, where Theopompos wittily compares with it the taste of freedom which the Spartans vouchsafed to Greece.

These retailers not only sold their wares in the market, but had καπηλεῖα all through the town; but it was not thought respectable, especially in the olden times, to take any refreshment in them, as is seen from the anecdote in Plutarch, *Dec. Or. Vit.* iv. p. 400, where Diogenes catching Demosthenes ἐν καπηλείῳ αἰσχυνόμενον καὶ ὑποχωροῦντα, calls out to him: "Οσῳ μᾶλλον ὑποχωρεῖς, τοσούτῳ μᾶλλον ἐν τῷ καπηλείῳ ἔσῃ." And Isocrates, *Areopag.* 18, p. 202, speaking of former times, says: ἐν καπηλείῳ δὲ φαγεῖν ἢ πιεῖν οὐδεὶς οὐδὲ ἀν οἰκέτης ἐπιεικῆς ἐτόλμησεν. See also Athen. xiii. p. 566: 'Υπερίδης δ' ἐν τῷ καπή Πατροκλέους, εἰ γνήσιος ὁ λόγος, τοὺς Ἀρεοπαγίτας φησὶν ἀριστήσαντά τινα ἐν καπηλείῳ κωλῦσαι ἀνιέναι εἰς Ἀρειον πάγον. It is clear, however, that this practice became common in later days. See Eubulos ap. Athen. xi. p. 473. According to Phylarchos, ap. Athen. x. p. 442, and Theopompos, ap. Id. xii. p. 526, the Byzantines were in very bad odour, being said to have even let their own houses, and taken up their abode in taverns, καπηλείοις. A painting at Pompeii, which represents several persons sitting round a table, drinking, refers probably to a καπηλεῖον. Gell, *Pompeiana*, second series, ii. pl. 80.

The whole trade of the κόπηλοι, as well as that of the regular innkeepers, was greatly despised; in fact, trade of any kind was at no time much respected. Plutarch, it is true, relates that Solon was engaged in commerce, and he adds, that this was even said to have been the real object of his travels; while a venture in the oil-trade occupied Plato on his Egyptian journey. Plutarch, *Sol.* 2. An Athenian would readily advance money to others for carrying on mercantile concerns, but it was considered disreputable to take part in them personally; and even ναυκληρία and ἐμπορία were held as a reproach. See Andoc. *de Myst.* p. 68. Aristotle, *de Republ.* i. 10, p. 1258, says: τῆς μεταβλητικῆς ψεγομένης δικαίως: and Plato, *Leg.* xi. p. 918, uses still stronger language: πάντα τὰ περὶ τὴν καπηλείαν καὶ ἐμπορίαν καὶ πανδοκίαν γένη διαβέβληται τε καὶ ἐν αἰσχροῖς γέγονεν διείδεσιν.

In a still greater degree this was the case with καπηλεία, not only at Athens, but also at Thebes, where nobody who had sold in the market within the last ten years was allowed to take part in the government. Aristot. *de Republ.* iii. 5, p. 1278: ἐν

Θήβαις δὲ νόμος ἦν τὸν δέκα ἑτῶν μὴ ἀπεσχημένον τῆς ἀγορᾶς μὴ μετέχειν ἀρχῆς. Cf. Plato, *Leg.* xi. p. 919. Whether not only the καπηλεία, but every sort of selling in the market, was thought degrading at Athens, is a disputed point. From a very important passage in Demosthenes, we gather that women publicly selling in the market were, in the eye of the law, classed with the women of the town. *In Neær.* p. 1867: τόν τε νόμον ἐπὶ τούτοις παρεχόμενος, ὃς οὐκ ἔφη ἐπὶ ταύταις μοιχὸν λαβεῖν, ὅπόσαι ἀν ἐπ' ἐργαστηρίου κάθωνται, ή ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πωλῶσι τι ἀποπεφασμένως, ἐργαστήριον φάσκων καὶ τοῦτο εἴραι [τὴν Στεφάνου οἰκλαν]. But, strangely enough, Lysias, in *Theomn.* p. 361, apparently quotes the same law, but reading ὅσαι δὲ πεφασμένως πωλοῦνται, with the commentary: τὸ μὲν πεφασμένως ἐστὶ φανερῶς· πωλεῖσθαι δὲ βαδίζειν. Also Plutarch, *Sol.* 23, gives the same explanation: ὅσαι πεφασμένως πωλοῦνται, λέγων δι) τὰς ἐταιρας. Αὗται γὰρ ἐμφανῶς φοιτῶσι πρὸς τοὺς διδόντας. Harpocration and Suidas say: Πωλῶσι. Δημοσθένης ἐν τῷ κατὰ Νεαίρας *Η ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πωλῶσι τι ἀποπεφασμένως. Δίζυμός φησιν ἀντὶ τοῦ πορνεύουσι φανερῶς. πωλεῖν γὰρ τὸ παρέχειν ἑαυτὴν τοῖς βουλομένοις. ἔγω δὲ φημι δτι κυρίως ἐταξ. τῦν ὁ ρήτωρ τὸ πωλεῖν. φησὶ γὰρ τὸν νόμον οὐκ ἔφην ἐπὶ ταύτης μοιχὸν λαβεῖν ὅπόσαι ἀν ἐπ' ἐργαστηρίου κάθωνται, ή ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ πωλῶσι τι ἀποπεφασμένως. Between the two orators, it is hard to decide as to the real import of the law. We cannot escape from the difficulty by supposing that Lysias and Demosthenes do not both allude to the same law, as peculiarities of phrase establish its identity in both cases; nor can we suppose that either of them misquoted it, or misunderstood its purport. We know, however, from Lysias, in *Nicom.* p. 887, that Nicomachos, being charged with the transcription of the old laws of Solon, indulged in alterations, not of form only, but of matter: ἐπειδὴ δὲ τῶν νόμων ἀναγραφεὺς ἔγενετο (Νικόμαχος), τις οὐκ οἶδεν, ὅσα τὴν πόλιν ἐλυμήνατο; προσταχθὲν γὰρ αὐτῷ τεσσάρων μηνῶν ἀναγράψαι τοὺς τόμους τοὺς Σόλωνος, ἀντὶ μὲν Σόλωνος αὐτὸν νομοθέτην κατέστησε, ἀντὶ δὲ τεττάρων μηνῶν ἔξαέτη τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐποιήσατο. καθ' ἐκάστην δὲ ἡμέραν ἀργυρίου λαμβάνων τοὺς μὲν ἐνέγραφε, τοὺς δ' ἔξηλειφεν. εἰς τοῦτο δὲ κατέστημεν, ὅστε ἐκ τῆς τούτου χειρὸς τεταμιεύμεθα τοὺς νόμους. This νόμος μοιχείας may, therefore, among others, have received a very different shape. Now in the speech against

Theomnestos, Lysias does not quote from the νόμοι ἀγαγεγραμμένοι, for he says, p. 356, καὶ μοι ἀνάγνωθι τούτους τὸν νόμον τοῦ Σόλωνος τοὺς παλαιούς. The true solution of the difficulty may therefore be that the words in the speech against Neæra are from the new edition of the laws.

The internal evidence, too, tends the same way, for it is intrinsically improbable that the selling wares in the market was made such a *nota dedecoris* by law; and besides, Demosthenes, in *Eubul.* p. 1808, adduces another law, which forbade making this traffic an imputation against a person's character: παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, οἱ κελεύοντες ἔτοχον εἶναι τῇ κακηγορίᾳ τὸν πὴν ἐργασίαν τῇ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ, ή τῷ πολιτῶι, ή τῷ πολιτίδωι ὀνειδίζοντα τινι. Originally, as is clear from the context of this passage in Demosthenes, burghers only were allowed ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἐργάζεσθαι, without being subject to imposts, the ξένοι having to pay a tax. Still, such employment was universally despised, and was only carried on by burghers of the lowest class; cf. Diog. Laert. ix. 66. Hence ἀγοράτιος denotes a low fellow, and πόρηρος and ἔξιγορᾶς are phrases of similar significance. Aristoph. *Equites*, 181:

ὅτι πόνηρος καὶ ἀγορᾶς εἰ, καὶ θραύσ.

But if such employment was considered unseemly for a man, how highly unbecoming would it have been for a woman, according to the Greek notions of feminine decorum, to appear with articles for sale in the market where men were the only purchasers! Artemidorus, *Oneirocr.* i. 78, after speaking of the hetæræ ἐν πορείοις, proceeds: Ἀγαθοὶ δὲ καὶ αἱ ἐπὶ ἐργαστηρίων καθεζόμεναι καὶ πιπράσκουσαι τι καὶ δεχόμεναι ἐμπολάς, καὶ ὄραθεῖσαι καὶ μιγεῖσαι. Hence we see that the shop-women, αἱ ἐπὶ ἐργαστηρίων καθεζόμεναι, were placed in the same category with the hetæræ. It will be therefore impossible to suppose that the female sellers in the market were not regarded much in the same light. From Demosth. in *Eubul.* p. 1809, and Æschin. in *Timarch.* p. 118, we gather that female slaves sold in the market the work they had done for their owners; but this does not enhance the respectability of such an occupation. The two laws may therefore have subsisted together.

The sale of goods was variously affected. The wholesale dealer, ἐμπόρος, seems usually to have sold by sample, δεῖγμα. For this purpose, there was in the Piræus, and probably in other harbours,

also, a place used for these sales, which was also itself called Δεῖγμα. Harpocr. Δεῖγμα· κυριως μὲν τὸ δεικνύμενον ἀφ' ἐκάστου τῶν πωλουμένων. ήδη δὲ καὶ τόπος τις ἐν τῷ Ἀθήνησιν ἐμπορίῳ, οἰς δὲ τὰ δεῖγματα ἐκομίζετο, οὕτως ἐκαλεῖτο. See Böckh's *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 58. The samples were also carried about from house to house. Aristobulos, ap. Plutarch, *Demosth.* 28: Ὡς τοὺς ἐμπόρους ὄρῶμεν, ὅταν ἐν τρυβλίῳ δεῖγμα περιφέρωσι. Cf. Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 788. So a wine-merchant, οἰνοπώλης, goes round with a flask under his arm, and sells the wine by this sample. Diphilos, ap. Athen. xi. p. 499:

δ τοιχωρυχον
ἐκεῖνο καὶ τῶν δυναμένων, λαγύνιον
ἔχον βαδίζειν εἰς τὰ γεῦμαδ' ὅπλα μάλης
καὶ τοῦτο πωλεῖν, μέχρι ἂν, δισκερ ἐν ἔρδνφ,
εἴς λοιπὸς ή κάπηλος ἡδικημένος
ὑπ' οἰνοπάλου.

The legal restrictions of trade were few. There were no trade-guilds, in our sense of the word, nor, properly speaking, any monopolies, i. e. assignments to individuals of special branches of trade, though such were occasionally reserved by the State for itself. See Böckh's *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 52. A private citizen could only obtain a μονοπώλια or μονοπώλιον, (Poll. vii. 11,) by buying up some article entirely, as Aristotle relates of Thales the Milesian, and of a certain Syracusan; *De Republ.* i. 11. Nevertheless, Phylarchos, apud Athen. xii. p. 521, seems to allude to a privilege of this kind: εἰ δέ τις τῶν ὄψοποιῶν ἦ μαγείρων ἴδιοι εὔροι βρῶμα καὶ περιττὸν, τὴν ἔξουσίαν μὴ εἶναι χρήσασθαι τούτῳ ἔτερον πρὸ ἐνιαυτοῦ.

The retailers of certain articles seem, very commonly, to have gone about crying them. See Aristoph. *Acharn.* 88:

στυγῶν μὲν δύστυν, τὸν δὲ ἐμὸν δῆμον ποθῶν.
δε σύδεκάπτοτ' εἰπεν 'ἄνθρακας πρίω,
οὐκ 'δεσος, οὐκ 'ἄλαιον,' οὐδὲ γῆη 'πρίω.'

So also Plutarch, *Apophth. Lac.* 62: "Ἐτεροι, ἐλθῶν εἰς Ἀθήνας καὶ ὄρῶν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους τὸ τάριχος ἀποκηρύγγοντας καὶ τὸ ὄψον, κ.τ.λ. See also Note 4 to Scene xi.

The chief part of the traffic was of course confined to the market-place, and the tabernæ around it. The market-place was not paved,—indeed street-paving generally was quite an exception to the rule before, and even after, the Roman era. The

όντοι λατές in the ἀγορὰ of the Phæacians (*Odyss.* vi. 267) are nothing more than the stone-benches, on which the assembly sat. Cf. *Ib.* viii. 6 : ἐλθόντες δὲ κάθιζον ἐπὶ ζεστοῖσι λιθοῖσιν. Strabo, xiv. 1, 37, mentions, as an unusual circumstance, that at Smyrna there were paved streets, ὁδοὶ λιθόστρωτοι. But the subterraneous sewers, the want of which he remarks in that city, were in existence at Athens. See Aristoph. *Pax*, 99, and Scholiast. But the streets, especially in bad weather, could not have been over clean. See Thucyd. ii. 4.

The various divisions of the market, assigned to the sale of different goods, seem to have been called κύκλοι. It has been often supposed that this term referred only to that section devoted to the sale of kitchen-stuff, meat, and so forth; but the authorities will hardly bear this out. The chief passage on this subject is Poll. x. 18 : "Ινα δ' ἐπιπράσκετο τὰ σκεύη τῆς ἀγορᾶς, τὸ μέρος τοῦτο κύκλοι ὡνομάζοντο, ὡς Ἀλεξίς ὑποδηλοῦν ἔουκεν ἐν Καλαστρίδι, ποι δέ με ἄγεις διὰ τῶν κύκλων. σαφέστερον δέ ἐν τῷ Μαινομένῳ Διφίλος."

καὶ προσέτι τοίνυν ἐσχάραν, καινὸν κάδον,
στρόματα, συνὸν, ἀσκόπηραν, θύλακον,
ἢ που στρατιώτην ἢν τις, ἀλλὰ καὶ κύκλον
ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς δρόνθν βαδίζειν ὑπολάβοι·
τοσοῦτός ἐσθ' ὁ βάτος, οὐ σὺ περιφέρεις.

Id. vii. 11 : καὶ κύκλοι δὲ ἐν τῇ νέᾳ κωμῳδίᾳ καλοῦνται ἐν οἷς ἐπιπράσκοντο τὰ ἀνδράποδα, ἵσως καὶ τα λοιπὰ ὄντα. Also Schol. ad Aristoph. *Egyp.* 187 : ὁ δὲ κύκλος Ἀθήνησιν ἐστι καθάπερ μάκελλος ἐκ τῆς κατασκευῆς τὴν προσηγορίαν λαβὼν, ἕιθα δὴ πιπράσκεται χωρὶς κρεῶν τὰ ἄλλα ὄντα, ἐξαιρέτως δὲ οἱ ἰχθύες. In these passages we see that σκεύη, ἀνδράποδα, κρέα, ἰχθῦς, and in short τὰ ἄλλα ὄντα, are mentioned; and that the whole locality, in various parts of which these were sold, was called κύκλος or κύκλοι.

The sellers had also booths, σκηνὰς, apparently of wicker-work. Harpocr. : Σκηνήτης ἐν σκηναῖς ἐπιπράσκετο πολλὰ τῶν ὄντων. Demosth. *de Coron.* p. 284 : τοὺς δὲ ἐκ τῶν σκηνῶν τῶν κατὰ τὴν ἀγορὰν ἔξειργον καὶ τὰ γέρρα ἐνεπίμπρασαν. This latter passage shows that business was not confined to the time of πλήθουσα ἀγορὰ, for it was evening when the news arrived, which was the signal for this outrage. The γέρρα here mentioned may doubtless be taken for σκεπάσματα σκηνῶν. Another passage of the

same author presents more difficulties, and implies a different arrangement. *In Nestor.* p. 1875: τοὺς δὲ πρυτάνεις κελεύει τιθέναι τοὺς καδίσκους ὁ νόμος καὶ τὴν ψῆφον διδόναι προσιόντι τῷ δῆμῳ, πρὶν τοὺς ξένους εἰσέναι καὶ τὰ γέρρα ἀναιρεῖν. Harpocratian, in his comment on the last passage, supposes that the wattles, or whatever the γέρρα may have been, were used to block up the approaches to the Pnyx, till the voting was over; while on the contrary, the Scholiast on Aristoph. *Acharn.* 22, says that the passages to the ecclesia were alone left open: ἀνεπετάννυσαν γάρ τὰ γέρρα καὶ ἀπέκλειον τὰς ὁδοὺς τὰς μὴ φερούσας εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, καὶ τὰ ὄντα ἀγήρουν ἐν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς, δπως μὴ περὶ ταῦτα διατρίβοιεν. That the γέρρα were barriers of some kind is clear from the Scholion on Lucian, *de Gymn.* 82: Γέρρον τετράγωνον σκέπασμα ἐκ στερεᾶς βύρσης, φ' ἀντὶ ἀσπίδος ἔχρωντο Σκύθαι . . . Δημοσθένης δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν σκηνῶν καὶ τῶν περιφραγμάτων. See also Eustath. *ad Odyss.* xxii. 184: Πανσανίας δὲ γράφει οὕτω· γερρά σκηνώματα καὶ Περσικὰ δπλα . . . καὶ περιφράγματα. Αἴλιος δὲ Διοινύσιος, δτι γέρρον καὶ οἱ περιφραγμένοι τόποι καὶ ἀσπίδες, κ.τ.λ. Festus also, p. 70, explains the Latin word *gerræ*, by *crates-vimineæ*. But it is not necessary to suppose that the booth-wattles were used on this occasion, for there may perhaps have been proper γέρρα at hand for the purpose. From the words of the *Etym. M.* τὰ τῶν σκηνῶν περιφράγματα, it would almost seem that the κύκλοι were severally provided with such fences.

Each of the places of sale was called by a name derived from the article sold there, and at Athens the name of the article was itself used to denote the place where it was sold. Harpocr. s. v. δεῖγμα, says: ἔστι δὲ τὸ ἔθος Ἀττικὸν τὸ σημαίνειν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν τῷ τόπῳ τοὺς τόπους αὐτούς. Poll. ix. 47: εἰς τοῦψον, καὶ εἰς τὸις οἶνον, καὶ εἰς τὰς χύντρας. Id. x. 19: ὕσπερ οἱ Ἀττικοὶ ἀπὸ τῶν πιπρασκομέρων καὶ τὰ χωρία ὡρόμαζον, λέγοντες εἰς τοῦψον, καὶ εἰς τὰ μύρα, καὶ εἰς τὸν χλωρὸν τυρὸν, καὶ εἰς τὰ ἀιδράποδα. There is scarcely an article which does not appear to have had its special place of sale, either in the market-place or elsewhere. Thus Eupolis, ap. Poll. ix. 47: περιῆλθον εἰς τὰ σκόρδα καὶ τὰ κρόμμινα, καὶ τὸν λιβανωτὸν, καὶ εὐθὺ τῶν ἀφωμάτων καὶ περὶ τὰ γέληγη.

Some of these appellations require explanation; for instance, γυναικεῖα ἀγορὰ, a term of doubtful import in Theophr. *Char.* 2:

Αμέλει δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐκ γυναικείας ἀγορᾶς διακονῆσαι δυνατὸς ἀπνευστή. The notion that in these κύκλοι, the chief purchasers were women, is erroneous, having been hastily adopted from Pollux, x. 18. At Athens it was a thing unheard of for any free-woman, except those of the lowest class, to make purchases in the market, or at the shop of a κάπηλος. The heteræ, it is true, did not scruple to perform such offices for themselves. See Machon, ap. Athen. xiii. p. 580 :

Ἐπεὶ πρόθη τοῖς ἔτεσιν ἡ Γυάθαινα, καὶ
ἡδη τελέως ἦν διολογουμένως σορὸς,
εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν λέγουσιν αὐτὴν δέξιαν
καὶ τοῦψον ἐφορᾶν καὶ πολυτραγμοκεῖν πόσου
πωλεῖθ' ἔκαστον.

Female slaves also went occasionally on such errands. See Lysian. *de Cæde Erat.* p. 18 : ἐὰν οὖν λάβῃς τὴν θεράπαιναν τὴν εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν βαδίζουσαν καὶ διακονοῦσαν ὑμῖν. These however are exceptive cases. If a man did not go marketing himself, he had a slave, ἀγοραστής, for the purpose. Athen. iv. p. 171 : ἐκάλουν δὲ καὶ ἀγοραστὴν τὸν τὰ ὄψα ώντούμενον. Cf. Poll. iii. 126. And it is to be observed that male slaves alone are mentioned in this capacity ; so Terent. *Andr.* ii. 2, 31 :

etiam puerum inde abiens conveni Chremis
Olera et pisciculos minutos ferre obolo in coenam seni.

But the master generally attended to these matters himself ; Aeschin. *in Timarch.* 87 : τίς γὰρ ὑμῶν, δις οὐπώποτε εἰς τοῦψον ἀφίκται καὶ τὰς δαπάνας τὰς τούτων οὐ τεθεώρηκεν ; The comic writers abound in instances in point, and it is only in a special case that the practice is ridiculed by Aristophanes, *Lysistr.* 557 :

καὶ μὴν τό γε πρᾶγμα γέλοιον,
ὅταν δοπιδός ἔχων καὶ Γοργόνα τις, καὶ τ' ὄντηται κορακίνους.

The name *γυναικείας ἀγορὰ* cannot, therefore, have been derived from the purchasers. We may suppose, with greater probability, that certain wares were sold principally by females, and that one section of the market was possessed exclusively by these ἱροτοπώλιδες, λεκιθοπώλιδες, ἰσχαδοπώλιδες, στεφανοπώλιδες, and others ; or perhaps the name was applied to the locality where articles for women's use were chiefly sold. But the passage in Theophrastus which has given rise to this discussion is itself so

obscure that nothing certain can be inferred from it, and even Pollux seems to be in doubt as to the true meaning of the word.

The part most frequented, and for the *gourmand* the most important, was the fish-market, *ἰχθῦς, ιχθυοπωλῖτις, ὄψοι*. See *Excursus on The Meals*. The sale was not allowed to begin before a certain hour, when the signal for commencing was given by a bell, at the sound of which everybody hurried to the spot. Plutarch, *Symp.* iv. 2 : *ἀλλὰ τοὺς περὶ τὴν ιχθυοπωλίαν ἀναδιδόντας ἐκάστοτε, καὶ τοῦ κώδωνος ὀξέως ἀκούοντας.* But the best elucidation of this occurs in Strabo, xiv. 2, 21, where there is a capital anecdote of a Citharœdus, whose audience all desert him when the fish-bell rings, except one who was deaf. ‘Sir, I thank you much for the honour you have done me in not going like the others at the sound of the bell,’ said the Citharœdus to the deaf man. ‘What!’ asked he; ‘did you say the bell had rung?’ And on the musician answering that it had, *εὐστη εἶη*, said the other; *καὶ ἀναστὰς ἀπῆλθε καὶ αὐτός*. Neither of these passages refers, it is true, to Athens, but no doubt the custom prevailed there, as well as in other towns.

The surliness and knavery of the fishmongers are pourtrayed in a very amusing manner by the comic writers. See a passage of *Amphis*, ap. *Athen.* vi. p. 224 (*τοὺς ιχθυοπώλας*):

οὗς δὲ ἐκερατήσῃ τις, ή λαβάν τι τῶν
παρακειμένων ἔκυψεν δισπερ Τήλεφος
πρῶτον σιωπῆ—καὶ δικαίως τοῦτό γε·
ἄπαντες ἀνδροφόνοι γάρ εἰσιν ἐνι λόγῳ—
ώσει δὲ προσέχων οὐδὲν οὐδὲν ἀκηκοάς
ἴκρουσε πόλυτόν τιν· δ' ἐπρήσθη, κού λαλῶν
ὅλα βήματ', ἀλλὰ συλλαβθῆν ἀφελῶν, τάρσου
βολῶν γένοιτ' ἕν· ή δὲ κέστρα κτῷ βολῶν.

A fragment of *Alexis*, *Ib.* is equally characteristic :

τοὺς δὲ ιχθυοπώλας τοὺς κάκιοιςτ' ἀπολουμένους
ἔπλευν ίδω κάτω βλέποντας, τὰς δὲ δρῆς
ἴχοντας ἔπλευν τὴς κορυφῆς, ἀποκνίγομαι.
δὲν δὲ ἐρωτήσῃς, πόσου τοὺς κεστρέας
πωλεῖς δὲν ὅντας; δέκ' οὐβολῶν, φησίν.—βαρύ.
δικτὼ λάθοις ἔν;—εἴπερ ὥνει τὸν ἔτερον.—
δὲ τῶν λαβὲ καὶ μὴ παιζε.—τοσοῦντὶ παράτρεχε.

If the comic writers may be trusted, several laws existed to restrain their roguery; for instance, they were not allowed to water their fish. Xenarchos, apud *Athen.* vi. p. 225 :

ἔπει γάρ αὐτοῖς οὐκ ἔτ' ἔστ' ἔξουσία
δαίνειν, ἀπεργται δὲ τούτο τῷ νόμῳ.

To evade this restriction a fight is got up near the fish-stall; a person falls down, pretending to be stunned by a blow; water is thrown over him under the pretext of recovering him, and the fish get watered at the same time. Another law is mentioned in a fragment of Alexis, ap. Athen. vi. p. 266, which orders the fishmongers to adhere without abatement to the price first named; but this appears merely to have been intended to ridicule Plato's law on the subject (*Leg.* xi. p. 917), for the poet proceeds to announce, as the most recent improvement in legislation, that the dealers were not to be allowed to sit down, so that they might be induced by the fatigue to pass off their goods more quickly. For the coming season a new ordonnance is announced to forbid any sale being effected unless the dealer were suspended over his stall, like the gods upon the stage: *ἀπὸ μηχανῆς πωλοῦντες ὥσπερ οἱ θεοί.* Haggling about the price of an article was quite as common as in modern times. Cf. Theophr. *Char.* 17: *πράμενος ἀνδράποδον ἀξιον καὶ πολλὰ δεηθεὶς τοῦ πωλοῦντος.*

Respecting other parts of the market, as, for instance, the shambles, there are fewer notices. We may mention, however, the humorous passage in Aristophanes, *Aves*, 1076, where the birds set a price on the head of Philocrates, who was probably a noted poultreter:

ὅτι συνειρων τοὺς σκίνους πωλεῖ καθ' ἐπτὰ τοῦ βολοῦ.
εἴτα φυσῶν τὰς κήχλας δείκνυσι καὶ λυμαίνεται,
τοῖς τε κοψίκουσι εἰς τὰς βίνας ἔγχει τὰ πτερά.

There are also some reliefs which represent the sale of game and poultry. See Zoëga, *Bassiril.* 27, 28.

Bread was seldom made at home, but was usually bought of women, ἀρτοπώλιδες, who either carried it about, or sold it at stalls in the market, and elsewhere. Aristoph. *Vesp.* 1389; *Ran.* 857. See note 1 to Scene iv.

The chaplet-weavers too had their peculiar locality, which seems to have been called the myrtle-market. See Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 448: *στεφανηπλοκοῦσα ἐν ταῖς μυρρίναις.* This was in the ἀγορὰ, as appears from v. 457:

ἄλλ' εἰς ἀγορὰν ὑπειμί· δεῖ γάρ ἀνδράσι
πλέξαι στεφάνους συνθηματιαίους εἴκοσιν.

Probably the ταινιοπώλιδες, who sold ribands and ready-made

head-dresses, were also in the vicinity. Demosth. in *Eubul.* p. 1308.

The place for the sale of wine is mentioned by Isaeus, *de Philoct. Her.* p. 134: *καθίστησιν Εὐκτήμων ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τῆς ἐν Κεραμεικῷ συνοικίας, τῆς παρὰ τὴν πυλίδα, οὗ ὁ οἶνος ἄνιος.* This does not allude to the retail trade, carried on by the *κάτηλος*, but to the sale of the wine which had been brought to the city in wains. A sale of this kind is represented in two Pompeian pictures, *Mus. Borbon.* iv., where the *amphorae* are being filled from a large skin. These paintings are the best commentary on the fragment of Alexis, ap. Athen. x. p. 481:

ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις οὐ πίνετε
ἄκρατον.—οὐ γάρ βέδιον. πωλοῦσι γαρ
ἐν ταῖς ἀμάξαις εὐθέως κεκραμένου, κ.τ.λ.

We must distinguish between the crockery-mart, *χύτραι*, and the place where the cooks stood with their apparatus waiting to be hired. Poll. ix. 48: *Εἰη δὲ ἀν καὶ μαγειρεῖα τῶν πόλεως μερῶν, οὐχ ἡπέρ τὰ λοιπὰ τῶν ὑπὸ ταῖς τέχναις ἐργαστηρίαι, ἀλλὰ τόπος, δῆθεν μισθοῦνται ὡς τοὺς μαγείρους.* There seems also to have been a separate place where cooking-utensils were to be hired: *ὅπου δὲ κέραμος μισθώσιμος ὁ τοῖς μαγεψοις.* Alexis ap. Athen. iv. p. 164.

Not only these necessities of life, but also articles of luxury, seem mostly to have been sold in the same spot, and not in places scattered about the town. See Theophr. *Char.* 28: *Καὶ προσελθῶν δὲ εἰς τοὺς ἵππους δπον τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς πωλοῦσι, προσποιησασθαι ὀνητιāν. καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς κλίνας ἐλθῶν ἴματισμὸν ζητῆσαι εἰς δύο τάλαντα.* This shows that where the *κλίναι*, properly the frames only of the couches, were sold, there, very naturally, the coverlets were also to be had.

Lastly, it is in the market-place that the tables of the money-changers, *ai τράπεζαι*, are to be sought. See Plato, *Apol.* p. 17, where the correct reading is, *ἐν ἀγορᾷ ἐπὶ τραπεζῶν.* Cf. Hipp. *Min.* p. 368. Most likely the higher classes lounged about in the vicinity of these tables. See Theophr. *Char.* 21, where one of the signs of *μικροφιλοτιμία* is said to be, *τῆς ἀγορᾶς πρὸς τὰς τραπέζας προσφοιτᾶν.* Of course, certain necessities,—provisions, for instance,—were to be obtained in other parts of the city. Thucyd. viii. 95: *οἱ δὲ ἔτυχον οὐκ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἀρισταρ*

ἰπιστιζόμενοι—οὐδὲν γάρ ἐπωλεῖτο ἀπὸ προνοίας τῶν Ἐφετριέων
—ἀλλὰ ἐκ τῶν ἐπ' ἔσχατα τοῦ ἀστεος οἰκῶν. Several articles,
such as salt-fish, were sold outside the gates. Aristoph. *Equites*,
1246 :

ΚΛ. καὶ μοι τοσοῦτον εἰτέ· πότερον ἐν ἀγορᾷ
ἡλλαντοπάλεις ἐτένι, ή 'πὶ ταῖς πυλαις;
ΑΛΛ. ἐπὶ ταῖς πύλαισιν, οὐ τὸ τάριχος ὄντιν.

The superintendence of the market was intrusted to officers, called ἀγορανόμοι. Cf. Bockh, *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 48. Meier u. Schömann, *Att. Proc.* p. 90. Sophilos, as we are told by Athenaeus, vi. p. 228, mentions certain ὄψονόμοι, whose duty it was to observe whether people lived above their income; this perhaps is a mere idea of the comedian's; though, according to Diphilos, ap. Id. p. 227, this was one of the duties of the ἀγορανόμοι at Corinth. But though these functionaries, ἀγορανόμοι, σιτοφύλακες, προμετρηταὶ, &c., were able to check petty frauds, yet there were plenty of ways for plundering the public by wholesale. The fraudulent accounts of the funds and markets in our own day had their parallel in antiquity. See Lysias, κ. τ. σιτοπωλ. p. 721: οὗτῷ δὲ ἀσμενοι τὰς συμφορὰς τὰς ὑμετέρας ὄρῶσιν, ὅστε τὰς μὲν πρότεροι τῶν ἀλλων πυιθάρονται, τὰς δὲ αὐτοὶ λογοποιοῦσιν· η τὰς ναῦς διεφθάρθαι τὰς ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ, η ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων ἐκπλεούσας συνειλῆθφαι, η τὰ ἐμπόρια κεκλεῖσθαι, η τὰς ἐποιδὰς μελλειν ἀπορρήθσεσθαι.

The current coins, their relative value, and their modern equivalents, have been adequately discussed by Böckh in his *Public Econ. of Athens*, pp. 5–30. Silver seems to have constituted the ordinary currency. Very small coins only, such as the χαλκοῦς, or the δίχαλκον, were of copper. Gold, at this period, seems to have been rather an article of merchandise than a medium of exchange; hence the word χρυσωνεῖν is used to denote the exchange of gold for silver. Isocr. *Trapez.* 21; p. 528. The difference of the standard in the different stages gave rise to frequent extortion, and the agio, καταλλαγὴ, κόλλυβος, on the larger coins was carefully reckoned. So Diphilos, ap. Athen. iv. p. 225, says, speaking of a fishmonger :

Ἐπειτ' ἔδει τάργυριον αὐτῷ καταβάλλει,
ἔκράξας Ἀγυιαῖον· ἀν δ' αἰτήν δέη
κέρματ' ἀποδοῦναι προσπατέδωκεν Ἀττικά.
κατ' ἀμφότερα δὲ τὴν καταλλαγὴν ἔχει

Bad money, ἀργύριον κίβδηλον (opposed to δόκιμον), was not of rare occurrence, though to coin it appears to have been punishable by death throughout Greece. Demosth. in *Timocr.* p. 765 : νόμος ἐστὶν ἀπάσαις, ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, ταῖς πόλεσιν, ἐάν τις τὸ κόμισμα διαφθείρῃ θάνατον τὴν ζημίαν εἶναι. Cf. Id. in *Leptin.* p. 508. The oldest example is that of the gilt lead coins of Polycrates of Samos, if indeed we may credit the account given by Herodotus. The usual expedient in forging (*παραχαράττειν*, Dio Chrysost. *Or. xxxi.* p. 577) was, before minting, to place a thin film of the precious metal on the piece of iron or copper. See Eckhel. *Doctr. Num.* i. p. 118.

Though there were no regular fairs in Greece, still there was something analogous to the annual marts of Germany. The occasions of these were the public festivals, πανηγύρεις, whither such numbers of people resorted. Strabo, x. 5, talking of Delos, says, ἦ τε πανηγυρις ἐμπορικόν τι πρᾶγμα. At such periods crowds of dealers set up their stalls, so that the festival had much the appearance of a fair. Dio Chrys. *Or. xxvii.* p. 528 : ἀφικνοῦνται δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὰς πανηγύρεις οἱ μὲν . . . πολλοὶ δὲ ἄντα κομίζοντες παντοδαπὰ, ἀγοραῖς ὅχλος. The most detailed account of such a Panegyris occurs in Pausanias, x. 32, 9; it relates to that which took place twice a-year at Tithorea in Phocis : τῇ δὲ ἐπιωνή σκηνὰς οἱ καπηλεύοντες ποιοῦνται, καλάμου τε καὶ ἀλλῆς ὕλης αὐτοσχεῖσιν· τῇ τελευταὶ δὲ τῶν τριῶν πανηγυρίζουσι πιπράσκοντες καὶ ἀνδράποδα, καὶ κτήνη τὰ πάντα, ἔτι δὲ ἑσθῆτας καὶ ἄργυρον καὶ χρυσόν. Cf. Dio Chrysost. *Orat. viii.* p. 278. Hence the Romans translated the word *πανηγυρις* by *mercatus*, even when referring to the Olympian games. See Moser, ad Cic. *Tusc.* v. 8; Böckh, *Corp. Insc. Gr.* No. 1625. What Aristotle narrates of the occurrences at a spot on Hæmus, is still more like a fair. *De Mir. Ause.* 104 : εἶναι δέ τινα καὶ τόπον ἐν τοῖς ἀνὰ μέσον διαστήμασιν, εἰς δν ἀγορᾶς κοινῆς γινομένης πωλεῖσθαι παρὰ μὲν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Πόντου ἐμπόρων ἀναβαίνοντων τὰ Δέσβια καὶ Χία καὶ Θάσια, παρὰ δὲ τῶν ἐκ τοῦ Ἀδρίου τοὺς Κερκυραῖκοὺς ἀμφορεῖς.

EXCURSUS TO SCENE V.

THE GYMNASIA.

OF all the peculiar Hellenistic institutions the Gymnasia are perhaps the most important, for none exercised so powerful an influence on the entire development and various phases of Greek life — none at once awakened the noblest feelings, and fostered the most impure passions — none formed to the same extent the incitement to glorious deeds, and the seduction to idle pastimes — none so much enhanced the vigour of the corporeal powers, and at the same time gave them so false a direction — none made men so alive to the beauty and nobility of the human form and opened so broad a field for the grandest creations of art — and lastly, none betrayed youthful innocence into such degrading abuses — as was the case with the exercises of the Gymnasia. At a period when physical strength had usurped many of the prerogatives of intellectual power, it is true that even the rudest nations also cultivated bodily exercises; but in no country was their original intention so entirely lost sight of as in Greece; nowhere did Gymnastics assume so generally the character of agonistics; nowhere were they so much looked on as a diversion; nowhere did the Gymnasia become such universal places of amusement, and such arenas for emulous exertions.

We cannot wonder that the stern Romans, who valued such exercises merely for their military and diætetic advantages, judged unfavourably of Grecian gymnastics. See Plutarch, *Quæst. Rom.* 40: *τὸ γὰρ ἔηραλοιφεῖν ὑφεωρῶντο Ρωμαῖοι σφόδρα καὶ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν οἴονται μηδὲν οὔτως αἴτιον δουλείας γεγονέναι καὶ μαλακίας, ὡς τὰ γυμνάσια καὶ τὰς παλαιστρας, πολὺν ἀλυν καὶ σχολὴν ἐντεκούσας ταῖς πόλεσι καὶ κακοσχολίαιν, καὶ τὸ παιδεραστεῖν καὶ τὸ διαφθείρειν τὰ σώματα τῶν νέων ὕπνοις καὶ περιπάτοις καὶ κινήσεσιν εὐρύθμοις καὶ διαιταις ἀκριβέσιν, ὃν Ἐλαθον ἐκρυέντες τῶν ὅπλων καὶ ἀγαπήσαντες ἀνθ' ὅπλιτῶν καὶ ἵππέων ἄγαθῶν εὐτράπελοι καὶ παλαιστῆραι καὶ καλοὶ λέγεσθαι.* This passage requires a little elucidation. In the first place, the explanation given by Wytténbach of the word *ξηραλοιφεῖν* is not

satisfactory. The body was anointed either after the bath, or as a preparation for gymnastic exercises, but this was not universal, being chiefly practised by the Palæstæ and Pancratiastæ. It is true that Solon's law, which forbade the practice of gymnastic exercises to slaves, is once and again quoted by Plutarch as if ξηραλοιφεῖν only were forbidden, but this is inexact. Æschines, in *Timarch.* p. 147, gives the law more correctly: Δοῦλον, φησίν ὁ νόμος, μὴ γυμνάζεσθαι, μηδὲ ξηραλοιφεῖν ἐν ταῖς παλαίστραις. The difference between the Gymnasium and the Palæstra is manifest from this law, as well as from Lucian, *Paras.* 51; but neither from this passage, nor from such as Plato, *Lys.* p. 204, and *Charm.* p. 153, can we deduce the inference that the former was a public institution, and the latter not. The distinction seems to have been that the Gymnasium was a place including grounds for running, archery, javelin-practice, and the like, along with baths, and numerous resorts for those who only sought amusement; while the Palæstra, on the other hand, was the regular wrestling-school, where, originally, wrestling, πάλη, and the pancration, were principally taught and practised. That the Palæstra was not necessarily a private institution is clear from Xenophon, *de Rep. Athen.* ii. 9: ὁ δὲ δῆμος αὐτὸς αὐτῷ οἰκοδομεῖται ἵδια παλαίστρας πολλὰς, κ. τ. λ. The distinction which Krause has attempted to establish, that the παλαιστρα was chiefly for the use of boys, is quite untenable. Æschines, in *Timarch.* pp. 35, 38, uses the words interchangeably; and Antipho, *de Cœd. Invol.* p. 661, speaking of boys only, has, μελετῶν μετὰ τῶν ἡλίκων ἀκοντίζειν ἐπὶ τῷ γυμνασίῳ. Cf. Lucian, *Navig.* 4, where the young men betake themselves to the Palæstra. When Solon forbade slaves both γυμνάζεσθαι, and also ξηραλοιφεῖν ἐν ταῖς παλαίστραις, all the kinds of gymnastic exercises are included. Cf. Harpocration, and the *Etymol. M.* s. v. ξηραλοιφεῖν.

The chief points of the above-mentioned charge made by the Romans against the gymnasia, were, setting aside the evil of παιδεραστία, that they induced inactivity and idleness; that what should have been the main objects, the strengthening and exercising the body, were lost sight of; that instead of the use of weapons, mere unprofitable arts were taught; and that the body was too highly fed on unnatural diet to become fitted for other exertions. Many voices even in Greece itself re-echoed

this imputation, in which, it must be confessed, there is a good deal of truth, especially as respects the athletes, the whole business of whose lives was the exercises of the Palæstra. At Sparta, for instance, πυγμὴ and παγκράτιον were entirely prohibited. See Plutarch, *Apophth. Reg.* i. p. 753; and Müller's *Dorians*, ii. p. 313. There, also, athletics were not generally the object of gymnastics. Aristot. *de Republ.* viii. 4.

Many agreed, on this subject, with Lycurgus. So Philopæmen, on being urged to undergo the exercises of the Palæstra, asked whether it would not partly unfit him for the use of his weapons; and afterwards, when on service, πᾶσαι ἀθλησιν ἔξεβαλεν, ὡς τὰ χρησιμώτατα τῶν σωμάτων εἰς τοὺς ἀναγκαίους ἀγῶνας ἀχρηστα ποιῶσαν. Plutarch, *Philop.* 8. The useless discipline of the ἀθλητικὴ is described with much point, though with a little rhetorical exaggeration, in a fragment from the *Autolycos* of Euripides, apud Athen. x. p. 413 :

Κακῶν γάρ δυτῶν μυρίων καθ' Ἑλλάς,
οὐδὲν κάκιόν ἔστιν ἀθλητῶν γένους . . .
Τίς γάρ ταλαῖται εὖ, τίς δὲ ὁκίνους ἀνήρ,
ἢ δίσκον ἄρας, ἢ γυάθον παλαις καλέσ
πόλει πατρῷδ στέφανον ἤρκεσεν λαβέν;
πτύτερα μαχοῦνται πολεμίουσιν ἐν χεροῖν
δίσκους ἔχοντες, ἢ δι' ἀσπίδων χερὶ¹
θείνοντες ἐκβαλοῦνται πολεμίους πάτρας;

The disadvantages of such one-sided training are further hinted at by Socrates; Xenoph. *Symp.* 2, 17 : ὥστερ οἱ δολιχοδρόμοι τὰ σκέλη μὲν παχύνονται, τοὺς δὲ ὅμους λεπτύνονται μηδ' ὥστερ οἱ πύκται τοὺς μὲν ὅμους παχύνονται, τὰ δὲ σκέλη λεπτύνονται. The πολυσαρκία of the athletes was often ridiculed, and from their dulness of intellect they were called παχεῖς. The *double-entendre* in the word is explained by Eustath. *ad Il.* xxiii. 261. See Plutarch, *de San. Tuend.* 18 : τοῖς ἐν γυμνασίῳ κιοσιν δροίως λεπαροὺς πεποίκασι καὶ λιθίους. Hence Hermes says to the athlete, who, παχὺς καὶ πολύσαρκος, wishes to go in Charon's boat, and calls himself γυμνός : οὐ γυμνὸν, ὁ βέλτιστε, τοσαντας σάρκας περιβεβλημένον. Lucian, *Mort. Dial.* x. 5.

Of course there was a great difference between the exercises of the gymnasia generally, and those of the professional athlete. The contests of the gymnasia also imparted a spirit of activity and emulation to the whole social machinery of the Greeks.

This is well expressed by Lucian, *de Gymn.* 15. But very important disadvantages existed; among which were the encouragement it gave to *παιδεραστία*, and also the formation of the habit of idle lounging, or, as Plutarch says, *πολὺν ἄλυν καὶ σχολὴν ἐντεκεῖν καὶ κακοσχολίαν*. Quarrels and enmities were frequently engendered in the palæstra, the evil effects of which were felt in after life. *Palam.* 65: ἔνθα (ἐν παλαιστρᾳ) φιλεῖ ἔριδας πλείστας καὶ λοιδορίας γίνεσθαι.

But that which chiefly offended the Romans, and indeed all non-Grecian nations, was the perfect nakedness both at the customary exercises and at the matches; and this even at the Olympic games, from the time of Orsippos of Megara, or Acanthos the Lacedæmonian. Böckh, *Corp. Inscr. Gr.* No. 1003. The Romans looked on this as a *flagitium*, nor was it less unbecoming in the eyes of the Asiatics. Herod. i. 10: *παρὰ γὰρ τοῖσι Λυδοῖσι, σχεδὸν δὲ καὶ παρὰ τοῖσι ἀλλοισι βαρβάροισι καὶ ἄνδρα ὁφθῆναι γυμνὸν ἐς αἰσχύνην μεγάλην φέρει.* Plato, *de Republ.* v. p. 452, οὐ πολὺς χρόνος, ἐξ οὗ τοῖς Ἐλλησιν ἐδόκει αἰσχρὰ εἶναι καὶ γελοῖα, ἀπερ νῦν τοῖς πολλοῖς τῶν βαρβάρων, γυμνοὺς ἄνδρας ὀρᾶσθαι. The words which Herodotus (i. 8) puts into the mouth of Gyges, ἄμα κιθῶι: ἐκδνομένῳ συνεκδύεται καὶ τὴν οἰδῶ γυνή, are doubtless a Grecian sentiment, and are well applicable to the male sex also. Cf. Diog. Lært. viii. 43.

It is certain that in nearly all of the Greek states neither matrons nor maidens were allowed to be spectators of gymnastic games. Pausanias, v. 6, 5, relates that the mother of Peisidoros, who accompanied him to the Olympic games, dressed as a gymnastes, discovered herself in the moment when her son was victorious, and only escaped punishment because many of her family had been Olympian victors. On the other hand, the same author says, vi. 20, 6: *παρθένους δε οὐκ εἴργονσι θεᾶσθαι.* That married women, to whom alone the first passage refers, should have been prohibited from appearing on pain of death, while the presence of maidens was allowed, seems so strange, that many critics have supposed the passages hopelessly contradictory. Now it is true that an Attic virgin would never have dreamt of appearing in public, or being present at the games; but this would be quite in keeping with the habits of the Dorians, and the Spartans especially; for these nations allowed virgins much greater freedom

than married women. In Cyrene women were also permitted to be present. See Böckh, ad Pind. *Pyth.* ix.

Of course it was still more rarely that females appeared as competitors themselves in running or driving matches, although they might send carriages to run. See Paus. iii. 17, 6; and v. 8, 3. Müller, in his *Dorians*, ii. p. 273, note, seems to fancy that maidens at least were allowed to compete in person. Now with regard to Cynisca, the sister of Agesilaos, who was the most celebrated of these female charioteers, and was the first who obtained the prize, it is plain that she did not herself drive the horses, for an ἀνήρ ἡνίοχος is also mentioned; Paus. vi. 1, 3 : Πεποίηται δὲ ἐν Ὁλυμπίᾳ παρὰ τὸν ἀνδριάντα τοῦ Τρωίλου λιθοὶ τρηπτὶς καὶ ἄρμα τε ἵππων καὶ ἀνήρ ἡνίοχος, καὶ αὐτῆς Κυνίσκας εἰκών. If the representation on an ancient vase in Tischb. ii. 28, p. 59, where a female is seen driving a chariot, really refers to Cynisca, a license taken by the artist must be supposed.

Throughout the Ionic states, and in most of the others except Sparta, the female sex was excluded from all participation in gymnastic exercises. Plato, however, is for the Spartan custom, but his words show that he felt that its introduction would have run counter to the universally entertained notions of propriety. See *de Republ.* v. p. 452; and *Leg.* vii. p. 804.

But at Sparta it is well known that the maidens, as well as the youths, practised the exercises of the gymnasium; and the mere mention of this fact might here suffice, had not a repugnance to admitting that nudity was usual in both cases, led to many passages being interpreted in a sense which their writers could never have intended, and which the language used cannot possibly admit. At Sparta, married women alone were excluded from gymnastic exercises, the maidens being allowed much greater freedom in this respect, as well as in dress, and in their intercourse with the other sex. This limitation seems to displease Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 806: and it is, moreover, quite an oversight in Lucian, *Dear. Dial.* xx. 14, when he talks of the already married Helen as γυμνὰς τὰ πολλὰ καὶ παλαιστική: and Aristophanes, *Lysistr.* 82, has made a similar mistake. The real point at issue is, whether by the γύμνωσις τῶν παρθένων of Plutarch, is meant actual nudity, or only very light clothing. Now Plutarch, *Lyc.* 14, says: οὐδὲν ἔττον εἴθισε τῶν κόρων τὰς κόρας γυμνάς τε πομπεύειν καὶ ἱεροῖς

τισιν δρχεῖσθαι καὶ ἔδειν τῶν νέων παρόντων καὶ θεωμένων· and since the complete nudity of the *kóros* is indisputable, the presumption would be that the same was the case with the maidens. Too much stress must not, however, be laid on the word *γυμνας* in the above passage, since it is undoubtedly used of those who were clad in the chiton only. See Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 150:

εἰ γὰρ καθοίμεθ' ἔνδον ἐντετριμμέναι,
καν τοῖς χιτωνίσιαι τοῖς ἀμφρύνοις
γυμναλ παρίσιμεν, κ.τ.λ.

So Demosth. in *Mid.* p. 588: θοιμάτιον προέσθαι καὶ μικροῦ γυμνὸν ἐν χιτωνίσκῳ γενέσθαι. The word denotes a still smaller amount of clothing in Athen. iv. p. 129; and Id. xiii. p. 568: γυμναὶ ἐν λεπτοπήνοις ὑφεσιν. This signification of *γυμνὸς* is confirmed by the accounts we possess of the dress of the Doric virgins, which was merely a short chiton, without sleeves, and often not reaching to the knees. See Clem. Alex. *Pæd.* ii. 10: οὐδὲ γὰρ ὑπὲρ γόνυν, καθάπερ τὰς Λακαίνας φασὶ παρθένους, ἐπολισθαι καλόν. Also Eurip. *Androm.* 588:

αἱ ξὺν νέοισι, ἔξερημοῦσαι δομοῖς
γυμνωσὶ μηροῖς καὶ πέπλοις ἀνειμένοις,
δρόμους παλαίστρας τ', οὐκ ἀνασχετόδις ἐμοὶ¹
κοινὰς ἔχουσι.

The words *πέπλοις ἀνειμένοις* are explained by Plutarch, *Comp. Lyc.* c. *Num.* 3: Τῷ γὰρ ὅντι τοῦ παρθενικοῦ χιτῶνος αἱ πτέρυγες οὐκ ἡσαν συνερῆβαμμέναι κάτωθεν, ἀλλ' ἀνεπτύσσαντο καὶ συναεγύμνουν δλον ἐν τῷ βαδίζειν τὸν μηρόν. καὶ σαφέστατα τὸ γινόμενον εἴρηκε Σοφοκλῆς ἐν τούτοις (*Fragm. Helen.* 4) καὶ τὰν νέοργον, ἀς ἔτ' ἄστολος χιτὼν θυραῖον ἀμφὶ μηρὸν πτύσσεται, Ἐρμίόναν. Cf. Poll. vii. 55: ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ καὶ ὁ μῶν παρθένων οὗτῳ χιτωνίσκος, οὐ παραλύσαντες ἄχρι τινος τὰς πτέρυγας, ἐκ τῆς κάτω πέζης παρέφαινον τοὺς μηρούς. μάλιστα αἱ Σπαρτιάτιδες, ἀς διὰ τοῦτο φαινομηρίδας ὠιόμαζον. See the Phigalian reliefs in the British Museum, and other sculptures at Florence and elsewhere. See also Müller's *Dorians*, ii. p. 274–6, and the Excursus on *The Dress*. Pausanias and *Aelianus Dionyzius*, apud Eustath. ad *Il.* xiv. 175, explain the word *δωριάζειν* as follows: Αἴλιος γοῦν Διονύσιος δωριάζειν φησὶ τὸ παραφαίνειν καὶ παραγυμνοῦν πολύ τι τοῦ σώματος. αἱ γὰρ κατὰ Πελοπόννησον, φησὶ, κόραι διημέρευν δέκαστοι καὶ ἀχιτωνες, ἴμάτιον μόνο. ἐπὶ θατέρῃ ἐπιπεπορπημέναι. Καὶ δρα ἐνταῦθα διαφορὰν χιτῶνος καὶ ἴμα-

τίον. Παυσανίας δε καὶ αὐτὸς δωριάζειν φησὶ τὸ παραγύμνυσθαι. Δωρικὸν γὰρ, φησὶ, τὸ παραφαίνειν τὸ σῶμα διὰ τὸ μῆδὲ ζύνας ἔχειν, τὸ πολὺ δὲ χιτῶνας φορεῖν. ἐν δὲ Σπάρτῃ καὶ τὰς κόρας γυμνας φαινεσθαι. Nor is there any contradiction in *Aelius Dionysius* calling the Peloponnesian females ἀχίτωνες, while Pausanias says that they generally wore the χιτὼν only. For this garment, being without arms, and merely fastened over the shoulders by agraffes, while below, on one side at least, it was quite open, might, when compared with the Ionian dress, be considered as scarcely a chiton at all. All this, it must be remembered, refers not to the palestra, but to the dress of girls in every-day life. The only passage referring to the chiton as worn in the palestræ is the Schol. ad Eurip. *Hecub.* 914: *αἱ Λακεδαιμόνιαι γυναικες ἐν τοῖς ἀγῶσι μονοχίτωνες ἥσαν, πόρπας ἐφ' ἐκατέρουν τῶν ὅμων ἔχονται, δθεν καὶ δωριάζειν τὸ γυμνοῦσθαι Ἀνακρέω φησι.* Other passages, however, seem to speak of actual nudity at these contests, or at least show that the chiton was not worn. See *Athen.* xiii. p. 566: *ἐπαινοῦντες τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν τὸ ἔθος τὸ γυμνοῦν τὰς παρθένους τοῖς ἔξοις.* Plutarch, *Lyc.* 15: *λέγω δὲ τὰς πομπὰς τῶν παρθένων, καὶ τὰς ἀποδύσεις, καὶ τοὺς ἀγῶνας ἐν ᾧ φει τῶν νέων, ἀγομένων οὐ γεωμετρικαῖς, ὃς φησὶν ὁ Πλάτων, ἀλλ᾽ ἐρωτικαῖς ἀνάγκαις.* Whatever the γύμνωσις τῶν παρθένων may mean, the ἀπόδυσις must refer to divestiture of something, and we know that only one garment, the chiton, was ordinarily worn. Cf. *Plato, Leg.* vi. p. 771; and *Ib. xi.* p. 925. Moreover, *Theocritus, xviii.* 22, seems to allude to a *nuda palestra*, when he makes the Spartan damsels say:

*Ἄμμες γὰρ πᾶσαι σινομάλικες, ἡς δρόμος ἀντός,
χρισαμέναις ἀνδριστὶ παρ' Εὐράταο λεοτροῖς.*

Neither did they restrict themselves to running, and the gentler exercises, but had trials of strength also. Xenoph. *de Rep. Lac.* 1,4: *πρῶτον μεν σωμασκεῖν ἔταξεν οὐδὲν ἡπτον τὸ θῆλυ τοῦ ἄφρενος φύλου. ἔπειτα δὲ δρόμον καὶ ισχύς, ὁσπερ καὶ τοῖς ἀνδράσιν, οὗτω καὶ ταῖς θηλείαις ἀγῶνας πρὸς ἀλλήλας ἐποιησε.* See also *Prop. iii. 12:*

Multa tuis, Sparte, miramur jura palestræ,
Sed mage virginei tot bona gymnasii,
Quod non infames exerceat corpore ludos
Inter luctantes nuda puella viros

So also Ovid, *Her.* 16, 149 :

More tuis genti nitida dum nuda palestra
Ludis et ea nudis femina mista viris.

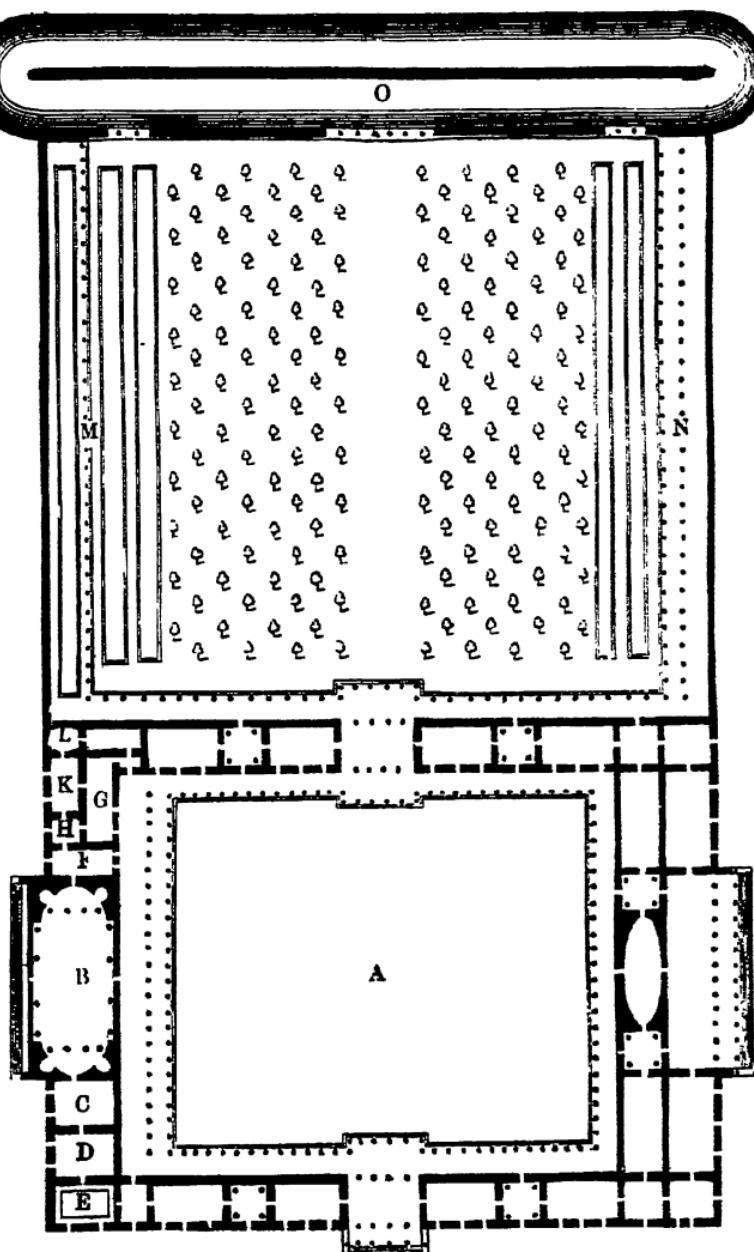
Whatever weight may be attached to these passages, at all events the Latin word *nudus* has not the twofold signification of its Greek equivalent. Nor is there any doubt as to what was the ordinary belief in the times of those writers from whom the details are derived.

That youths were present at these female *agones*, as well as at the dances, is indubitable, though we may question whether they exercised together, as the *κοινὰ παλαίστραι* of Euripides would insinuate. This, however, is said to have been usual at Chios; Athen. xiii. p. 566 : ἐν Χίῳ δὲ τῇ οἵσφ καὶ βαδίζειν ἡδιστόν ἔστιν ἐπὶ τὰ γυμνάσια καὶ τοὺς δρόμους καὶ δρᾶν προσπαλαιούτας τοὺς νέους ταῖς κάραις.

There are but few other notices of female gymnastics. Pausanias, v. 16, 2, speaking of the Heræa at Elis, says : ὁ δὲ ἀγών ἔστιν διμιλλα δρόμου παρθένοις, σύντοι πον πάσαις ἡλικίας τῆς αὐτῆς . . . θέουσι δὲ οὕτω καθεῖται σφισιν ἡ κόμη, χιτῶν ὀλίγον ὑπὲρ γόνατος καθήκει, τὸν ὄμον ἄχρι τοῦ στήθους φαίνουσι τὸν δεξιόν. Also Atheneus, i. p. 24, briefly notices the ball-play of the Corcyrean dames.

The only connected account of the plan of a gymnasium is that given by Vitruvius, and this is both superficial and obscure. According to Ignarra, *de Palaestra Neapolitana*, he had in his eye the gymnasium at Naples, which was of a very different construction from those at Ephesus, Hierapolis, and Alexandria in Troas, the remains of which have been discovered. See Canina, *Archit. Greca*, iii. Newton and Schneider are the only writers who have done anything to clear up the critical difficulties of the text of Vitruvius, or have attempted to reconcile the discrepancies in his account. All the plans given by the various commentators differ from one another. The accompanying plate is a gymnasium after Newton's plan, which on the whole appears to present the fewest difficulties.

According to Vitruvius the gymnasium consisted of a large pristyle, two stadia, or 1200 feet in circumference, having single rows of pillars on three sides, and on that facing the south, a double row. In the middle of this double portico, and opening upon it, was the Ephebeion, the most spacious of the exercising rooms, which



PLAN OF A GYMNASIUM, AFTER NEWTON.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------|----------------|
| A Peristyle. | B Ephebeion. | C Coryceion. | D Conisterion. |
| E Cold Bath. | F Eleothesion. | G Frigidarium. | H Hot Bath. |
| K Sudatio. | L Laconicum. | MN Porticus stadiatae. | M Simplex. |
| | N Duplex. | O Stadium, | |

was furnished with seats along the walls, and was designed, it is supposed, for the use of the ephebi. To the right of the Ephebeion was the Coryceion; next came the Conisterion, and lastly, in the corner of the portico, was the cold bath. On the left side of the Ephebeion lay, first, the Eleothesion for the use of the warm-bathers; next, according to Vitruvius, the frigidarium, though the purpose for which it was designed is doubtful. It has been shown in *Gallus*, p. 385, that frigidarium is the same as frigida lavatio, and the latter is placed by Vitruvius on the opposite side. With Marini, therefore, we would read tepidarium,—an alteration which renders intelligible the words, ‘proxime autem introrsus e regione frigidarii collocetur concamerata sudatio.’ For if the frigidarium had been the chamber next to the sudatio, Vitruvius could never have said, ‘e regione frigidarii.’ But it is the frigida lavatio which is here meant, and this being at the opposite end of the portico, the expression ‘e regione’ is certainly applicable to it with respect to the sudatio.

In the three remaining arcades of the peristyle were the *exedræ*, saloons, furnished with seats, for the accommodation of the philosophers and rhetoricians, and of all indeed who sought intellectual recreation: ‘Constituantur autem in tribus porticibus exedræ spatiōsæ, habentes sedes, in quibus philosophi, rhetores, reliquique qui studiis delectantur, sedentes disputare possint.’ These exedræ appear to have been usually uncovered; for Vitruvius says that the *minium* was unsuited for the walls, as they were exposed to the sun, which that colour could not stand. ‘vitiatur, et amissa virtute coloris denigratur.’ Vitruv. ii. 9, 2. But, of course, there were also roofed rooms, and such are perhaps alluded to by Lucian, *de Gymn.* 16: ἀλλ', εἰ δοκεῖ, ἐς τὸ σύσκιον ἐκεῖσε ἀπελθόντες καθίσωμεν ἐπὶ τῶν θάκων. The exedræ were sometimes semicircular, as we gather from Plutarch, *Alcib.* 17, ὅτε πολλοὺς ἐν ταῖς παλαιότραις καὶ τοῖς ἡμικυκλίοις καθέζεθαι. Possibly, however, the last words may not refer to the gymnasium at all. The seats were stone benches, and ran along the walls; Lucian, *ib.*: καὶ καθέδρα μάλα ἥδεῖα καὶ εὐκαιρὸς ἐπὶ ψυχροῦ τοῦ λίθου. Cf. Plato, *Charm.* p. 155; *Euthyd.* p. 274. There were also probably isolated stone seats, both in the gymnasia, and in other parts of the city. See Lucian, *Demon.* 67. Several such are still extant. Stuart, *Antiq. of Athens*, iii. pp. 19, 29.

The above-mentioned compartments constituted the most important portion of the gymnasium. It is strange that no one has hazarded a conjecture as to the use of the large open space of the peristyle, which according to Vitruvius must have measured, exclusive of the arcades, sixty thousand square feet. Doubtless it served chiefly for gymnastic exercises; and that this was the case in the Lyceion is expressly stated by Lucian, *de Gymn.* 2: "Ἐτεροι δὲ ἐν τῷ αἱθρίῳ τῆς αὐλῆς : οἱ αὐτὸς τοῦτο δρῶσιν. Cf. Dio Chrysost. *Or.* xxviii. p. 581. The words of Plato, *Lys.* p. 206, οἱ μὲν οὖν πολλοὶ ἐν τῇ αὐλῇ ἐπαιζον ἔξω, have been strangely misunderstood by Krause, who creates out of them an outer court, as if the reading were ἐν τῇ ἔξω αὐλῇ. The passage merely refers to the persons in the ὑπαιθρον of the peristyle, who are said 'to play without,' in contradistinction to those in the apodyterion.

Vitruvius' account of the other parts of the gymnasium is much more difficult to comprehend. 'Extra autem disponantur porticus tres, una ex peristylio exeuntibus, duæ dextra atque sinistra stadiatæ; ex quibus una, quæ spectaverit ad septentriōnem, perficiatur duplex, amplissima latitudine: altera simplex, ita facta, uti in partibus, quæ fuerint circa parietes et quæ erunt ad columnas, margines habeant, uti semitas, non minus pedum denum mediumque excavatum, uti gradus bini sint in descensu a marginibus sesquipedem ad planitiem, quæ planities sit ne minus pedes XII.' The reading of the manuscripts, though evidently incorrect, has here been given, since the violent alteration of Perrault, 'alteræ simplices, ita factæ, &c.' seems to give the passage quite a false meaning. The two parallel arcades alone were *stadiatæ*, as the third, which was that first entered on coming out of the gymnasium, was not designed for exercises. *Stadiatæ* is explained by Stratico and Krause to mean 'of the length of a stadion,' but the more probable interpretation is that given by Marini, Schneider, &c. 'provided with a stadium.' The space in the middle certainly resembles a stadium, and at all events corresponds to the name δρόμος. For these reasons the only alteration we would propose would be to read *factæ* instead of *facta*, in the above passage. When Vitruvius adds, 'Hæc autem porticus ξυστὸς apud Græcos vocatur,' the *hæc* shows that the porticus simplex is that intended.

But the greatest difficulty with regard to the arrangement,

lies in the equivocal expression, ‘extra autem disponantur porticus tres.’ If these really lay behind the first-mentioned parts of the gymnasium, it seems strange that Vitruvius did not, as usual, employ the word *introrsus* or *post*, instead of *extra*, which Palladio has actually supposed to mean that the arcades now in question surrounded the *palæstra* on the outside. This writer makes the *porticus duplex* run parallel to, and touch, the inner peristyle, where the ephebeion is; and the *xystus* in the same manner he supposes to lie on the opposite side; the gymnasium is thus extended on the two flanks, and not backwards, as in the accompanying plan. Such a construction presents great difficulties, and can hardly be reconciled with the words, ‘post xystum autem stadium.’ Nor is Newton’s arrangement free from difficulties, for according to it the space within the arcades could have had no greater area, and certainly no greater breadth, than the Hypæthron of the peristyle, and this would hardly leave room for the ‘silvas aut platanonas ambulationes et stationes,’ which we are told that it comprised. All this part of Vitruvius description abounds with difficulties, which are perhaps incapable of solution.

Another question not easily answered is, by whom, and for what exercises, the gymnasia and palæstræ were used. It is manifest, from the law of Solon, and from Antipho, that boys must be supposed to have frequented the gymnasium; and this entirely overthrows Krause’s supposition, that in the gymnasia the ephebi were chiefly exercised, in the *xysti* the athleteæ, and the boys in the palæstræ. Besides, Aristophanes, *Aves*, 141, mentions a *παῖς ὥραῖος ἀπὸ γυμνασίου*, and Plato, *Leg. vi.* p. 764, wishes for *γυμνάσια καὶ διδασκαλεῖα* for maidens as well as for boys, and hence the supposition that it was not till a later period that the gymnasia were used as the exercise-ground for boys, falls to the ground. Theophrastus, *Char.* 21, *τῶν δὲ γυμνασίων ἐν τούτοις διατρίβειν, οὐ ἀν ἔφηβοι γυμνάζωνται*, seems to imply that there were both *γυμνάσια ἔφηβων* and *γυμνάσια παιδῶν*; but those here referred to could only have been small institutions, such as were above denominated palæstræ. For Athens had only three gymnasia at the time in question, the Lyceion, the Cynosarges, and the Academia; and that these were not thus appropriated is beyond a doubt. Another suppo-

sition would be that these gymnasia served for persons of all ages, and that there were divisions for the different degrees of age; and at a later period this was certainly the case, as we learn from Dio Chrysost. *Orat. xxviii.* p. 533: ἀποδυσαμένου δ' οὐκ ἔστι δοτις ἀλλον ἐθεᾶτο, πολλῶν μὲν παιδῶν, πολλῶν δὲ ἀνδρῶν γυμναζομένων. But this can hardly apply to Athens at any early period, for the law of Solon quoted by Æschines expressly forbids seniors entering the boys' places of exercise: Οἱ δὲ τῶν παιδῶν διδάσκαλοι ἀνοιγέτωσαν μὲν τὰ διδασκαλεῖα μὴ πρότερον ἡλίου ἀνιόντος, κλειέτωσαν δὲ πρὸ ἡλίου δύνοντος. καὶ μὴ ἔξεστω τοῖς ὑπὲρ τὴν τῶν παιδῶν ἡλικίαν οὖσιν εἰσιέναι τῶν παιδῶν ἔνδον ὅντων, ἐὰν μὴ νιὸς διδασκάλου ἢ ἀδελφὸς, ἢ θυγατρὸς ἀνήρ. ἐὰν δέ τις παρὰ ταῦτ' εἰσῆῃ, θανάτῳ ζημιούσθω. καὶ οἱ γυμνασιάρχαι τοῖς Ἐρμαίοις μὴ ἐάτωσαν συγκαθίεναι μηδένα τῶν ἐν ἡλικίᾳ τρόπῳ μηδενὶ· ἐὰν δὲ ἐπιτρέπῃ καὶ μὴ ἔξειργῃ τοῦ γυμνασίου, ἔνοχος ἔστω ὁ γυμνασιάρχης τῷ τῆς ἐλευθέρων φθορᾶς νόμῳ. It is doubtful whether the διδασκαλεῖα here mentioned are merely the schools of the grammarians, or, which is improbable, those also of the *Pædotribæ*. Plato, except in *Leg. vii.* p. 794, always opposes διδασκαλεῖα to γυμνάσια. Pollux also takes διδασκαλεῖον as synonymous with γραμματεῖον and παιδαγωγεῖον, and indeed the word always occurs in this sense. So that Æschines either quotes the law incorrectly, or extends to the *Pædotribæ* an expression which only properly applies to schoolmasters. With regard to the latter part of this law we must suppose the words τοῦ γυμνασίου to refer to one of the larger gymnasia, and that its intention was to prohibit the admission of adults during the feast of the *Hermæa*. At the period of this festival the ordinary discipline of the *pædotribæ* and *pædagogues* would be relaxed, and the law in question might therefore be found necessary. Plato, *Lys.* p. 206, where the boys celebrate the *Hermæa* in a *palæstra*, might be advanced against the supposition that the law refers to one of the gymnasia, but to this we may reply, that in Plato's time Solon's law was no longer in force.

The results of the foregoing inquiry may be summed up as follows. Instead of confining the gymnasia to the *ephebi*, and the *xysti* to the *athletæ*, it appears more probable that they were opened to persons of all ages; and an additional argument in favour of this would be the size of the smaller *palæstræ*, which

were not large enough to admit of several of the exercises, such as shooting with the bow, and hurling the javelin or discus. Thus Antipho, speaking of a boy who has killed another, says, μελετῶν μετὰ τῶν ἡλικων ἀκοντίζειν ἐπὶ τῷ γυμνασίῳ. The gymnasia also have been frequently regarded merely as places of instruction for beginners, whereas they were frequented by adults, and even old people often repaired thither for the sake of wholesome exercise. See Plato, *de Republ.* v. p. 452: ὅσπερ τοὺς γέροντας ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις, ὅταν ῥυσσοῖ καὶ μὴ ἡδεῖς τὴν ὄψιν, δύως φιλογυμναστῶσι. Also Xenoph. *Symp.* 2, 18: ή ἐπ' ἑκείνῳ γελᾶτε, στι οὐ δεήσας συγγυμναστὴν ζητεῖν, οὐδὲ ἐν ὅχλῳ, πρεσβυτὴν ὄντα, ἀποδύνεσθαι. Wealthy persons may have had rooms in their own houses appropriated to this purpose. Xenoph. *de Republ. Athen.* 2, 10: Καὶ γυμνάσια καὶ λουτρὰ καὶ ἀποδυτήρια τοῖς μὲν πλουσίοις ἔστιν ἴδια ἐνίσις. Also Theophr. *Char.* 22: αὐλίδιων παλαιστριὴν κόνιν ἔχον καὶ σφαιριστήριον. Still it is very improbable that this was frequently the case so early as the time of Xenophon, although after that of Alexander the practice became common.

In the second place, we arrive at the conclusion that the palestræ were not mere training schools for boys; but that on the contrary they were used to some extent by the athletæ also. Krause unnecessarily restricts the latter to the xysti alone. That they practised in the xystus, Vitruvius certainly says; but he does not use the word *athletæ* in any strict sense: and besides, the use of the xystus does not preclude that of the palestra also. But the positive testimony of Plutarch is far more important. He tells us, *de San. Tuend.* 18: (κελεύσομεν) ἐν τῷ ξυστῷ καὶ ταῖς παλαιστραῖς διαλέγεσθαι τοῖς ἀθληταῖς. Again, *Symp.* ii. 4, he says: τὸν οὖν τόπον ἐν φιλογυμναστῶν πάντες οἱ ἀθληταὶ παλαιστραν καλοῦμεν: and then expressly states that the palestra was properly the school for wrestling and the pancration: οὗτε γὰρ δρόμον, οὔτε πυγμὴν ἐν παλαιστραῖς διαπονοῦσιν, ἀλλὰ πάλης καὶ παγκράτιον τὸ περὶ τὰς κυλίσεις. For running and boxing the xystus was assigned, because the palestra was unadapted for those exercises; while for the πάλη and παγκράτιον the xysti had no suitable space, since, according to Vitruvius, they were only twelve feet broad, and were still further confined by the raised pathways on each side.

The exercises of the ephebi may be supposed to have taken

place mainly in the gymnasia, and it is in reference to them that the gymnasiarchs are specially mentioned ; but they must not be entirely excluded from the *palaestrae*. And, indeed, though *γυμνάσιον* and *παλαιστρα* may originally have been different in meaning, yet *γυμνάσιον* is used to denote the exercise-place generally, and the two words are sometimes interchanged.

Krause's work contains a very complete and satisfactory account of the various kinds of exercises, and to it the reader is referred. He says nothing, however, as to the hours at which the boys were taught gymnastics, or how this was combined with the rest of the instruction they received ; and in the absence of positive information on this head, we must be content with conjecture. The chief point to be determined is, whether these two branches of education were synchronous or not. As has been mentioned in the Excursus on *Education*, Aristotle and Plato require that boys should be under the *παιδοτρίβης* till their tenth year, and after that attend the school of a grammarian for three years. Still, we can hardly suppose that during these three years they gave up gymnastic instruction entirely ; and this would certainly not appear to have been the case from Plautus, *Bacch.* iii. 3, 28, though we are ignorant how much of Roman custom is mixed up with his account :

Ante solem exorientem nisi in palaestram veneras,
Gymnasii praefecto haud mediocres poanas solveres.
Inde de hippodromo et palaestra ubi revenisses domum,
Cineticulo praecinctus apud magistrum in sella adsideres
Cum librum legerea, si unam peccavisses syllabam,
Fieret corium tam maculosum, quam est nutricis pallium

The most natural supposition would be that the boys varied their occupations, and that those who had spent all the morning in the school of the grammarian went to the gymnasium in the afternoon, and *vice versa*.

Adults indulged in the lighter exercises, and in the bath, as a preparation for dinner. So Xenophon, *Symp.* 1, 7, speaking of Callias' guests, says : "Ἐπειτα δὲ αὐτῷ οἱ μὲν γυμνασάμενοι καὶ χρισάμενοι, οἱ δὲ καὶ λουσάμενοι παρῆλθον. Also Lucian, *Lexiph.* 5, after describing at length a visit to the gymnasium, and the accompanying bath, adds : κάπειδὴ καφός ἦ, ἐπ' ἡγκῶνος ἐδειπνοῦμεν. The *ξυστοί* or *δρόμοι*, also *ξυστοί δρόμοι* or *κατάστεγοι* ~~ταῦτα~~ were used for regular constitutionals, which seem to have

been but seldom taken outside the town. See Plato. *Phædr.* p. 227 : τῷ δὲ σῷ· καὶ ἐμῷ ἔταιρῷ πειθόμενος Ἀκουμενῷ κατὰ τὰς ὁδοὺς ποιῶμαι τοὺς περιπάτους. φῆσθι γὰρ ἀκοπωτέρους τῶν ἐν τοῖς δρόμοις εἶναι. Also Xenoph. *Econ.* 11, 15 ; Plato, *Euthyd.* p. 273. Cf. Poll. ix. 48.

But the gymnasia, especially at Athens, were also the favourite places in which sophists and rhetoricians instructed their assembled pupils, or engaged in intellectual conversation with those who might chance to gather round. Socrates was often to be found sitting on the benches of the exedræ, and conversing with his pupils or the sophists, while a crowd of listeners stood near. See *Euthyd.* p. 271. This was not the case with the large gymnasia only : each of the palestræ seems to have been selected by some sophist or other for the delivery of his lectures. Thus in Plato, *Lysias*, p. 204, Miccos the sophist takes immediate possession of the newly-built palestra. This proves that Solon's law forbidding the entrance of adults was now obsolete. Cf. Antiphon, *de Cæde Invol.* p. 672 ; Æschin. *in Timarch.* p. 145. In Sparta mere lookers-on were not admitted ; Plato, *Theæt.* p. 169 : Λακεδαιμόνιοι μὲν γὰρ ἀπιέναι η ἀποδύεσθαι κελεύονται. At Athens, however, and probably elsewhere, the gymnasia were crowded by spectators, and served as regular places of conversation and social amusement.

EXCURSUS I. TO SCENE VI.

THE MEALS.

ΟΡΩ πάντα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐκ τριτῆς χρειας και ἐπιθυμιας ἡρημένα δί τὸν ἀρετὴν τε αὐτοῖς ἀγομένοις ὄρθως, και τοὺν ναντίον ἀποβαλλει κακῶς ἀχθεῖσι. ταῦτα δὲ ἔστιν ἐδωδή μὲν και πόσις . . . και ἔρως . . . are the words in which Plato (*Leg. vi.* p. 782) maintains that the appetites are the main-springs of human action, and that from them moral worth and its opposite proceed. Be this as it may, at all events the gratification of these appetites has ever been a main concern of life, and the peculiarities hence arising must ever, therefore, hold a prominent place in any description of national or of local manners. It would be foreign to this purpose to give a detailed account of the various dishes, though such might be readily constructed from Aristophanes and Plutarch, or from the tedious alphabetical catalogue of Athenæus, the most comprehensive, and at the same time the most insipid, of all compilers. It will be more useful for us to glance at the kinds of food most usual, and at the changes introduced at different periods, taking occasion by the way to demonstrate the progress of luxury; and then to investigate more at length the usages customary at social and convivial repasts.

In early times, the more cultivated Greeks do not seem to have attached much importance to the mere enjoyments of eating. It is true that the simplicity for which Athenæus praises the Homeric age, when bread and roasted flesh formed the sole materials of a royal meal, had long since yielded to a greater diversity of dishes; but the dainties afterwards in vogue were at all events unknown in the days of Herodotus. Cf. i. 133. Antiphanes also, ap. Athen. iv. p. 130, terms the Greeks generally, μικροτράπεζοι, φυλλοτρῶγες. The abstemiousness of the Spartans is proverbial. They were accustomed from their youth to despise all the refinements of the culinary art, and to disregard everything beyond mere nourishment. See the characteristic anecdote in Plutarch, *de Esu Carn.* i. 5: Καίτοι χάριέν γε τὸ τοῦ Λάκωνος, δι τούτους ἐν πανδοκείω πρίαμενος τῷ πανδοκεῖ σκευάσαι παρέ-

δῶκεν. αἰτοῦντος δὲ ἑκείνου τυρὸν καὶ ὅξος καὶ ἔλαιον, 'Αλλ' εἰ -αὗτα εἶχον, εἶπεν, οὐκ ἀν iχθὺν ἐπριάμην. Cf. Id. *de San. Tuend.* 12: οἱ Δάκωνες ὅξος καὶ ἄλας δόντες τῷ μαγείρῳ τὰ λοιπὰ κελεύονται ἐν τῷ ἵερει τῷ ζηνεῖν. These simple tastes may be regarded as an original national peculiarity, and not as consequent on the stringent regulations of Lycurgus; for before the time of this legislator they were ἀβροδίαιτοι, as they are styled by Plutarch, *Apophth. Lac.* p. 900.

The coarser natures of the Boeotians, on the other hand, led them to indulge in gross and plentiful repasts; and the luxury of the Corinthians was conspicuous, though Sicilian gormandising exceeded everything. The meals of the Athenians, on the contrary, are ridiculed by the comedians for their simplicity. *Athen.* iv. p. 181: *Δυγκεὺς δ' ἐν Κενταύρῳ διαπαίζων τὰ Ἀττικὰ δεῖπνά φησι.*

Μαγειρ', δ θέων δστὶν δ δειπνίζων τ' ἐμὲ
'Ρύδιος, ἔγὼ δ' δ κεκλημένος Περίνθιος.
οὐδέπερος ἡμῶν ήδεται τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς
δεῖπνοις. ἀηδίᾳ γάρ δστὶν Ἀττική,
δσπερ ξενική. παρέθηκε πίγακα γάρ μέγας
ἴχοντα μικρὸς πάντες πενακίσκους ἐν οἷς.
ὄψις μὲν οὖν ἔχει τὰ τοιάτια πουκλην
ἀλλ' οὐδέν δεῖτι τοῦτο πρὸς τὴν γαστέρα.

Unquestionably the symposium which succeeded the meal was considered by the Athenians as the main thing, and as affording opportunity for a higher species of enjoyment. So in the *Symposia* of Xenophon and Plato the pleasure is wholly intellectual, not sensual, as is remarked by Plutarch, *Symp.* vi. p. 817. Plato's entertainments were noted for their frugality, and we are told that a chief dish with him was figs, hence he was called φιλόσυκος. Plutarch, *Symp.* iv. 4, 2; cf. *de San. Tuend.* 9.

From the earliest times it was usual to take three meals a day, and though the hours of these repasts remained essentially unaltered, still the same names were not always used to denote them. With regard to the Homeric usage, we have the statements of Eustathius, *ad Odyss.* ii. 20, though we need not pin our faith to his somewhat amusing etymologies: 'Ιστέον δ' ὅτι τρισὶ τροφαῖς ἔχρωντο οἱ παλαιοί· ὅν τὸ πρῶτον ἐκαλεῖτο ἀριστον, γινόμενον πάνυ πρωτ, ἀμ' ἡοὶ φαινομένηφι, ἀρεος ἰσταμένου, ὡς καὶ ἡ τοῦ ὀνόματος ἐτυμολογία δηλοῖ. εἴτα τὸ δεῖπνον,

μεθ' δέ ἔδει πονεῖν, δέ καὶ ἄριστόν φασί τινες. τρίτον δὲ δόρπος ἐκαντίον ἄριστῳ, ήντικα δόρυ παύεται. ὅπερ ἡμεῖς παρὰ τὸ δεῖν ὅπερ ὑπονοῦ δεῖπνον καλοῦμεν. And Palamedes, in a fragment of Aeschylus, ap. Athen. i. p. 11, is made to say: σῖτον δ' εἰδέραι διώρισα, ἄριστα, δεῖπνα, δόρπα θ' αἰρεῖσθαι τρίτα. But these expressions are not used in their strict sense by Homer. Thus ἄριστον occurs once only in the *Iliad* (xxiv. 124), and once in the *Odyssey* (xvi. 2); while δεῖπνον, which means a meal generally, without reference to the time, is elsewhere used instead: but for the meal taken in the middle of the day there is no special name. Cf. Eustath. ad *Il.* xi. 86; ad *Odys.* xvi. 2.

The usage afterwards was changed, for in the Attic dialect, at least, δεῖπνον came to be used, invariably, of the evening meal (δόρπον), while the mid-day meal was called ἄριστον, and the first breakfast received the name ἀκράτισμα. Instead of this word, Plutarch also uses πρόπομα (*Symp.* i. 6, 3), which has elsewhere quite another meaning. Plutarch also says, *Symp.* viii. 6, 4: καὶ τὸ μὲν ἄριστον ἔδικε τῷ ἀκράτισματι ταῦτὸν εἶναι. This may mean that the same meal which was formerly called ἄριστον afterwards received the name ἀκράτισμα: or, when no great accuracy of expression was required, the early breakfast might also be called ἄριστον. So Plutarch, *de Alex. Fort.* 6: ἄριστα μὲν ὁρθροῦ καθεζόμενος, ἔδειπνει δὲ πρὸς ἐσπέραν βαθεῖαν. But in this case of course no other breakfast followed. Cf. *Alex.* 28.

The ἀκράτισμα, or proper breakfast, was taken quite early, directly after rising. So Aristoph. *Aves*, 1285, says, ἔωθεν ἐξ εὐηῆς. It consisted of bread, dipped in neat wine, ἀκρατος, and hence the name. Plutarch, *Symp.* viii. 6, 4: Φασὶ γὰρ ἐκείνους (τοὺς ἀρχαίους) ἐργατικοὺς ἄμα καὶ σώφρονας ὅντας ἔωθεν ἐσθίειν ἄρτον ἐν ἀκράτῳ καὶ μηδὲν ἄλλο. διὸ τοῦτο μὲν ἀκράτισμα καλεῖν, διὰ τὸν ἀκρατον. Cf. Schol. ad Theocr. i. 51. Both these passages refer to a very early period; but Athenaeus, i. p. 11, mentions the custom as still existing in his own time. He also quotes a fragment of Aristomenes:

'Ακρατιῶμαι μικρὸν, εἴθ' οἵκει πάλιν,
ἄρτον δἰς ή τρὶς ἀποδακάνω.

It is not so easy to assign a fixed hour for the ἄριστον. In Xenophon's *Anabasis* this meal is repeatedly mentioned; but of course on a march, and in the field, it would often be impossible

to adhere to any given hour. Suidas places it *τερπὶ ἥμαν τρίτην*. This would be mid-way between sun-rise and noon, and at the equinoxes would be about nine o'clock. But we have various reasons for distrusting this account. For the time of *πλήθουσα ἀγορὰ* chiefly embraces the fourth, fifth, and sixth hours, and this was the usual period for going to market—often to buy the materials for breakfast—and therefore the *ἄριστον* must be fixed nearer noon. This also agrees best with Aristoph. *Vesp.* 605–612, where the *Heliast* is spoken of as sitting down to the *ἄριστον* when the Court rises, which would hardly be the case so soon as the third hour. See Xenoph. *Econ.* xi. 14, seq. down to εἴτα δὲ ἄριστῶ. Cf. Plutarch, *Arat.* 6, 7. According to this, the *ἄριστον* would appear to have been the mid-day meal, answering to the Roman *prandium*; and this indeed Plutarch expressly states; *Symp.* viii. 6, 5: τὸ ἄριστον ἐκλήθη πράνδιον ἀπὸ τῆς ὥρας. ἔνδιον γὰρ τὸ δειλινόν. Cf. Ruhnk. *ad Tim.* p. 63. This meal consisted, in part at least, of hot dishes, and therefore often required the services of the cook. Antiphanes, ap. Athen. i. p. 11: *ἄριστον ἐν δσῳ ὁ μάγευφος ποιεῖ.*

The chief meal, as among the Romans, was the third, the *δεῖπνον*, though perhaps it was served somewhat later than the Roman *cœna*. See Aristoph. *Eccles.* 652:

σοὶ δὲ μελήσει,
ὅταν γέ δεκάπουν τὸ στοιχεῖον λιπαρὸν χωρεῖν ἐπὶ δεῖπνον.

Unfortunately our knowledge of the *γρώμαν* is not sufficient to enable us accurately to ascertain the hour here intended. See Note 3 to Scene XII. That the meal in question was usually late, is plain from Lysias, *de Cad. Erat.* p. 26: Σώστρατος ήι μοι ἐπιτήδειος καὶ φίλος. τούτῳ ήλιου δεδυκότος ιόντι εξ ἀγροῦ ἀπήγνησα . . . καὶ ἐλθόντες οἴκαδε ὡς ἐμὲ ἀναβάντες εἰς τὸ ὑπερῷον ἐδείπνοῦμεν. So too, in the passage just quoted from Plutarch, we read that Alexander dined *πρὸς ἐσπέραν βαθεῖαν*.

The Greeks did not call it a regular meal, if a person ate alone, without any company. See Plutarch, *Symp.* vii. p. 869: ἐπει μόνος ἐδείπνησε, βεβρωκέναι, μὴ δεδειπνηκέναι σήμερον. Cf. Alexis, apud Athen. ii. p. 47:

Ἐπάν τιστην κανδρα μονοσιτοῦντ' ἵσης,
ἢ μὴ ποθοῦντ' φόδας τοιητὴν καὶ μέλη,
τὸν μὲν τιστην τοῦ βίου τὸν θημαστὸν

ἀπολωλεκέναι νόμιζε, τὸν δὲ τῆς τέχνης
τὴν ἡμίσειαν. ζῶσι δ' ἀμφότεροι μόλις.

Before proceeding to describe the details of one of these entertainments, it will be well to enumerate the various kinds of convivial meals, and the occasions which gave rise to them. In ancient times public or domestic sacrifices afforded the most frequent opportunities for banquets, and in after times this continued to be the case. See Antiph. *de Venef.* p. 612; Isaeus, *de Astyphil. Hered.* p. 243. The public feasts were mostly *δαῖτες*, in the strict sense of the word, when each guest got his apportioned share of meat, and also bread, and even wine. Plutarch, *Symp.* ii. 10, 1: *τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν δείπνων δαῖτες ἦσαν, ἐν ταῖς θυσίαις ἑκάστῳ μερίδος ἀποκληρουμένης . . . ἡπερ νῦν γίνεται, κρέας προθέμενον καὶ ἄρτον, ὥσπερ ἐκ φάτνης ἰδίας ἔκαστον εὐωχεῖσθαι.* See Böckh, *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 211. Perhaps this custom was not universal; indeed Plutarch mentions it as newly instituted in his native city, and he adds that it had displeased many. On the other hand, the *μερίδες* are mentioned as something usual. Id. *Prov. Alex.* 35; Athen. viii. p. 865.

Birthdays also gave occasion for these banquets, and not only the birthdays of members of the family itself (Lucian, *Somn. s. Gall.* 9), but those also of esteemed persons, or of the renowned dead: Plutarch, *Symp.* viii. 1: *Τῇ ἕκτῃ τοῦ Θαργελιῶνος ἵσταμένου τὴν Σωκράτους ἀγαγόντες γενέθλιον, τῇ ἐβδόμῃ τὴν Πλάτωνος ἥγομεν.* Other occasions which may be mentioned were funerals; the departure or arrival of a friend; the gaining of a victory (*νικητήρια*, Xenoph. *Symp.*; Plutarch, *Phoc.* 20), and similar events.

It was very common for several to club together, and have a feast at their joint expense. This could be done in two ways. Each either contributed his share, *συμβολὴ*, in money, or brought his own provisions with him. The former method was very usual among young people, and was called *ἀπὸ συμβολῶν δειπνεῖν*. See Lucian, *Lexiph.* 6; Terent. *Eun.* iii. 4:

Heri aliquot adolescentuli coimus in Pirso,
In hunc diem ut de symbolis essemus.

The feast came off at the house of an *hetēra*, or of one of the contributors, or at a freedman's. See Terence, *Ib.* iii. 5, 60; Aristoph. *Acharn.* 1210; Athen. viii. p. 865; Lucian, *Dial. Mer.* vii.

The Homeric ἔρανος (*Odyss.* i. 225) is of similar significance; and at the time of Hesiod, at all events, such meals were usual. *Opp.* 722:

Μηδὲ πολυκείρου διαιτὸς δυσπέμφελος εἶναι
ἔκ κοινοῦ πλείστη δὲ χάρις, δαπάνη τ' διεγίστη.

See also Eustath. *ad Il.* xvi. 784; *ad Odyss.* i. 225; *Athen.* viii. pp. 362, 365. In these passages, however, the second kind of entertainment may perhaps be meant, where each brought his share of the provisions with him; a custom which is alluded to by Xenophon, *Mem.* iii. 14, 1: 'Οπότε δὲ τῶν ξυριόντων ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον οἱ μὲν μικρὸν ὄψον, οἱ δὲ πολὺ φέροιεν, ἐκέλευεν ὁ Σωκράτης τὸν παῖδα τὸ μικρὸν ή εἰς τὸ κοινὸν τιθέναι, η διανέμειν ἐκάστῳ τὸ μερος, κ.τ.λ. This was also called a δεῖπνον ἀπὸ σπυρίδος, from the food being brought in baskets. *Athen.* viii. p. 365: οἴδασι δὲ οἱ ἀρχαῖοι καὶ τὰ νῦν καλούμενα ἀπὸ σπυρίδος δεῖπνα. Cf. Aristoph. *Acharn.* 1138:

τὸ δεῖπνον, ὃ πᾶν, δῆσσον ἐκ τῆς κιστίδος.

Pic-nic parties were often made up to dine in the country, especially on the sea-shore. Plutarch, *Symp.* iv. 4: Τί δ' οἱ πολλοὶ βούλονται, πρὸς θεῶν, δταν ἡδέως γενέσθαι παρακαλοῦντες ἀλλήλους, λέγωπι, Σήμερον ἀκτάσωμεν, οὐχὶ τὸ παρ' ἀκτῇ δεῖπνον ἥδιστον ἀποφαίνονται, ὥσπερ ἐστίν; οὐ διὰ τὰ κύματα καὶ τὰς ψηφίδας... ἀλλ' ὡς ἵχθνος ἀφθόνου καὶ νεαροῦ τὴν παράλιοντράπεζαν εὐποροῦσαν.

We now come to entertainments given at one person's private expense. The invitations were often given on the same day, and by the host in person, who sought out, in the market-place or the gymnasium, those whom he desired to invite. A lively picture of this free and easy custom may be found at the commencement of Plato's *Symposium*, p. 175: Ω 'Αριστόδημε, εἰς καλὸν ἡκεις, ὅπως συνδειπνήσῃς· εἰ δὲ ἄλλου τινὸς ἔνεκα ἥλθες, εἰσαῦθις ἀναβαλοῦ. ὡς καὶ χθὲς ζητῶν σε, ίνα καλέσαιμι, οὐχ οἵος τ' ἦν ιδεῖν. At a later period greater formality was observed; for instance, Plutarch, *Sept. Sap. Conv.* 1, says that Periander sent a carriage for each of his guests, and goes on to relate that the Sybarites invited women to banquets a year beforehand, that they might have their toilets in perfect readiness. Cf. *Athen.* xii. p. 521.

It was not thought a breach of good manners to bring to a friend's house an uninvited guest, *ἄκλητος, αὐτόματος*. Thus in

Plato's *Symposion*, p. 174, Socrates brings Aristodemos with him; presently Alcibiades drops in, and afterwards κωμασται πολλοι. Thus Crates, who was welcome everywhere, was called θυρεπανοικης; Diog. Laert. vi. 86; and Lucian says of Demonax: ἀκλητος εἰς ἣν τύχοι παρὰν οἰκίαν ἐδείπνει. *Demon.* 63. But these were men of distinction, whom every one was proud of having for guests. Still it was very usual for persons to come αἴτεπάγγελτοι. Lucian, *Lexiph.* 9; *Conv.* s. *Lapith.* 12. How politely the host behaved on such occasions we see from the reception Agathon gives Aristodemos. Plutarch has devoted a whole chapter to the discussion of the propriety of a guest's bringing an uninvited person with him; *Symp.* vii. 6: Τῷ δὲ τῶν ἐπικλήτων ἔθος οὐν τὸν σκιάς καλοῦσιν, οὐ κεκλημένους αὐτοὺς, ἀλλ' ὑπὸ τῶν ιεκλημένων ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον ἀγομένους ἔξητείτο, πόθεν ἔσχε τὴν ἄρχην. He makes this custom originate with Socrates, the instance in Plato's *Symposion* being probably the earliest with which he was acquainted. It may be easily believed that parasites, such as Philippos in Xenophon's *Symposion*, and, in after-times, the notorious sophists, should have often abused this privilege. The Cyrenæans especially seem to have been in bad odour in this matter. See Alexis, ap. Athen. xii. p. 510:

ιᾶκει γάρ οὐ τις ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον ἔνα καλῆ,
πάρεισιν ὁκτωκαΐδεκαντίλλοι, καὶ δέκα
δρματα, συνωρίδεις τε πεντεκαΐδεκα.

On such occasions it was expected that the guests should have paid some attention to their toilets, and should also have made previous use of the bath, and of unguents. Socrates, when he went to Agathon's, was λελουμένος τε καὶ τὰς βλαύτρας ὑποδεδεμένος ἢ ἐκεῖνος δλιγάκις ἐποίει. Plato, *Symp.* p. 174. Those also who went with him to Callias' were οἱ μὲν γυμνασάμενοι καὶ χρισάμενοι, οἱ δὲ καὶ λονσάμενοι, though the invitation had been only just received. In this case some of the guests went on horseback, since the host resided in the Piræus.

The time of arriving was an understood thing; though occasionally it was more accurately fixed. The guests were sometimes late, and this, though it did not cause much confusion, was yet looked on as a mark of carelessness and overweening. So in Plutarch. *Symp.* viii. 6, Polycharmos says of himself, οὐδέποτε κληθεὶς ἐπὶ δεῖπνον ὕστατος ἀφικόμην. At a later period more

attention was paid to this point, as we clearly see from Lucian, *dé Merc. Cond.* 14: σὺ δὲ ἐσθῆτα καθαρὰν προχειρισάμενος καὶ σεαυτὸν ὡς κοσμιώτατα σχηματίσας, λουσάμενος ἦκεις, δεδιὼς μὴ πρὸ τῶν ἀλλων ἀφίκοιο. ἀπειρόκαλον γάρ, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ ὑστατον ἦκειν φορτικόν. Cf. Schol. ad Theocr. vii. 24. It was no usual to wait for the defaulters, but the meal was commenced without them; and this we read was the case at Agathon's, who was the pink of politeness. See Plato, *Symp.* p. 175.

In the historic period the practice was to recline at meals, though in the heroic ages a sitting posture was customary; but it is not known at what time the change took place. From Aristoph. *Equit.* 1163, it might perhaps be conjectured that the alteration was contemporaneous with the disuse of the Ionic chiton; and in a fragment of Phocylides we have:

Χρὴ δὲ ἐν συμποσίῳ κυλίκων περινισσομένων
ἡδέα κατίλλογτα καθήμενον οἰνοκοτάζειν.

But at Sparta the change seems to have been effected before the Persian wars. Whether it was before Alcman's time, as Müller affirms, is at least doubtful. The assertion is certainly untenable, if its only foundation is the fragment of Alcman which has been preserved by Athenaeus, iii. p. 111:

κλῖναι μὲν ἔκτα καὶ τόσαι τράπεσδαι.

This isolated expression of an erotic poet cannot be taken as a proof of the ordinary Spartan custom. In Crete, only, the old custom remained unchanged. See Müller's *Dorians*. Though for eating we may think it incommodious, yet for drinking a recumbent posture is at all events well suited. See Plutarch, *Symp.* vii. 10: ὥσπερ ή κλίνη τοῖς πίνοντις τῆς καθέδρας ἀμείωται, ὅτι τὸ σῶμα κατέχει καὶ ἀπολύει κινήσεως ἀπάσης. Cf. Athen. x. p. 428. Females and boys always sat, and the same is the case with the rustic folks described by Dio Chrysostom, *Orat.* vii. p. 243. It is so also in the antiquies, and when recumbent females occur they are always hetæræ. See the following woodcuts; also Winkelmann. *Menom. ined.* 200; and Alciphr. *Epist.* i. 39. An anomaly is presented by an Etruscan painting, in Gerhard, *Pitture Tarquiniesi*, where on each κλίνη a man and a modestly-dressed female recline together.

The couches, and their arrangement, were much the same as at Rome. See *Gallus*, p. 471. There was a difference, however,

in the manner in which the guests were distributed on the κλῖναι. Among the Greeks only two persons reclined on each κλίνη, instead of three; as appears from Plato, *Symp.* p. 175, where Agathon says: Σὺ δ', Ἀριστόδημε, παρ' Ἐρυξίμαχον κατακλίνου; and then adds: δεῦρο, Σώκρατες, παρ' ἐμὲ κατάκεισο. And afterwards, when Alcibiades comes in, and finds all the seats occupied, Agathon places him between himself and Socrates, and says: ὑπολύετε, παῖδες, Αλκιβιάδην, ἵνα ἐκ τρίτων κατακένται, this being an exception to the general rule. So Herodotus, ix. 16, speaking of the feast given by Attaginos to fifty Persians and the same number of Greeks, says: καὶ σφεων οὐ χωρὶς ἐκατέρους κλῖναι, ἀλλὰ Πέρσην τε καὶ Θηβαῖον ἐν κλίνῃ ἐκάστη. ὡς δὲ ἀπὸ δειπνου ἥσαν, διαπιρόντων τὸν Πέρσην τὸν ὁμόκλινον Ἑλλάδα γλῶσσαν ιέντα εἴρεσθαι, κ. τ. λ. In works of art the same rule is mostly observed, though three, or even more, occasionally recline on the same couch. See Millin, *Peint. d. Vas. Gr.* i. pl. 38, 58, 76. See also the woodcuts in this and the following Excursus.

Agathon, it seems, appointed the place of each guest; and this was mostly, if not always, the case. Plutarch, who devotes a whole chapter to the subject, decides that it is best for the host to assign the χῶραι. *Symp.* i. 2. More congenial with Roman than Grecian habits is what we read in Athenaeus, i. p. 47: μετὰ ταῦτα ἀναστάντες κατεκλινθημεν, ὡς ἔκαστος ἥθελεν, οὐ περιμείναντες ὀνομακλήγορα, τὸν τῶν δείπνων ταξίαρχον. As was also the case among the Romans, certain places were more honourable than others, and absurd contentions sometimes occurred among the guests. See Lucian, *Conviv.* s. *Lapith.* 9; *Deor. dial.* 13; Plutarch, *Sept. Sap. Conv.* 3. The place of honour seems to have been that next the master of the house. Theophr. *Char.* 21: Ὁ δὲ μικροφιλότιμος τοιωτός τις, οἷος σπουδάσαι ἐπὶ δεῖπνον κληθεὶς παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν καλέσαντα κατακείμενος δειπνῆσαι. Hence Socrates lies next Agathon, who himself lies first on the κλίνη, or *superior*, as the Romans said.

Before reclining, the guests first sat down upon the couches, in order that the attendants might take off their sandals and wash their feet (*ὑπολύειν* and *ἀπονίζειν*). Plato, *Symp.* pp. 175, 213. In some reliefs they are represented as standing during the performance of the ablution. See *Marbles of the Brit. Mus.* ii. 4 This is also seen in the accompanying Plate.



A frequently occurring representation of Dionysos entering the house of Icarus; from a terracotta. (*Terracottas in the British Mus.* pl. 25.) The act of ablution is being performed by a Satyr; we may also notice the sitting posture of Erigone, with her feet resting on a footstool, also the *περιστρῶμα* of the couch, which reaches to the ground, and has a broad border either woven or embroidered on it; and lastly the *αὐλαῖα* with which the wall is hung.

Even in Phocion's time, people were so extravagant as to use wine and perfumed essences, instead of water. Plutarch, *Phoc.* 20: 'Ως δ' ἔλθων ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον ἄλλην τε σοβαρὰν ἔώρα παρασκευὴν, καὶ ποδονιπτῆρας οἴγου δι' ἀρωμάτων προσφερομένους τοῖς εἰσιοῦσι, κ.τ.λ.

We see from numberless antiquities that the posture used, the *σχῆμα τῆς κατακλίσεως* (Plutarch, *Symp.* v. 6), was with the left arm resting on the cushion behind, *προσκεφάλαιον*, the right hand being thus left free. This is called by Lucian ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος δειπνεῖν. *Lexiph.* 6. A passage in Aristoph. *Vesp.* 1210, amusingly illustrates this stage of the repast:

ΦΙΛ. πῶς οὖν κατακλύω, φράδ' ἀνόσας. ΒΔΕΛ. εὐσχημόνως.

ΦΙΛ. ὡδὶ κελεύεις κατακλιθῆναι; ΒΔΕΛ. μηδαμῶς.

ΦΙΛ. πῶς δαί; ΒΔΕΛ. τὰ γόνατ' ἔκτεινε, καὶ γυμναστικῶς
ὑγρὸν χύτλασον σεαυτὸν ἐν τοῖς στρέμμασι.

Ἐπειτ' ἐπανεσόν τι τῶν χαλκωμάτων·

ὅροφὴν θέασαι· κρεκάδι· αὐλῆς θαῦμασον

ὑδωρ κατὰ χειρὸς· τὰς τραπέζας εἰσφέρειν·

δειπνοῦμεν· ἀπονενίψμεθ· ἥδη σπένδομεν.

Before the dishes were brought in, slaves handed round water (the Homeric *χέριψ*) for washing the hands, *κατὰ χειρὸς ἐδόθη*, Alexis, apud Athen. ii. p. 60. Hence Philoxenos the parasite, in a dispute as to which was the best water, wittily decided that it was *τὸ κατὰ χειρό*. Athen. iv. p. 156.

Nothing in the shape of knives and forks being in use, it was of course indispensable for the hands to be again washed at the conclusion of the meal. See *Gallus*, p. 477. In eating solid food the fingers only were used. See the passage of Plutarch quoted in the Excursus on *Education*, p. 286. So too mention is made of persons whose hands were particularly callous, or who wore gloves to enable them to take the food quite hot. Thus Chrysippus, ap. Athen. i. p. 5, relates that the notorious gourmand Philoxenos was accustomed, when at the baths, to dip his fingers in hot water, and to gargle his mouth with it, as a preparation for the perils of the banquet. See Cratinus, ap. Id. vi. p. 241 :

Κόρδον τὸν χαλκότυπον πεφύλαξο,
ἥν μὴ σοι νομεῖς αὐτὸν μηδὲν καταλείψειν.
μηδὲ ὅψον κοινῇ μετὰ τούτου πάκοτε δαίσῃ,
τοῦ Κορνύδου, προλέγω σοι· ἔχει γὰρ χέρα κραταιῶν,
χαλκῆν, ἀκάματον, πολὺ κρέπττω τοῦ πυρὸς αὐτοῦ.

Also a fragment of Aristophanes, ap. Id. iv. p. 161 :

ἐπεὶ παράθεις αὐτοῖσιν ἰχθῦς ἡ κρέας,
καν μὴ κατεσθίωσι καὶ τοὺς δακτύλους,
δθέλω κρέμασθαι δεκάκις.

Forks were certainly not used, and no mention occurs of knives, except in a fragment of Pherecrates, ap. Poll. x. 89 :

Μαχαιραν ἄρ' ἐνέθηκας; οὐ. τί μ' ἐργασω;
ἄμαχαιρος ἐνὶ βόεια νοστήσω κρέα,
ἀνὴρ γέρων, ἀνδρόντος.

The only implement commonly employed was the spoon, *μυστίλη*, *μύστρον*, or *μύστρος*, Pollux, *ib.*; where *γλῶσσα*, the Roman *ligula*, as well as *κοχλιώρυχον*, mean the same thing. See the remarks on

the *cochlear* in *Gallus*, p. 478. These *μυστίλαι*, or *κοῖλα μύστρα*, were of metal: golden ones are mentioned by Athenaeus, iii. p. 126. Often, however, a hollow piece of bread served as a substitute. See Aristoph. *Eques*, 1167, where the sausage-seller presents the Demos with such an one. Also Suidas: *μυστίλην ψωμόν. κοῖλον ἄρτον, δν ἐποίουν, οὐαζωμὸν δι' αὐτοῦ ῥοφῶσι.* Cf. Eustath. *ad Odyss.* iii. 457.

Neither table-cloths nor table-napkins were used. The *χειρόμακτρον* was merely a towel, which was handed round when they washed their hands. Aristoph. *apud Athen.* ix. p. 410:

φέρε, παῖ, ταχέως κατὰ χειρὸς ὑδωρ,
παράπεμπε τὸ χειρόμακτρον.

To cleanse the hands during the meal, the crumb of bread was used, which was kneaded to a dough (*ἀπομάγτεσθαι, ἀπομαγδαλία*). Poll. vi. 93: *τὸ δὲ ἔκμαγεῖον καὶ χειρόμακτρον ἀν προσείποις οἱ δὲ πάλαι ταῖς καλουμέναις ἀπομαγδαλίαις ἔχρωντο, αἱ ἡσαν τὸ ἐν τῷ ἄρτῳ μαλακὸν καὶ στατῶδες, εἰς δὲ ἀποψησάμενοι τοῖς κυσὶν αὐτὸ παρέβαλλον.* Or, according to the lexicographer Pausanias, a kind of dough was specially prepared for this purpose; Eustath. *ad Odyss.* xix. 92: *Πανσανίας δέ φησιν, ὅτι ἀπομαγδαλὰ πταῖς, δὲ ἔφερον ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον, εἰς δὲ τὰς χείρας ἀπομαγδαλίαις, εἴτα κυσὶν ἔβαλλον.* Athenaeus, iv. p. 148, following Harmodios, would seem to confine this usage to Phigalia; but this is a mistake, for *ἀπομαγδαλίαι* are mentioned by Aristophanes, *Equit.* 414, and 819; which latter passage proves that they were not restricted to the cook, as the Scholiast affirms. Lucian, *de Merc. Cond.* 15, speaks of a later, and indeed a Roman custom. With him *χειρόμακτρον τιθέμενον* (*mantele sternere*) is to be understood of a table-cloth.

We are told so little about the attendance, at least by the authors of the better period, that it is even doubtful whether the guests brought with them their own slaves, or not. In Plato's *Symposium*, p. 212, Alcibiades is certainly accompanied by *ἄκολουθοι*: but whether they stopped to wait on him is not said, though Agathon's slaves would seem to have discharged all the offices required. Later writers unequivocally mention slaves who came with, and stood behind, their masters. See Lucian, *Hermot.* 11: *παραλαβὼν τὰ κρέα, ὀπόσα τῷ παιδὶ κατόπιν ἐστῶτι παρεδεδώκει.* And at the banquet of Aristonetus, described by

Lucian, *Conviv. seu Lapith.* 15, 11, and 36, each guest was attended by his own servant, as well as by one of the host's domestics. Cf. Athen. iv. p. 128.

From an expression of Agathon's, we see that at that period it was the custom to entrust to a slave the superintendence of the whole arrangements, and of the rest of the slaves. He says: ἀλλ' ἡμᾶς, ὡς παιδεῖς, τοὺς ἄλλους ἔστιάτε. πάντως παραπίθετε δέ, τι ἀν βιβλησθε, ἐπειδάν τις ὑμῖν μὴ ἐφεστήκῃ, δέ έγὼ οὐδεπώποτε ἐποίησα νῦν οὖν νομίζοντες, καὶ ἐμὲ ὑφ' ὑμῶν κεκλησθαι ἐπὶ δεῖπνον καὶ τούσδε τοὺς ἄλλους, θεραπεύετε, ή αἱ ὑμᾶς ἐπαινῶμεν. Plato, *Symp.* p. 175. This ἐφεστηκάς is the τραπεζοποιός of Athenaeus, iv. p. 170, and nearly corresponded to the Roman structor. See Poll. vi. 13, and iii. 41 : δέ πάντων τῶν περὶ τὴν ἐστίασιν ἐπιμελούμενος, τραπεζοποιός. Athenaeus ii. p. 49, also alludes to a custom of presenting each guest, before the meal commenced, with a bill of fare, γραμματίδιων. This, however, could scarcely have been a universal practice, though it may have been adopted for convenience at extensive entertainments.

Before proceeding to discuss the materials of one of these large banquets, we may devote a few lines to those articles of food which in earlier times formed the ordinary diet of all classes, and which, at a later period, still constituted the staple of consumption among the lower orders. The words of Demaratus (Herodot. vii. 102), τῇ Ἑλλάδι πενή μὲν δεῖ κοτε σύντροφός ἔστι, certainly apply to their meals, in ancient times. The Greeks then contented themselves with what barely sufficed for sustenance, though the colonies of Ionia and Magna Græcia had long adopted a more luxurious style of living. A staple article of diet with the Greeks was the μάζα, something similar to the *puls* of the ancient Romans. It was prepared in various ways, of which several are mentioned by Pollux, vi. 76. Cf. Aristoph. *Equit.* 1104, 1165; *Acharn.* 834; and *Vesp.* 610, where we have φυστὴ μάζα, which the Scholiast says was ἐξ ἀλφίτων καὶ οἴνου, and therefore was also called οἰνοῦττα. See Poll. vi. 23, 76. A similar dish is mentioned by Thucyd. iii. 49: ή θωι ἄμα ἐλαύνοντες οἴνῳ καὶ ἐλαῖῳ ἀλφίτη πεφυρμένα. What gluttons the Persians were to come after our porridge, when they had such plenty! ' was the exclamation of Pausanias on seeing the loaded tables of the Persians after the battle of Platæa: Plutarch, *Apophth. Luc.* i. p. 919. This

μάζα continued to be the food of the lower classes till a later period; Lucian, *Tim.* 56; *Navig.* 46. Wheaten-flour, ἀλεύρι, was used in making it, as well as the ἄλφιτα, which was of barley. Plato, *de Republ.* ii. p. 872: θρέψονται δὲ ἐκ μὲν τῶν κριθῶν ἄλφιτα σκευαζόμενοι, ἐκ δὲ τῶν πυρῶν ἀλεύρα; τὰ μὲν πέψαντες, τὰ δὲ μάζαντες; μάζας γενναλας καὶ ἄρτους ἐπὶ κάλαμον τινα παραβαλλόμενοι, ή φύλλα καθαρὰ κατακλινέντες . . . εὐωχήσονται αὐτοὶ τε καὶ τὰ παιδία;

After the *μάζα* comes bread, which was sometimes homebaked, and made of wheat or barley-meal, but was more frequently purchased in the market of the ἄρτοπωλαι or ἄρ-οπώλιτες. See *Vespae*. According to Athenæus, iii. p. 109, where the various kinds are discussed at great length, the bread of Athens was reputed to be the best.

Other simple articles of diet were green vegetables, such as *μαλάχη*, mallow (*πρώτη τροφὴ*, Plutarch, *Sept. Sap. Conv.* 14), *θρίδαξ*, salad or lettuce, *ράφανος*, cabbage; also *κύαμοι*, beans, *φακᾶ*, linseed, *θέρμοι*, lupines. Besides these, herbs of sundry sorts, onions and leeks, *κρόμυον*, *βολβὸς*, *σκόροδον*, were in great repute. Aristoph. *Acharn.* 760; Xenoph. *Symp.* iv. 7; Lucian, *Tim.* 56; *Lexiph.* 10.

With regard to butcher's meat, lamb, pork, and goats' flesh seem to have been preferred. Sausages, too, ἀλλαῖτες, and *χορδαὶ*, were very common. See Aristoph. *Acharn.* 1119. That black-puddings were also in request, appears from Aristoph. *Egquit.* 208:

δ δράκων γάρ ἔστι μακρὸν, δ ὁ ἀλλᾶς ἀδ μακρόν.
εἴθ' αιματοπότης ἔστιν δ τ' ἀλλᾶς χῶ δράκων.

Cf. Sophilos, ap. Athen. iii. p. 125:

χορδὴν τῷ αἰματῆτῃ αὐτῷ σκευάσαι
ἐκέλευσε ταυτίην ἐμέ.

But fish, especially in towns near the sea, was preferred to everything else. To this dish the word *ὅψον* was applied *par excellence*. Athen. vii. p. 276: Εἰκότως πάντων τῶν προσοψημάτων ὅψων καλουμένων ἔξενίκησεν δὲ ιχθὺς διὰ τὴν ἔξαρτετον ἐδωδῆν μόνος οὔτεις καλεῖσθαι, διὰ τοὺς ἐπιμανῶς ἐσχηκότας προς ταῦτην τὴν ἐδωδῆν. Cf. Plutarch, *Symp.* iv. 4, 2. It is a remarkable fact, to which Plato calls attention, that Homer, though he talks of catching fish, never mentions them in any way as an article of food. Plato, *de Republ.* iii. p. 404; so also Plutarch

de Iside et Osir. 8. This was certainly not owing to any religious prejudice, as was the case among the Egyptian priests and the Pythagoreans: perhaps rather the occupation of the fisherman was not agreeable to the taste of those times. So Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 823, calls it, as well as fowling, an ἀργὸς θῆρα, and ἔρως οὐ σφόδρα ἐλευθέριος, and gives his approval only to the chase. At an after period, fish not only formed a main article of subsistence, but also a chief object of the gourmand's attention. So Demosthenes, *de Fals. Leg.* p. 412, wishing to stigmatise Philocrates as a glutton and a spendthrift, says, πόρνας ἡγόραζε, καὶ λχθὺς τερπίων: these being certainly the two chief objects of Athenian extravagance. An alphabetical list of the favourite sorts of fish occupies the greater part of the seventh book of Athenæus, pp. 281-330. We shall here only allude to the ἀφύαι, because they were not only much eaten by the better classes, but were also a dainty with the lower orders at Athens. Chrysippus, apud Athen. vii. p. 285: Τὴν ἀφύην τὴν μὲν ἐν Ἀθήναις διὰ τὴν δαψιλειαν ὑπερορῶσι καὶ πτωχεικὸν εἶναι φασιν ὅψοι. Whether they were pilchards, anchovies, or herrings, matters little. There were several kinds, of which the most prized was the ἀφρίτις. Schol. ad Aristoph. *Equit.* 643: σφύδρα δὲ καὶ μέχρι γῦν παρὰ τοῖς Ἀθηναῖοις σπουδάζεται. Besides fresh fish, the Hellespont and the Euxine supplied Greece with ταρίχη, pieces of large fish cured, which formed a cheap and favourite food. See Athen. iii. p. 116.

The daily provisions were generally prepared by the female slaves, under the superintendence of their mistress. See Excursus on *The Women*. Athenæus, xiv. p. 658, remarks that no comic writer, except Poseidippos, mentions a cook among the house-slaves: οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀν εὗροι τις ὑμῶν δοῦλον μάγευφόν τινα ἐν καμψίᾳ, πλὴν παρὰ Ποσειδίππῳ μόνῳ. δοῦλοι δ' ὄψοποι παρῆλθον ὑπὸ πρώτων Μακεδόνων, κ.τ.λ. On occasions requiring unusual culinary skill, there were plenty of cooks to be hired, as we see abundantly from the comic writers. So also Aristippos answered, when he was reproached, ὅτι δίκην ἔχων ἐμισθώσατο ρήτορα· 'Καὶ γὰρ, ὅταν δεῖπνον ἔχω, μάγευφον μισθοῦμαι.' Diog. Laert. ii. 72. These professional cooks often came from towns celebrated for their refinements in this art, the μηχανήματα and σοφίσματα of cookery, as Xenophon expresses it, *Hier.* i. 22. In comedy two different masks were used, one for the foreign,

the other for the native cook. Athen. xiv. p. 659: ἐκάλουν δὲ οἱ ταλαιοὶ τὸν μὲν πολιτικὸν μάγευρον Μαίσωνα, τὸν δὲ ἐκτόπιον Τέττιγα. Cf. Poll. iv. 148. And Antiphanes, ap. Athen. i. p. 27, praises Ἑλιδὸς μάγευρος. But the most celebrated of all seem to have been those of Sicily. Plato, *de Republ.* iii. p. 404: Σικελικὴν ποικιλίαν ὅψων. There were also books treating of the art of cookery. Plato, *Gorg.* p. 518: Μίθαικος δὲ τὴν ὁψοποίην ἔνγγεγραφὼς τὴν Σικελικήν. Philoxenes of Cythera composed a poem, entitled *Δεῖπνον*, which contained directions for cooking a large banquet; this is alluded to by the comedian Plato, ap. Athen. i. p. 5, in the words, Φιλοξένου καινὴ τις ὁψαρτυσία. Callimachos also, as we are told by Athenæus, xiv. p. 643, mentions πλακονυτοποϊκὰ συγγράμματα by four different authors. But the most renowned work of the kind was the Gastrology of Archestratos, which Chrysippus called the metropolis of the epicurean philosophy. Athen. iii. p. 104: εἰκότως ἀνὴρ ἐπαινέσεις τὸν καλὸν Χρυσιππὸν, κατιδόντα ὑκριβῶς τὴν Ἐπικούρου φύσιν, καὶ εἰπόντα, μητρόπολιν εἶναι τῆς φιλοσοφίας αὐτοῦ τὴν Ἀρχεστράτου γαστρολογίαν, ἦν πάντες οἱ τῶν φιλοσόφων γαστρίμαργοι θεογονίαν τινὰ αὐτῶν εἶναι λέγουσι τὴν καλὴν ταῦτην ἐποποίειν.

A tediously minute account of the πανοῦργα ὄψάρια καὶ ἡποτρίμματα is given by Athenæus; and there are also numerous notices in Aristophanes; e.g. *Acharn.* 878, 969, 1042, 1090; *Vesp.* 498, 508, etc.

Here, however, we have only space for a few general remarks on a banquet on a large scale. In the first place, the question arises, whether the Greeks commenced with a *promulsis* or *gustus* like the Romans. At the time here principally referred to, namely, before the Roman conquest, this was probably not the case; at all events, these preliminaries did not take the shape of a regular course. In the time of later writers, such as Plutarch (*Symp.* viii. 9, 8), and Athenæus (ii. pp. 58–64), it had become usual, and is denoted by the word πρόπομα. Athenæus also quotes Phylarchos: Φύλαρχος . . . φησὶν οὔτως, εἰ μνήμης εἴτε χῶ . πρόπομά τι πρὸ τοῦ δείπνου περιεφέρετο καθὼς εἴωθει τὸ πρῶτον. But this πρόπομα has nothing in common with the Roman *gustus*; it was only a draught preceding the meal. Still it is not to be denied that certain things were taken as a whet to the appetite. See Aristoph. *Acharn.* 1112:

Δλλ' ή πρὸ δείπνου τὴν μιμαρκυν κατέδομαι

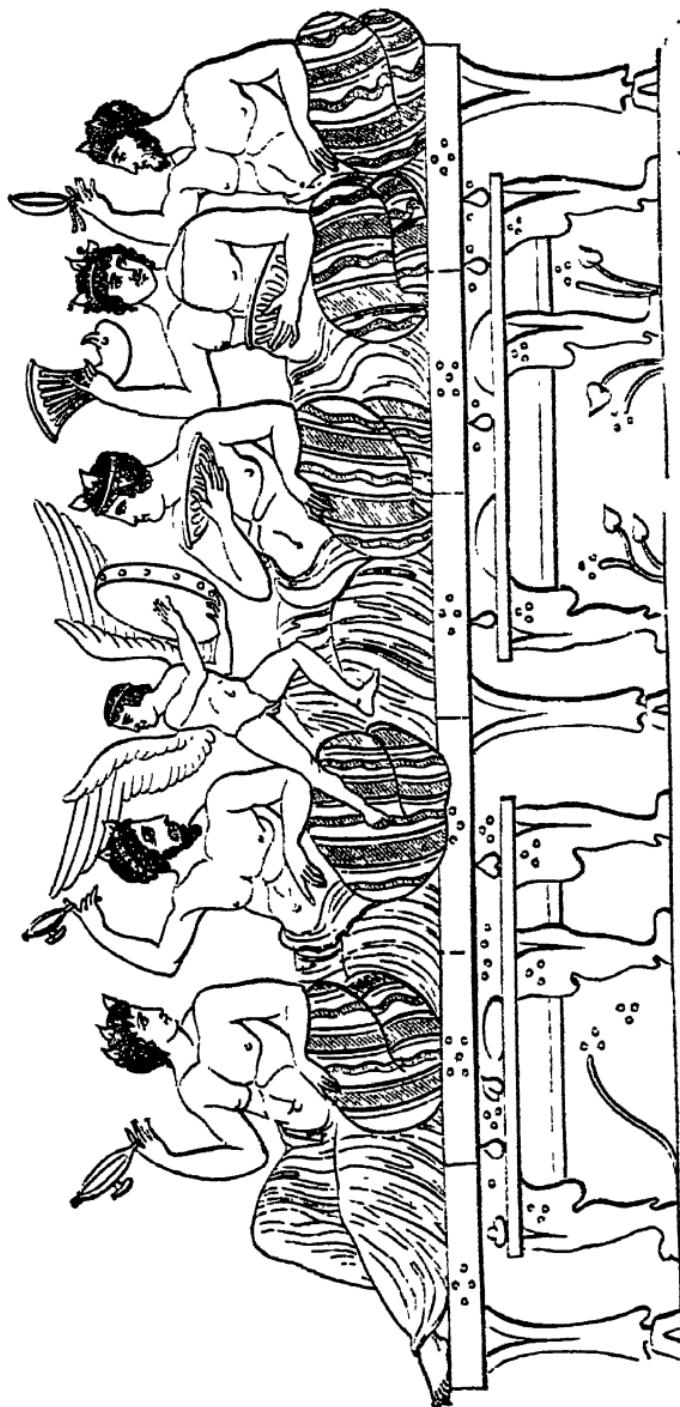
At a later period the *ψυχραὶ τράπεζαι*, as Plutarch calls them, served this purpose; they consisted of oysters and other shell-fish, and raw vegetables, as salad and so forth. At an earlier period these were brought on at the conclusion of the meal. Cf. Athen. ii. p. 101.

It is uncertain whether, as among the Romans, the viands were brought in upon a tray, and set on a table standing in the centre of the *κλίναι*, or whether, as in Homer, every guest, or at least every *κλίνη*, had a separate table. The latter is more probable, from the universal occurrence of the phrases, *εἰσφέρειν* and *ἀφαίρειν τὰς τραπέζας*: and that this refers not to the dishes, but to the tables themselves, is evident from a fragment of the *Δεῖπνον* of Philoxenos, apud Athen. iv. p. 146:

Ἐις δὲ κέφερον διπλοῖς πᾶσες λιπασθαντα τράπεζαν
ἔμμι, ἐτέραν δὲ ἔτεροι,
ἄλλοι δὲ ἐτέραν,
μέχρι οὖν πλήρωσαν οἶκον.

Cf. Antiphanes, ap. Id. ii. p. 60. The custom in Arcadia appears to have been different, *μιαὶ πᾶσι τράπεζαν εἰς τὸ μέσον παρατίθεσι*: Theopompos, ap. Id. iv. p. 149. Besides, in all monuments representing *symposia*, before each *κλίνη* stand one, and sometimes several tables, *τρίποδες* or *τράπεζαι*, as is seen in the accompanying cut, and in those in the following Excursus. Pollux takes *τράπεζαι* to mean the trays, *repositoria*. He says, vi. 83: 'Ησαν δέ τινες πρῶται τράπεζαι, καὶ δεύτεραι, καὶ τρίται. καὶ τρίποδες μὲν, ἐφ' ὅν ἔκειντο . . . αἱ δὲ ἐπιτιθέμεναι καὶ αἰρόμεναι τράπεζαι, ἀς νῦν μαγίδας καλοῦσιν.' Id. x. 81: καὶ μὴν καὶ τὰ ἐπιτιθέμενα τοῖς τρίποσι τράπεζαι καλοῦνται, καὶ μαγίδες. According to this, viands were served up on each of these small tables and this agrees with the antiques. But we see from Plato, *de Republ.* i. p. 354, that the separate dishes were also handed round: ὥσπερ οἱ λίχναι τοῦ ἀεὶ παραφερομένου ἀπογεύονται, ἀρπάζοντες πρὸν τοῦ προτέρου μετρίως ἀπολαῦσαι. Protagorides, ap. Athen. iv. p. 150, mentions as a peculiarity of Egyptian meals, that no *τράπεζαι* were employed: Τρίτη δὲ ἐστὶν ιδέα δείπνων Αἴγυπτιακή, τραπεζῶν μὲν οὐ παρατίθεμένων, πινάκων δὲ περιφερομένων. This is what Martial, vii. 48, calls *cena ambulans*.

Ordinary joints, poultry, and fish, among which the *Copaeic*



A vase-painting of a *Syamicus*, from Mutil. Print d. Vas. II. pl. 58. Three young and two older men are on a *κάλπη*, resting the left arm on the striped *πυρτεκφανα* (*ιαγκέστρα*). Before the *κάλπη* stand 3 tables. Three of the men hold about the *κύλιξ*, the fourth holds a *ρυθόν* through the handle. The tenth holds a *φλαῦλα*, and the fifth a *rhyton* also. In the middle Connos beats the tympanum.

eels are particularly celebrated (Aristoph. *Acharn.* 879; *Pax*, 1005), formed of course the staple dishes, but hares (Aristoph. *passim*), κτύχλαι, fieldfares, and many other things, were favourite delicacies.

When all had eaten enough, the tables were removed, which was called αἴρειν, ἀπαίρειν, ἐκφέρειν, βιστάζειν τὰς τραπέζας. The floor, on which bones, fruit-shells, &c. had been thrown, was then swept, and water was handed round for the guests to wash their hands, ἀπονίψασθαι, whereupon the meal, δεῖπνον, properly so called, was closed with a libation. Chaplets and ointments were then usually, though not invariably, handed round. So a fragment of Menander (Mein. p. 94):

Εἰτ' εὐθὺς οὖτα τὰς τραπέζας αἴρετε
μέρα, στεφάνους ἔτοιμασον, σκονδᾶς πόλει.

See also Plato, Com. ap. Athen. xv. p. 665, and Philyllios, ap. Id. ix. p. 408. A distinction between the expressions κατὰ χειρὸς and ἀπονίψασθαι is drawn by the grammarian Aristophanes, apud Athen. ix. p. 408: παρὰ γάρ τοῖς παλαιῶς τὸ μεν πρὸ ἀρίστου καὶ δεῖπνου λέγεσθαι κατὰ χειρὸς, τὸ δὲ μετὰ τοῦτ ἀπονίψασθαι. Cf. Pollux, vi. 92: καὶ νίψασθαι μὲν τὸ πρὸ τῆς τροφῆς ἀπονίψασθαι δὲ τὸ μετὰ τὴν τροφῆν. This usage of the words appears, however, from other passages, not to have been observed. See Philoxenos, ap. Athen. iv. 147; and Plato, *Symp.* p. 175. Along with the water, σμῆγμα or σμῆμα, which supplied the place of soap, was usually handed round, and, as with us, it was often scented. Hence ευώδης γῆ, and σμήματα ἱρινόμικτα, which occur in Philoxenos and Antiphanes, ap. Athen. ix. p. 409.

The meal was concluded by the σπουδαῖ, or libation 'to the good genius.' Xenoph. *Symp.* 2, 1; Plato, *Symp.* p. 176; Diod. Sic. iv. 3: φασὶν ἐπὶ τῶν δεῖπνων, δταν ἄκρατος οἶνος διδῶται πᾶσιν, ἐπιλέγειν 'ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος' δταν δὲ μετὰ τὸ δεῖπνον διδῶται κεκραμένος ὑδατὶ 'Διὸς Σωτῆρος' ἐπιφωνεῖν. Philochoros, ap. Athen. ii. p. 38: Καὶ θεσμὸν ἔθετο ('Αμφικτύων) προσφέρεσθαι μετὰ τὰ σῆτα ἄκρατον μόνον ὅσσον γεύσασθαι, δεῖγμα τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ θεοῦ. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ἥδη κεκραμένον ὅπόσον ἔκαστος βούλεται· προσεπιλέγειν δὲ τούτῳ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς Σωτῆρος ὄνομα. Instead of the formula, ἀγαθοῦ δαίμονος, it was also customary to say 'ὑγείας,' and the goblet out of which this libation was made, was called μετάνιπτρον, or μετανιπτρίς, be-

cause it was used μετὰ τὸ ἀπονιψασθαι. See the passages cited by Pollux, vi. 31, and by Athenaeus, xi. p. 488; xv. p. 698. Plutarch is the only author who says this ceremony took place to the sound of the flute. Plut. *Sept. Sap. Con.* 5; *Symp.* vii. 8. 4. Cf. Plato, *Symp.* p. 176.

This libation being concluded, the πότος, συμπόσιον, or κῶμος then commenced. Plato, *Symp.* p. 176: σπουδὰς σφᾶς ποιήσασθαι καὶ ἔσαντας τὸν θεὸν . . . τρέπεσθαι πρὸς τὸν πότον. The dessert, δεύτεραι τράπεζαι, was now served up. In earlier times this consisted merely of olives, figs, nuts, &c., which were invariably accompanied by salt, either pure or mixed with spice, to bring out the flavour of the wine, as well as to induce thirst. Plutarch, *Symp.* iv. 4, 8: οὐ μόνον τοίνυν πρὸς τροφὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ πρὸς ποτὸν ὅψον εἰσὶν οἱ ἄλες. Cf. Plaut. *Circ.* iv. 4, 5; *Pers.* iii. 28: *nunquam deinget salem*. The expression, *lingere salem* (ἄλα λείχειν, Diog. Laer. vi. 57), shows how it was taken. So also the *concha salis puri*, Hor. *Sat.* i. 8, 14; and *Od.* i. 16, 14. But the Greek authors are more explicit respecting this custom: thus Athen. ix. p. 366: καὶ ἄλας δὲ ἡδυσμένους ὄρα εἰν ἄλλαις παροψίσιν. This answers to the (*sal*) *odoribus additis*, Plin. *Nat. Hist.* xxxi. 7, 41: and the ἄλας θυμίτας, Aristoph. *Acharn.* 1099. So also the proverb, οἱ περὶ ἄλα καὶ κύμινον, said of those who stuck to the salt and cummin, and neglected the sweetmeats. Plutarch, *Symp.* iv. 1, 3. A kind of cake strewed with salt, ἐπίπαστα, was also eaten with the wine. Cf. Aristoph. *Equit.* 103, 1089: ἐπίπαστα λείχειν. See also the Scholiast on both places. The passage which seems to allude most explicitly to eating salt with wine is one in Herodotus, i. 133, where the Persian luxury is compared with Greek frugality: στροισι δὲ ὀλλιγοισι χρέωνται (οἱ Πέρσαι), ἐπιφορήμασι δὲ πολλοῖσι, καὶ οὐκ ἀλέσι καὶ διὰ τοῦτο φασι Πέρσαι, τὺνς "Ἐλληνας σιτεομένους πεινῶντας παύεσθαι, δτι σφὶ ἀπὸ δείπνου παραφορέεται οὐδὲν λόγου ἀξιον. εἰ δέ τι παραφέροιτο, ἐσθίοντας ἀν οὐ παύεσθαι. Here the proper reading is undoubtedly, καὶ οὐκ ἀλέσι, if not ἀλάσι. The Persians may well have thought the ἄλες of a Grecian dessert, οὐδὲν λόγου ἀξιον. Lastly, we may refer to the proverb, ἀλίαν τρυπᾶν, Philost. *Epist. Apoll. Tyan.* 7, with which compare Pers. S t. v. 138: *regustatum digito terebrare salinum*.

In the times of the middle and later comedy, when all sorts

of sweetmeats had been introduced, the mention of ἄλες seldom occurs; yet in the account which Anaxandrides gives of the wedding feast of Iphicrates, ἄλες are introduced along with σκόοδοι, κρόμυον and σλαφιον. At this later period the δεύτεραι τράπεζαι had a variety of names, as ἐπιδόρπια, ἐπίδειπνα, ἐπιφορήματα, ἐπαΐκλια (Eustath. ad *Il.* xviii. 245), τὸ ἐντελὲς δεῖπνον (Lucian, *Conv. s. Lapith.* 38), ῥωγαλεύματα, &c. But the names which most frequently occur are δεύτεραι τράπεζαι and τραγήματα. See the fragment of Aristotle's treatise περὶ μέθης, apud Athen. xiv. p. 641: Τὸ μὲν οὖν δόλον ἀισθέοντας τράγημα βρώματος νομιστέον δσον ἔδεσμα τρωγαλίου. τοῦτο γὰρ πάτριον τοῦνομα τοῖς Ελλησιν, ἐπεὶ ἐν τραγήμασι τὰ βρώματα παρατίθενται. Κιόπερ οὐ κακῶς ἔοικεν εἰπεῖν δ τρῶτος δευτέραν προσαγορεύσας τράπεζαν. ὅντως γὰρ ἐπιδορπισμός τις δ τραγηματισμός ἔστι, καὶ δεῖπνον ἔτερον παρατίθεται τραγήματα. Here we should probably read, ἐπεὶ ἐν τραγήμασι καὶ βρώματα παρατίθενται. In Aristotle's time various ἔξεσματα—properly so called—as hares, ducks, and game of different sorts, were brought in along with the dessert. See Athen. iii. p. 101, and xiv. p. 642.

The chief object of the dessert, besides the pleasure to the palate which its dainties afforded, was to keep up the desire of drinking. See Aristot. *Probl.* xxii. 6: Διὰ τί τα τραγήματα ἔδεστέον; Η ἔνεκα τοῦ πιεῖν ἵκανόν; οὐ γὰρ μόνον ποτέον τῆς διψῆς χάριν τῆς ἐκ τοῖς σιτίοις, ἀλλὰ καὶ μετὰ τὸ σιτίον. Cheese was usually introduced, and the most celebrated was that of Sicily. See the fragments of Antiphanes and Hermippus, apud Athen. i. p. 27, and of Philemon, ap. Id. xiv. p. 658. Aristophanes, too, frequently alludes to it. That which came from Tromileia in Achaia was also in high repute, as we see from the last-named passage in Athenaeus. Dried figs, *ισχάδες*, were also eaten, and although those of Attica were very fine-flavoured, gourmands preferred those from Rhodes. Hermippus, ap. Athen. i. p. 27. Olives also were introduced, especially those that had ripened on the tree and become quite shrivelled (*ρυσοί καὶ δρυπτεῖς*): dates from Syria and Egypt, for the fruit of the Grecian palm was not eatable (Plutarch, *Symp.* viii. 4, 1); nuts, *κάρυα*, a term which comprehended all ἀκρόδρυνα, and therefore almonds and chestnuts (*ἀκτὰ κάρυνα*, Aristot. *Probl.* xxii. 7); also fresh

fruit of course. On this subject consult the second and third books of *Athenaeus, passim.*

Cakes also, for which, as aforesaid, Athens was renowned, were a principal feature of the dessert. See Thucyd. i. 126 : ἐπιχώρια θύματα. *Athenaeus*, in his third and fourteenth books, mentions several sorts, differing in materials and shape, many of which may appertain to the Roman era. The most usual form was round, and hence the seed of the mallow was called πλακοῦς. *Athen.* ii. p. 58 : Φανίας δὲ ἐν τοῖς φυτικοῖς φησι, τῆς ἡμέρου μαλάχης ὁ σπερματικὸς τύπος καλεῖται πλακοῦς, ἐμφερῆς ὥν αὐτῷ. Cf. *Aristoph.* *Acharn.* 1126 : πλακοῦντος τυρόνωτος κύκλος.

EXCURSUS II. TO SCENE VI.

THE SYMPOSIA.

THE Roman *comissatio* was quite independent of the *cena*, as has been shown in *Gallus*, p. 125, note, and in like manner the *συμπόσιον* or *πότος* of the Greeks must not be confounded with the *δεῖπνον*. It is true that *δεῖπνον* was usually followed by the *πότος*, as is the case in many instances already cited; yet the scenes are changed, and fresh personages frequently enter on the stage. During the meal no wine was brought on table, and we must consider as an exception to the rule the account in *Athenæus*, iii. p. 125: *ὅτι δὲ ἐπινον καὶ γλυκὺν οἶνον μεταξὺ ἔσθιοντες, "Αλεξίς φησιν ἐν Δρωπίδῃ.*

*Εἰσῆλθεν δὲ τάρα φέρουσα τὸν γλυκὸν
ἐν ἀργυρῷ ποτηρίῳ πετάχνει τῷ, κ.τ.λ.*

At all events, unmixed wine was not drunk till after the libation
Cf. Plutarch, *Symp.* viii. 9, 3.

These symposia were enlivened by varied conversation, music, dancing, and other arts, together with games and divertissements of all sorts. It is this mirthful and joyous tone that gives the chief zest to the graceful narrative of Xenophon, the vivid freshness and truthfulness of which at once convince us that it is taken from the life. And not less interesting is the story of Plato, so redolent of soul and imagination, and whose matter and form almost tempt us to forget that a discussion so artfully planned could never have been improvised. It was an unhappy thought of Plutarch's—if indeed the work be his—to range beside these masterpieces the tedious disputation of his seven sages, whose wire-drawn subtleties are only exceeded by the tasteless absurdities of the Deipnosophists in *Athenæus*. Of quite a different order is Lucian's Lapithian feast, which though, according to his wont, somewhat caricatured, yet teems with pleasant satire and humorous strokes of character. The *dramatis personæ* in Xenophon and Plato are, it is true, of so highly intellectual a cast, that we cannot take their conversation to represent the average tone of an ordinary convivial meeting; yet, with some modifications, these

compositions will serve as valuable sketches to aid us in the composition of a more unpretending picture.

The Greeks, besides wine, οἶνος ἀμπέλινος, knew of no other drink except water. It is true that Diodorus Siculus, iv. 2, relates that Dionysos invented a drink from barley : εὐρεῖν δὲ αὐτὸν καὶ τὸ ἐκ τῆς κριθῆς κατασκευαζόμενον πόμα τὸ προσαγορευόμενον μὲν ὑπ' ἐντῶν ζύθος, οὐν πολὺ δὲ λειπόμενον τῆς περὶ τὰν οἶνον εἴνωδίας. The names βρύτος and πίνος are applied to this by Eustathius, *ad Il. xi.* 637; xxii. 283; and this mead-like drink was probably common in Egypt (see Herodot. ii. 77), as was the palm-wine in the palm-regions of Asia (Herodot. i. 193, 194); but there is nothing to lead us to suppose that such liquors were ever introduced into Greece; and indeed the abundance of the more generous beverage rendered any substitute unnecessary. Wine therefore was the ordinary drink of all, even of slaves and journeymen, though what they got was mostly sorry stuff. See Demosth. *adv. Lacr.* p. 988 : τό, τε οἰνάριον τὸ Κώνον, ὅγδοήκοντα στάμνοι ἔξεστηκότος οἴνου, καὶ τὸ τάριχος ἀνθρώπῳ τινὶ γεωργῷ παρεκομίζετο ἐν τῷ πλοιῷ . . . τοῖς ἐργάταις τοῖς περὶ τὴν γεωργίαν χρῆσθαι Plutarch, *Comp. Arist. c. Cat.* 4 : πιεῖν, δν ἐργάται πίνονται καὶ θεράποντες, οἶνον. The extraordinary cheapness of the wine makes these passages intelligible, and accounts too for its somewhat excessive use. For its price, see Böckh's *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 98. In the very earliest ages wine was regarded as the chief source of joy, and agreeably to this idea, Museus and Eumolpus made the reward of the virtuous in Hades to consist in perpetual intoxication. Plato, *de Republ.* ii. p. 363 : εἰς ἥδον γὰρ ἀγαγόντες τῷ λόγῳ καὶ κατακλίναντες, καὶ συμπόσιον τῶν δσίων κατασκευάσαντες ἐστεφανωμένους ποιοῦσι τὸν ἀπαντα χρόνον ἥδη διάγειν μεθύοντας, ἡγησάμενοι κάλλιστον ἀρετῆς μισθὸν μέθην αἰώνιον. Sobriety was in no case one of the prime virtues of the Athenian; even Plato is of opinion that a man ought to become intoxicated at the Dionysia; *Leg. vi.* p. 775 : πίνειν δὲ εἰς μέθην οὔτε ἀλλοθί που πρέπει, πλὴν ἐν ταῖς τοῦ οἴνον ζόντος θεοῦ ἔορτας. Symposia, at all times, were apt to end in intoxication, and were therefore forbidden in Sparta and Crete. *Mim.* p. 320. Still Plutarch tells an anecdote of Agesilaos as symposiarch: *Apophth. Lac.* i. p. 830 Cf. Id. *Cleom.* 18; *Athen.* x. p. 432.

With regard to the Grecian wines, and the various qualities

and excellences of the different growths, very little is known; and the Greeks were by no means such connoisseurs in this respect as the Romans. Wine was bought from samples, as we see from Lucian, *Hermot.* 58; Eurip. *Cycl.* 149: but provided it suited their taste, people were not very particular as to what hill or district it came from. In early times the general name *οἶνος* was ordinarily used. Demosthenes, *adv. Lacr.* p. 935, enumerates a few of the chief districts where it was grown: πᾶν γὰρ ἐπον τούναντίον εἰς τὸν Πόλιτον οἶνος εἰσάγεται ἐκ τῶν τόπων τῶν περὶ ἡμᾶς, ἐκ Πεπαρήθου καὶ Κῶ, καὶ Θάσιος καὶ Μειδαῖος. If we add to the wines here mentioned those of Chios, Lesbos, Naxos, and the Πράμνιος, the names of the more celebrated sorts are exhausted. A few others are mentioned by Strabo, xiv. 1, 15, 47; and Athen. i. p. 28, seq. Chian wine, probably, was the most costly, as appears from the defence of Demetrius before the Areopagus; Athen. iv. p. 167: Ἀλλὰ καὶ νῦν, εἶπεν, ἐλευθερίως ζῶ. καὶ γὰρ ἔταιραν ἔχω τὴν καλλίστην καὶ ἀδικῶ οὐδέπειρα, καὶ πίνω Χίον οἶνον. The Pramnian, on the other hand, which was famous in Homer's time, was not liked at Athens, because it was harsh, αὐστηρός. Athen. i. p. 30: οἴψ' Ἀριστοφάνης οὐχ ἥξεσθαι Ἀθηναίους φησὶ λέγων, τὸν Ἀθηναίων ἐῆμον οὔτε ποιηταῖς ἥξεσθαι σκληροῖς καὶ ἀστεμφέσιν οὔτε Πραμνίοις σκληροῖς οἴνοις συνάγουσι τὰς ὄφρυς τε καὶ τὴν κοιλίαν, ἀλλ' ἀνθοσμίᾳ καὶ πέπονι νεκταροσταγεῖ. Aristophanes frequently refers to the Thasian wine. No mention is made, in early times, of Italian wines; though it is probable that in the palmy days of the Italian and Sicilian cities the growth was cultivated, and the produce shipped to Greece, as was the case with the Sicilian cheese and other articles of consumption. Theopompos, however, ap. Athen. i. p. 26, appears well acquainted with them, and mentions their individual peculiarities; and in Lucian, *Navig.* 13, the person who dreams that he is rich, determines for the future to have nothing but οἶνον ἐξ Ἰταλίας on his table. Nevertheless, Pollux, vi. 16, says: οὕτω γὰρ οἱ παλαιοὶ τὸν Ἰταλιώτην ἀκριβῶς ἥξεσαν. The colours of the wines were red, μέλας, white, and yellow. Athen. i. p. 32: τῶν οἴνων ὁ μὲν λευκὸς, ὁ δὲ κυρός, ὁ δὲ μέλας. See *Gallus*, p. 491. The red is said to have been grown first in Chios; Athen. i. p. 26: Θεόπομπος δέ φησι, παρὰ Χίοις πρώτοις γενέσθαι τὸν μέλανα οἶνον . . . ὁ δὴ λευκὸς οἶνος ἀσθενής καὶ λεπτός. ὁ δὲ κυρός πέπτει βρῶν, ἔηραντικὸς ἦν.

Different sorts were occasionally mixed together. See Theophrastus, apud Athen. i. p. 32; Plutarch, *Symp.* iv. 1, 2. The addition of sea-water to wine is first mentioned by Dioscor. v. 27; Plutarch, *Quæst. Nat.* 10; Athen. i. p. 26. Plutarch also relates that the casks were smeared with pitch, and that the Eubœans mixed resin with the wine. *Symp.* v. 8, 1. Spiced wine was common in the time of the new comedy. Pollux, vi. 1: *τὸ δὲ τρίμα πόμα ἦν μετὰ ἀρωμάτων παρὰ τοῖς νέοις κωμικοῖς*. Also Athen. i. p. 31: *ἐχρῶντο δὲ οἱ ἀρχαῖοι καὶ πώματι τινι ἐξ ἀρωμάτων κατασκευαζομένῳ, δὲ ἐκάλοντι τρίμα*. Honey was also added; Theophrast. ap. Athen. i. p. 32: *τὸν ἐν τῷ πρυτανεῖῳ διδόμενον θηυμαστὸν εἶναι τὴν ἡδονήν. ἥρτυμένος γάρ ἔστιν. ἐμβάλλοντι γάρ εἰς τὰ κεράμια σταῖς μέλιτι φυράσαντες, διστε τῇ ὑσμήῃ ἀπ' αὐτοῦ, τὴν δὲ γλυκύτητα ἀπὸ τοῦ σταιτὸς λαμβάνει τὸν οἶνον*. The mixture of *unguentum* with wine, which was practised by the Romans (see *Gallus*, p. 493), is here and there mentioned among the Greeks. *Æl. Var. Hist.* xii. 31: *Tι δὲ, οὐκ ἔκεινα τοῖς Ἑλλησι τρυφῆς ἀπόδειξις; μύρῳ γάρ οἶνον μιγνύντες οὕτως ἔπινον καὶ ὑπερηναγκάζοντο τὴν τοιαύτην κρᾶσιν, καὶ ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ οἶνος μυρδινίτης*. In support of this he quotes Philipides, a poet of the new comedy. Cf. Plutarch, *Sept. Sap. Conv.* 8. Lastly, the Greeks prepared by boiling an *ἔψημα οἴνου*, answering to the Roman *sapa* and *defrutum*. Athen. i. p. 31: *ἐχρῶντο γαρ ἐφθοῖς οἴνοις*. See *Gallus*, p. 486.

Age was considered a recommendation; see Pind. *Ol.* 9, 52: *αἰνεῖ δὲ παλαιὸν μὲν οἶνον*. See Eubul. ap. Athen. i. p. 26; and Alexis, ap. Id. ii. p. 86:

οἶνον δὲ τὸν παλαιότατον σκονδιζομεν.

Cf. Plutarch, *Non Posse Suav.* 4. But it is doubtful whether they kept wine so long as the Romans did. From Athen. xiii. p. 584, we see that sixteen years was considered a very great age for wine: *ἐπιδόντος δέ τινος οἴνου ἐν ψυκτηριδίῳ μικρὸν καὶ εἰπόντος δτι ἐκκαιδεκάτης, Μικρὸς γε, ἔφη, ὡς τοσούτων ἔτῶν*. Cf. Lucian, *Lexiph.* 6.

The wine was mixed either with hot or cold water before being drunk. Cf. *Gallus*, pp. 491, 494. The *calda* was not peculiar to the Romans, and *θερμὸν ὕδωρ* is often mentioned, and in the pure Greek period See Xenoph. *Memor.* iii. 13, 8: Plato, *de*

Republ. iv. p. 437; *Athen.* viii. p. 852, and iii. p. 123, where a number of instances are collected. There seems to have been a vessel expressly designed for keeping water hot; this perhaps is the *ἰπνολέβης* of Lucian, *Lexiph.* 8. When the wine was mixed with cold water, this was obtained as fresh as possible, and, even at an early period, snow was employed to keep it cool; *πόσις διὰ χιόνος*. See *Alexis*, ap. *Athen.* iii. p. 124:

καὶ χιόνα μὲν πίνειν παρασκευάζομεν.

Dexicrates, ap. Id.: *Ei δὲ μεθύω, καὶ χιόνα πίνω, κ.τ.λ.* This was attempted even in summer. Xenoph. *Memor.* ii. 1, 30: *οἵνους δὲ πολυτελεῖς παρασκευάζῃ καὶ τοῦ θέρους χιόνα περιθεούσα ζητεῖς.* Athenæus mentions ice-houses; but the common way was merely to cover the snow or ice with chaff. Plutarch, *Symp.* vi. 6, 1: *Καὶ γὰρ ἀχύροις σπαργανοῦντες αὐτὴν καὶ περιστέλλοντες ἴματοις ἀγγάπτοις ἐπὶ πολὺν χρόνον διατηροῦσι.* Snow seems to have been a regular article of traffic at Athens, as it is now at Naples. Euthycles, ap. *Athen.* *supra*: *πρῶτος μὲν εἶδεν εἰ χιών ἔστ' ὥρια.* It was often mixed with the wine itself, as we see from the sarcasm of Gnathæna, related by Machon, ap. *Athen.* xiii. p. 579 :

Παρὰ Γναθαίνη Δίφιλος πίνων ποτὲ,
ψυχρὸν γ'. ἔφη τάγγειον, δὲ Γνάθαιν' ἔχεις.
Τῶν σῶν γὰρ, εἴκεν, ἐπιμελῶς, δὲ Δίφιλε,
εἰς αὐτό γ' ἀεὶ δραμάτων ἐμβάλλομεν.

Straining, so usual among the Romans, is seldom mentioned. Epilucus, however, ap. *Athen.* i. p. 28, mentions *Χῖος καὶ Θάσιος ἡθημένος.* Cf. Poll. vi. 18: *σακκίας δὲ ὁ ἐιναῖσμένος, καὶ σακτὸς παρ' Εὔπολιδι.* Id. x. 75; and Dioscor. v. This was most likely done through wool. There are doubtful allusions to this practice in Plato, *Symp.* p. 175, and Aristoph. *Vespæ*, 701.

Wine was always drunk diluted, and to drink it *ἄκρατος* was looked on as a barbarism. Plato, *Leg.* i. p. 637. According to Ælian, *Var. Hist.* ii. 37, Zaleucus imposed a law upon the Locrians, according to which any person doing so, even if sick, unless by the prescription of the physician, was punishable with death. The custom of diluting wine can be traced up to the earliest period, and its origin is referred to Amphictyon. *Athen.* ii. p. 38: *Φιλόχορος δέ φησιν Ἀμφικτύονα τὸν Ἀθηναῖων βασιλέα, μαθογενὰ παρὰ Διονύσου τὴν τοῦ οἴνου κρᾶσιν, πρῶτον κεράσαι.* Eustath.

ad Odyss. xvii. 205. The usage continued long in force, and any departure from it was not only considered a sign of great intemperance, but as highly injurious, both mentally and corporeally. From Herodotus, vi. 84, we learn that the Spartans fancied Cleomenes had gone mad by drinking neat wine, a habit he had learned from the Scythians : ἐκ τούτου δὲ μανῆναί μιν νομίζουσι Σπαρτιῆται. So Mnesitheos, apud Athen. ii. p. 86 :

ἔλιν δ' ἵσον ἵσφ προσφέρει, μανίαν τοιεῖ.

ἔλιν δ' ἄκρατον, παράλυσιν τῶν σωμάτων.

Cf. Plato, *Leg.* vi. p. 773 ; Plutarch, *An seni resp. ger.* 13 : μανόμενον θεὸν ἔτέρῳ θεῷ μήποντι σωφρονίζεσθαι κολαζόμενον. Cf. Id. *de Aud. Poët.* 1 : ἀφαρεῖ ἡ κράτις τοῦ οἴνου τὸ βλάπτον. And from the prevalence of this custom, οἶνος always means diluted wine, κεκραμένος being understood, unless ἄκρατος is expressly mentioned. Plutarch, *Conjug. Præc.* 20 : τὸ κράμα, κατότι ὕδατος μετέχον πλείονος, οἶνον καλοῦμεν.

The proportions of the mixture varied with the habits of the drinkers. Plutarch, *de Pyth. Or.* 23 : ὁ μὲν γὰρ οἶνος, ὡς ἔλεγε Χαιρήμων, τοῖς τρόποις κεράννυται τῶν πινόντων. Id. *Symp.* v. 4, 2 : πρεσβυτέρους ὅντας εἰδὼς, οὐχ ὑδαρεῖ χαίροντας, ἀλλ' ἄκρατορεψ, καθάπερ οἱ ἀλλοι γέροντες, ἐπιτεῖναι κελεύει τὴν κρᾶσιν. Cf. Aristot. *Probl.* iii. 8. In Sparta ἄκρατέστερον πίνειν was called ἐπισκυθίζειν. Herod. vi. 84; Chamæl. ap. Athen. x. p. 427. With regard to the usual proportions, see *Gallus*, p. 129, note. There was always more water than wine ; and the mixture ἵσον ἵσφ, half and half, was repudiated as highly intoxicating. From Athenæus, Plutarch, and Eustathius, we gather that the usual proportions were six parts of water to two, three, or four of wine. The first of these, which is recommended by Hesiod, was considered ὑδαρῆς by most people, and was called βατράχοις οίνοχοεῖν. See Pherecrates, apud Athen. x. p. 430. But some wines would bear this quantity of water ; see Poll. vi. 18 : ἐπήγουν δὲ οἶνον τὸν τρία φέροντα, τουτέστι τὸ τριπλοῦν τούν ὕδατας. Such wine is called πολυφόρος by Aristophanes, *Plut.* 858. The opposite to this is αὐτόκρατος. Poll. vi. 24.

The mixing took place, according to ancient custom, in a large bowl, hence called κρατήρ ; and from this it was distributed into the cups of the drinkers. Procl. ad Hesiod. 'Ery. 744 : ὁ μὲν γὰρ κρατήρ προῦκειτο κοινὸς ἐν ταῖς τραπέζαις · ἐκ δὲ τῆς οίνοχόης

ἀρνόμενοι ἐπινον οἱ συνδειπνοῦντες. The *οἰνοχόη* answered the same purpose as our ladle; see Poll. vi. 19; x. 75. The passage in Hesiod, μηδέποτ' οἰνοχόην τιθέμεν κρητῆρος ὑπερθεν πινόντων, probably refers to some superstitious belief that it was unlucky to lay the ladle across the *κρατήρ*, an act which might imply a cessation of the carouse. The *οἰνοχόη* was quite different in form from the *κύλιθος*, being shaped more like a tankard, as we see from many antiques. Panofka, *Recherches*, Pl. v. 101. These craters are found in representations of Bacchic scenes, as well as of mere symposia. See Stuart, *Antiq. of Ath.* vol. i. ch. iv. pl. 11. See also the accompanying plate.

The custom of mixing all the wine at once lasted till a late period, as appears from Theophrastus, *Char.* 13, where one feature of the character of a *περίεργος* is said to be πλείω δὲ ἐπαναγκάσαι τὸν παῖδα κεράσαι, ηδὸν δύναται οἱ παρόντες ἐκπιεῖν. But occasionally the water and the wine were mixed in the separate goblets. Xenophanes, ap. Athen. xi. p. 782

Οὐδέ κεν ἐν κύλικι πρότερον κερδσαέ τις οἶνον
ἔγχεας, ἀλλ' ὕδωρ, καὶ καθίπερθε μέθυ.

Theophr. *Ib.*: 'Ἐπεὶ καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν κρᾶσιν ἐναντίως εἶχε τὸ παλαιὸν τῷ νῦν παρ' "Ελλησιν ὑπάρχοιτι. οὐ γὰρ τὸ ὑδωρ ἐπὶ τὸν οἶνον ἐπέχεον, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τὸ ὕδωρ τὸν οἶνον. The mixture in the crater was from time to time renewed according to the requirements of the guests. Eubulos, ap. Athen. ii. p. 36 :

Τρεῖς γὰρ μόνους κρατῆρας ἔγκερανθν
τοῖς εὖ φρονοῦσι· τὸν μὲν ὑγιείας ἔνα,
δὲ πρῶτον ἐκπίνουσι· τὸν δὲ δεύτερον
ἴρωτος ἡδονῆς τε· τὸν τρίτον δὲ θεραπείας,
δὲ δεκτιόντες οἱ σοφοὶ κεκλημένοι
οἰκαδε βαζίζουσι. δὲ τέταρτος οὐκ ἔτι
ἡμέτερος ἐστ', ἀλλ' ὕβρεως· δὲ πεμπτὸς βοῆς
ἔκτος δὲ κάμων· ἔβδομος δὲ θεωπίων.
δὲ δέ δύδοος κλητῆρος· δὲ δέ κνατος χολῆς·
δέκατος δὲ μανίας, ὥστε καὶ βάλλειν τοιεῖ.

To conduct the symposium, παῖδαγωγεῖν συμπόσιων, (Plato, *Leg.* i. p. 641,) an ἄρχων τῆς πόσεως, συμποσίαρχος, or βασιλεὺς, was selected, and to his behests the company had to submit. He was generally chosen by the throw of the *astragali*; see *Gallus*, p. 499; Plato, however, makes Alcibiades elect himself to this office. *Symp.* p. 213: ἄρχοντα οὖν ὑμῖν αἱροῦμαι τῆς πόσεως, ἵως δὲ ὑμεῖς ἴκανοι πίητε, ἐμαυτόν.

The symposiarch determined the proportions of the mixture, and the number of the κύαθοι; he could also impose fines, and so forth. On this subject Lucian, *Saturn.* 4, is tolerably explicit: ἔτι καὶ βασιλέα μόνον ἐφ' ἀπάγτων γενέσθαι τῷ ἀστραγάλῳ κρατήσαντα, ὡς μήτε ἐπιταχθεῖται γελοῖα ἐπιτάγματα καὶ αὐτὸς ἐπιτάπτειν ἔχοις, τῷ μὲν αἰσχρόν τι περὶ αὐτοῦ ἀναβοῆσαι, τῷ δὲ γυμνὸν ὄρχησασθαι καὶ ἀράμενον τὴν ἀνδριάδα τρὶς τὴν οἰκίαν περιελθεῖν. The practical jokes do not appear to have been remarkably novel or ingenious; for a specimen, see Plutarch, *Symp.* i. 4, 3: προστάττοντες ἁδειν ψελλοῖς, ἢ κτενίζεσθαι φαλακροῖς, ἢ ἴσκωλιάζειν χωλοῖς. "Ωσπερ Ἀγαπήτοι τῷ Ἀκαδημαϊκῷ λεπτὸι ἔχοντι καὶ κατεφθινηκός τὸ σκέλος ἐπηρεάζοντες οἱ ἔνυπτόται πάντας ἐκέλευσαν ἐπὶ τοῦ δεξιοῦ ποδὸς ἐστῶτας ἐκπιεῖν τὸ ποτήριον ἢ ζημίαν καταβαλεῖν. τοῦ δὲ ποοστάσσειν πειρελθόντος εἰς αὐτὸν ἐκέλευσε πάντας, οὕτως πιεῖν ὃς ἂν αὐτὸν ἰδωσι· καὶ κεραμίος κενοῦ κομισθέντος εἰς τοῦτο τὸν ἀσθενῆ πόδα καθεὶς ἔξεπιε τὸ ποτήριον, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι πάντες, ὡς ἐφανεροὶ πειρωμένοις ἀδύνατον ἀπέτισαν τὴν ζημίαν. The system of proposing questions in turn occurs in Plato, *Symp.* p. 214.

As the way in which the symposium went off depended in a great measure on the symposiarch, Plato requires that he should be a wise and sober person. *Leg.* i. p. 640: νήφοντά τε καὶ σοφὸν ἄρχοντα μεθυσόντων δεῖ καθιστάναι. Cf. Aristot. *de Repub.* ii. 12. The domestics occupied with the cyathos and crater were under his control, even in a stranger's house; these were called οἰνοχόοι, and οἰνηροὶ θεράποντες, and were usually young slaves; and if no symposiarch had been selected, the guests themselves called for what they wanted. See Xenoph. *Symp.* 2, 26.

The dexterity of the οἰνοχόοι was chiefly shown in handing the cylix and other vessels. Pollux, vi. 95: Οἱ δὲ οἰνοχόοι τὰ ἑκπώματα ἑκπλυνόντων τε καὶ διανιπτόντων καὶ κλυζόντων καὶ καθαιρόντων. καὶ τὰς φιάλας ἐπὶ τῶν δακτύλων ἄκρων ἔχετωσαν, προσφέροντες τοῖς συμπόταις εὐλαβῶς. Also Theagenes, ap. Heliod. *Aethiop.* vii. 27: καὶ ἄκροις τοῖς δακτύλοις ἐποχῶν τὴν οιάλην. Cf. Xenoph. *Cyrop.* i. 8, 8. It is a mistake to suppose that they had also γυναικαὶς οἰνοχόους: into this error Eustathius, *ad Odyss.* i. 146, was led by Athenaeus, x. p. 425. The single instance there alleged, from the court of Ptolemy Philadelphus, proves nothing. Ηεισερæ, however, may occasionally have discharged the office.

Before proceeding to the carouse, the company usually agreed upon the τρόπος τῆς πόσεως. Plato, *Symp.* p. 176: *τίνα τρόπον ἡδιστα πιώμεθα*; from which passage it appears that *πίνειν δοσον ἀνέκκαστος βούληται, ἐπάναγκες δὲ μηδὲν εἴται*, was not usually allowable, but that every one was subject to the symposiarch, who could force him to drink; *πίνειν πρὸς βίαν, ἀναγκάζεσθαι*. Drinking a prescribed quantity was a usual punishment: see also the next Excursus. It was customary, at least at Athens, to drink out of small goblets, or, at all events, to begin with them, afterwards resorting to larger. Diog. Laert. i. 103: "Ελληνες ἀρχόμενοι μὲν ἐν μικροῖς πίνουσι, πλησθέντες δὲ ἐν μεγάλοις. Some of these were of a tolerable size, holding twenty κύαθοι, or nearly two sevenths of a χοῦς, i. e. about a quart. See *Alexis*, ap. *Athen.* x. p. 431:

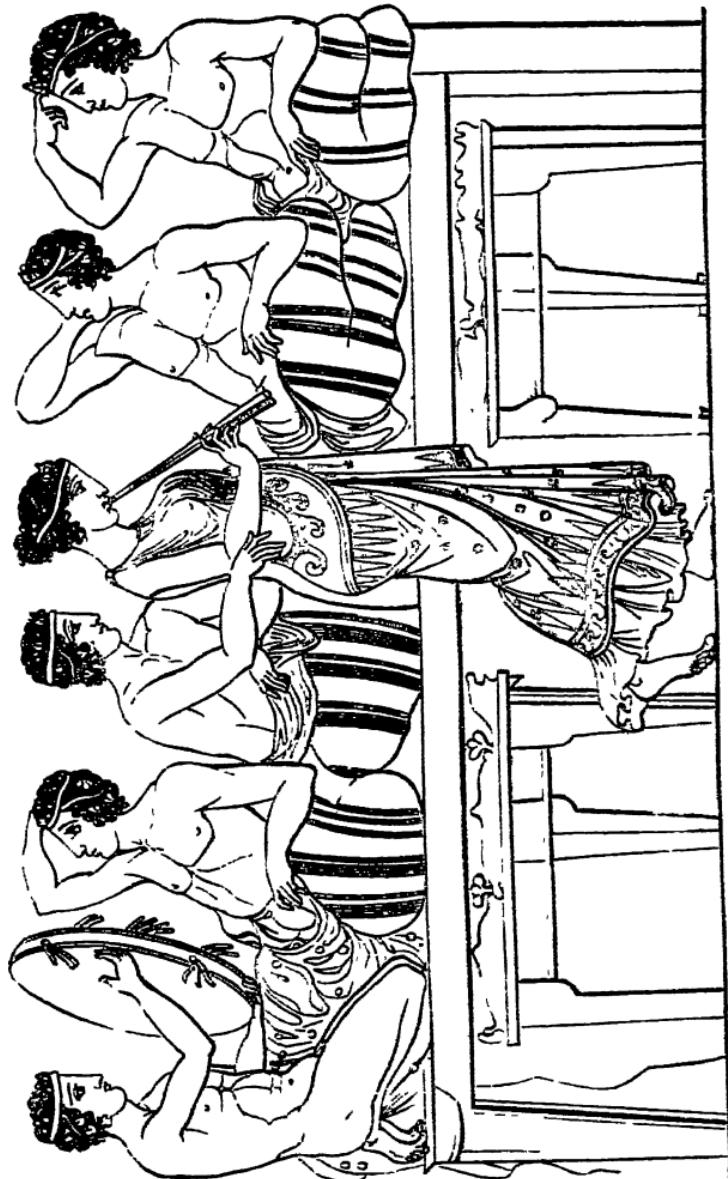
Οὐ συμποσίαρχος οὐ γὰρ, ἀλλὰ δῆμος,
δικαιέσθαι καθόδους προπίνειν εἴκοσιν.

But this is nothing to what is told of Alcibiades and Socrates. Plato, *Symp.* p. 213: ἀλλὰ φερέτω Ἀγάθων εἴ τι ἔστιν ἔκπωμα μέγα· μᾶλλον δὲ οὐδὲν δεῖ. ἀλλὰ φέρε, παῖ, φάναι, τὸν ψυκτῆρα ἐκεῖνον, ἰδόντα αὐτὸν πλέον ἢ ὅκτω κοτύλας χωροῦντα. τοῦτον ἐμπλητάμενον πρῶτον μὲν αὐτὸν ἔκπιεῖν, κ.τ.λ. Eight *cotylæ* equalled two thirds of a χοῦς, more than half a gallon. According to Ephippos, apud *Athen.* x. p. 434, Alexander drained off a goblet holding two χοῦς, or a gallon and a half. Such vessels might well be termed λουτρὰ or φρέαται; not to mention that they had to be emptied without taking breath, ἀπνευστὶ or ἀμυστὶ πίνειν. Plutarch, *Symp.* iii. 3; *Alexis*, ap. *Athen.* x. p. 431; Lucian *Lexiph.* 8. But of course the custom varied in different places. See *Athen.* xi. p. 468: διτι τρόποι εἰσὶ πόσεων κατὰ πόλεις ἴδιοι, ὡς Κριτίας παρίστησιν ἐν τῇ Δακεδαιμονιῶν πολιτείᾳ διὰ τούτων, ὃ μὲν Χίος καὶ Θάσιος ἐν μεγάλων κυλίκων ἐπιδέξια, ὃ δ' Ἀττικὸς ἐκ μικρῶν ἐπιδέξια, ὃ δὲ Θετταλικὸς ἔκπωματα προπίνει νητῷ ἀν βούλωνται μεγάλα. This ἐπιδέξια, or properly ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ was observed not only in drinking, but in everything that the guests did in order. Thus Plato *de Repub.* iv. p. 420: ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ διαπίνειν. Id. *Symp.* p. 214: ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ λόγον εἰπεῖν. *Ib.* p. 228: ἐπαινεῖν and πίνειν ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ. The προπίνειν φιλοτησίας was exactly like drinking toasts or healths. *Athen.* xi. p. 498: πληροῦντες γὰρ προέπιειν ἀλλήλοις μετὰ προσαγορεύσεως. So

in Heliodor. *Aethiop.* iii. 11: προέπινεν δὲ Θεαγένης, καὶ ἄκων, ἐκάστῳ φιλοτησίᾳν. See Lucian, *Gall.* 12.

The conversation was of an unrestrained and varied kind; and it was the inborn vivacity and ready wit of the Athenian that lent these symposia their principal charm. Intellectual colloquies, such as those described by Xenophon and Plato, were naturally of rare occurrence, and were even thought out of place; so Plutarch says, *Symp.* i. 1, 1: μὴ δεῖν, ὥσπερ οἰκοδέσποιναι, ἐν οἷς φθέγγεσθαι φιλοσοφίαν. When games and other pastimes were introduced, every one present took part in them, and the company never relapsed into such a passive state as at Rome, where ἀκροάματα and θεάματα, lectures, concerts, contests of gladiators, and mimes, were put in requisition to fill up the pauses in the repast: and so utter was the want of genuine taste, that even the dialogues of Plato were dramatised for this purpose. See Plutarch, *Symp.* vii. 8, 1. At Philip's court, according to Demosthenes, still more insipid amusements were devised; *Olynth.* ii. p. 28: λοιποὺς δὴ περὶ αὐτὸν εἶναι ληστάς (ἀνλητὰς Herm.) καὶ εὐλακας, καὶ τοιούτους ἀνθρώπους, οἵνους μεθυσθέντας ὅρχεσθαι τοιαῦτα, οἴλα ἔγώ τον ὄκνω πρὸς ὑμᾶς ὀνομάσαι. δῆλον δὲ ὅτι ταῦτ' ἐστὶν ἀληθῆ· καὶ γὰρ οὓς ἐνθένδε πάντες ἀπήλαυνοι, ὡς πολὺ τῶν θαυματοποιῶν ἀσελγεστέρους ὄντας, Καλλίταν ἐκεῖτον τὸν δημόσιον καὶ τοιούτους ἀνθρώπους, μίμους γελοίων καὶ ποιητὰς αἰσχρῶν ἀσμάτων, ὃν εἰς τοὺς συνόντας ποιοῦσιν ἔνεκα τοῦ γελασθῆναι. At the courts of the successors of Alexander things reached a still lower ebb. Thus we are told that naked Thessalian women danced before Antigonus. *Athen.* xiii. p. 607. But pure Greek manners began, from this period, rapidly to decline.

Music and the dance were certainly favourite amusements at the symposia. Female flute-players were indispensable for the sacrifice; they usually remained in attendance, and there are but few antiques representing symposia where either they or citharistæ are not present. Plato would willingly have dispensed with them; as we see from *Symp.* p. 176: τὴν μὲν ἄρτι εἰσελθοῦσαν αὐλητρίδα χαίρειν ἔσται αὐλοῦσαν ἔαντη, η ἔσται γε βούληται, ταῖς γυναιξὶ ταῖς ἔνδον. He uses stronger language still in *Protag.* p. 347: δπου δὲ καλοὶ κάγιθοι ξυμπόται καὶ πεπαιδευμένοι εἰσὶν, οὐκ ἀν ἴδοις οὔτ' αὐλητρίδας, οὔτε δοχηστρίδας, οὔτε



A vase-painting from Tischlein, Plaque 11. **55.**
Symposium of four young men, listening to the music of the flute-player, who is accompanied by a tympanist.

ψαλτρίας, ἀλλὰ αὐτοὺς αὐτοῖς ικαροὺς ὄντας ξυνεῖναι. Plutarch, *Symp.* vii. 7, 8, differs on this point from Plato, and indeed the latter seems rather too severe in his strictures on music and dancing.

In many cases still graver objections might be urged against the presence of these flute-players, and most likely they were often but little removed from *hetæræ*. In Plautus they are always such, and the same is unequivocally apparent in many vase-paintings. See a curious story related by the Stoic Persæus, apud Athen. xiii. p. 607. On the subject of the other amusements, the games, and so forth, consult the notes to Scene vi., as well as the following *Excursua*.

EXCURSUS III. TO SCENE VI.

THE GAMES.

OF the various games enumerated by Pollux, ix. 7, under the title, Περὶ τῶν ἐν συμποσίοις παιδιῶν, many were peculiar to the symposion, while others were merely the amusements of children; the discussion of the latter would be foreign to our present purpose, though it is curious to notice that several of them are practised with little change even at the present day.

The songs called *σκόλια*, inasmuch as they were often improvised on the occasion, here claim mention. See Ilgen, *Σκόλια*, h. e. *Carm. Conviv. Græc.*

From a very early period, guessing riddles, *aἰνιγματα* or *γρῖφοι*, was another favourite intellectual amusement. The distinction drawn between these two words by Pollux, vi. 107, seems hardly to be borne out by the usage of the best period; he says: *τῶν μὲν συμποτικῶν αἴνιγμα καὶ γρῖφος. τὸ μὲν παιδιάν εἰχεν, ὃ δὲ γρῖφος καὶ σπουδῆν.* See Plato, *de Republ.* v. p. 479; cf. Athen. x. p. 452, where a mere jest is called *γρῖφος*; also in Diogenes Laertius, i. 91, the word *aἰνιγμα* is applied to the old riddle of Cleobulos on the year:

Εἴς δὲ πατήρ, παιδεῖς δὲ δυώδεκα· τῶν δέ χ' ἔκάστῳ
παιδεῖς ἔστι τριήκοντ' κύβιχα εἶδος ἔχουσα.
ἢ μὲν λευκαὶ ἔστιν ίδειν, ή δ' αὐτε μέλαιναι.
ἄθανατοι δέ τ' ἔονται ἀποφθίνοντιν ἄπασαι.

The same word is also used of the earnest riddle of the Sphinx: *Œd. Tyr.* 898. *Γρῖφος*, on the other hand, is used of the silliest witticisms; as in Aristoph. *Vespae*, 20. Athenæus also, who has preserved a great number of these riddles, uses both words without distinction, and even turns the Pythagorean sayings *aἰνιγματα*. Clearchos, apud Athenæus, x. p. 448, says: *γρῖφος πρόβλημα ἐπιπαιστικὸν, προστακτιὸν τοῦ διὰ ζητήσεως εὑρεῖν τὴν διανοίᾳ, τὸ προβληθέν, τιμῆς ή ἐπιζημίου χάριν εἰρημέρον.* The fine here alluded to for not guessing right was to drink a certain quantity of wine; *οἱ δὲ μὴ εἴποντες οἵς προσετάττετο ἐπιγονού τὰ ποτήριον.* Occasionally the wine was mixed with salt water; Id. p. 458: *λεκτέον ηδη καὶ τίνα κόλασιν ὑπέμενοι οἱ μὴ λύσαντες*

τὸν προτεθέντα γρῖφον. ἔπινον οὗτοι ἀλμην παραμισγομένην τῷ αὐτῶν ποτῷ καὶ ἔδει προσειέγκασθαι τὸ ποτήριον ἀπνευστί. See Pollux, vi. 107: καὶ ὁ μὲν λύσας γέρας εἶχε κρεῶν τινα περιφορὰν, ὃ δὲ ἀδυνατήσας, ἀλμης ποτήριον ἐκπιεῖν. The reward for solving the riddle usually consisted of chaplets and tæniæ, cakes and sweetmeats; sometimes it was a kiss; Clearchos, ap. Athen. x. p. 458: καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις ἀθλα μὲν τοῖς νικῶσι φιλήματα. In other contests also, such fines and rewards were common, and the company in some cases adjudicated them by ballot. See Xenoph. *Symp.* 5, 8: Ἀλλὰ διαφερόντων, ἔφη, τὰς ψῆφους, ἵνα ὡς τάχιστα εἰδῶ, διτι με χρὴ παθεῖν ή ἀποτίσαι. And again, τῷ νικήσασι μὴ ταινίας ἀλλὰ φιλήματα ἀναδίματα παρὰ τῷις ἀριτῶν γενέσθαι.

One of the most favourite of these diversions was the Cottabos, a game said to be of Sicilian origin, and in which success depended mainly on manual dexterity. On this subject, a few words may here suffice, since it has been discussed at length by Jacobs. In spite of the circumstantial accounts given by Athenæus, xv. p. 666, Pollux, vi. 109, and the Scholiasts to Aristophanes, *Pax*, and to Lucian, *Lexiphantes*, 3, there still appears to be a hopeless obscurity attaching to some of the peculiarities of this game.

There were two sorts of cottabos, subject to manifold variations; Groddeck makes out nine. The one was called κότταβος καρακτός, Aristoph. *Pax*, 1243, and this is the most difficult of explanation. The Scholiast to Lucian, *Lexiph.* 8, whose account is not plagiarised from Athenæus, and is more intelligible than the others, informs us that a shaft or staff, χάραξ, was erected, and to the extremity of this was attached the beam of a pair of scales, ζυγός, while from either end of this depended the scale-plates, πλάστιγγες: and beneath these scale-plates little figures were placed, ἀνδριανταρίων ταῖς πλάστιγξιν ὑποκειμένων. One of the players now took a mouthful of wine or water and spirted it in a continuous stream upon one of the plates. If he succeeded in hitting this so as to fill it, it descended and struck the head of the little brass figure beneath; but rose again from the weight of the opposite scale, which, descending in its turn, hit the second figure, so that they both sounded in succession. Other accounts differ widely from this, though the discordance is probably owing to variations in the method in which the game was played.

Firstly, it is generally stated that the wine was not taken into the mouth, but jerked out of a cup, the hand being bent (*συνεστραμμένη τῇ χειρὶ*) and the arm curved (*ἀπ' ἀγκύλης*). This may have been an alteration introduced at a later date. Cf. Poll. vi. 111. Other authorities state that there was only one scale, and one figure, called Manes. But, according to Athenæus, xv. p. 667, this was not all, for beneath this Manes stood a basin into which the liquid must fall: *τὸ δὲ καλούμενον κυτακτὸν κοττάβιον τοιοῦτόν ἐστι λυχνιον ἐστὶν ὑψηλὸν ἔχον τὸν Μάνην καλούμενον, ἐφ' ὃν τὴν καταβαλλομένην ἔδει πεσεῖν πλάστιγγα, ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἐπιπτεν εἰς λεκάνην ὑποκειμένην πληγεῖσαν τῷ κοττάβῳ.* This agrees with the Scholion to Aristoph. *Pax*, 348, where it is further stated that the Manes stood under water in this basin, and that the scale-plate had to sink so sharply as to hit his head below the water: *ράβδος ἦν μακρα πεπηγμένη ἐν τῇ γῇ καὶ ἐτέρα ἐπάνω αὐτῆς κινουμένη, ὡς ἐπὶ ζυγίου. εἶχε δὲ πλάστιγγας δύο ἔξηρτημένας καὶ κρατήρας δύο ὑποκάτω τῶν πλαστίγγων, καὶ ὑπὸ τὸ ὕδωρ ἀνδρὶς ἦν χαλκοῦς κεχρυσωμένος. τοῦτο δὲ ἦν ἐν τοῖς συμποσίοις. καὶ πᾶς τῶν παιζόντων ἀνίστατο ἔχων φιάλην γέμουσαν ἀκράτους καὶ μηκόθεν ἰστάμενος ἐπεμπεν δλον τὸν οἴνον ὑπὸ μίαν σταγύνα εἰς τὴν πλάστιγγα, ἵνα γεμισθεῖσα βαρυνθῇ καὶ κατελθῇ καὶ κατελθοῦσα κρούσῃ εἰς τὴν κεφαλὴν τοῦ ὑπὸ τοῦ ὕδωρ κεκρυμμένου καὶ ποιήσῃ ἥχον. καὶ εἰ μὲν χυθῇ τοῦ οἴνου, ἐνίκα καὶ ἥδει, ὅτι φιλεῖται ὑπὸ τῆς ἐρωμένης, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἡττᾶτο. ἐλέγετο δὲ ὁ ἀνδρὶς δὲ ὑπὸ τὸ ὕδωρ κεκρυμμένος Μάνης.* Pollux says that the scale-plate, *κοτταβεῖον*, as he calls it, hung from the ceiling, and he compares it to the plate of a candelabrum, *λυχνίον* ἐπίθεμα.

The second species, *δι' ὀξυβάφων*, is less difficult to comprehend. On the surface of a vessel containing water a number of small empty bowls and such like things were set floating; into these the wine was spilted in order to sink them. Athen. xv. p. 667: "Ἐγερον δὲ ἐστὶν εἶδος παιδιᾶς τῆς ἐν λεκάνῃ. αὗτη δὲ ὕδατος πληροῦται, ἐπινεῖ τε ἐπ' αὐτῆς ὀξύβαφα κενὰ, ἐφ' ἀβάλλοντες τὰς λάταγας ἐκ καρχησίων ἐπειψῶντο καταδύειν. The other accounts are to the same effect, with the exception of that given by Pollux, who says: τὸ δέ τι ἦν κολη τις καὶ περιφερής λεκανὺς, ἦν καὶ χάλκειον καὶ σκάφην ἐκάλουν. ἐφίκει δὲ πόλῳ τῷ τὰς ὄφας δεικνύντι . . . τὸ δὲ χάλκειον ἐπεπλήρωτο μὲν ὕδατος, ἐπεπόλαζε δὲ αὐτῷ

σφαῖρα, καὶ πλάστιγξ καὶ Μάνης, καὶ τρεῖς μυρίναι, καὶ τρία ὀξύ-βαφα. ὁ δὲ ὑγρῷ τῇ χειρὶ τὸν κότταβον ἀφεῖς καὶ τούτων τινὸς τυχὸν εὐδοκιμεῖ. Cf Schol. to Aristoph. *Pax*, 1210. The liquid so spiced was called λάταξ or λατάγη, whence λαταγεῖν. The game itself, the entire apparatus, and also the wine that was spiced, were all called κότταβος. Without further entering into the subject, or attempting to reconcile the apparently contradictory accounts, it may suffice to refer to the passages quoted by Athenaeus, which agree in the main with the description that has been given.

The game served also as a kind of love-oracle. Prizes were sometimes given, and at all events the player won the ὀξύβαφα which he had succeeded in sinking. Millingen, *Peint. d. vases gr.* p. 11, supposes, with very little ground, that he has found the cottabos represented on a vase. Also in Winkelmann's *Monum. Ined.* 200, a tall λυχνίον is seen standing without a lamp; but what it represents is doubtful. There is, however, one relief, *Marbles of the Brit. Mus.* ii. 4, which not improbably refers to the game. At the lower end of a couch stands a shaft bearing a large basin. Out of this (Combe, however, says *behind it*, which makes all the difference,) rises a second pillar, surmounted by a Hermes-shaped figure, on the head of which rests something like a discus. This agrees very well with the account of Athenaeus, already quoted: λυχνίον ἔστιν ὑψηλὸν ἔχον τὸν Μάιην καλούμενον, ἐφ' δὲ τὴν κατταβαλλομένην ἔδει πεσεῖν πλάστιγγα, ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἐπιτρεπεῖς λεκάνην ὑποκειμένην πληγεῖσαν τῷ κοττάβῳ.

The χαλκισμὸς was also a game requiring manual dexterity. The account given of it by Pollux, ix. 118, is as follows: 'Ο μὲν χαλκισμὸς, ὅρθὸν νόμισμα ἔδει συντόνως περιστρέψαντας ἐπιστρεφόμενον ἐπιστῆσαι τῷ δακτύλῳ. φῶτρόπῳ μάλιστα τῆς παιδιᾶς ὑπερήδεσθαι φασι Φρύνην τὴν ἔταιραν.' This is wrongly explained by Prof. K. W. Müller. The manner in which the game was really played is described in Scene v. p. 75. The account given by Eustathius, *ad Il. xiv.* 291, is perhaps clearer than that in Pollux. He says: ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ὁ χαλκισμὸς ὅρθον νομίσματος θετέον χαλκοῦ στροφὴ καὶ σύντονος περιστίνησις, μεθ' οὗ ἔδει τὸν παιζοντα ἐπέχειν ὅρθῳ τῷ δακτύλῳ τὸ νόμισμα εἰς ὅσον τάχος πριν ἡ καταπεσεῖν.

The ἵμαιτελιγμὸς may also be reckoned in this class of games, though success in it depended mainly upon chance. A strap was

doubled, and rolled up in the shape of a disk; the player then took a nail or some pointed instrument and stuck it between the folds, and if, on unrolling the strap, the nail was inside the doubling, he had won. Poll. ix. 118 : 'Ο δὲ ἴμαντελιγυμὸς διπλοῖ ἴμάντος λαβυρινθώδης τίς ἔστι περιστροφὴ, καὶ θ' ἡς ἔδει καθέντα παττάλιον τῆς διπλόης τυχεῖν· εἰ γὰρ μὴ λυθέντος ἐμπεριείληπτο τῷ ἴμάντι τὸ παττάλιον, ἥττητο δὲ καθεῖται. Cf. Eustath. ad Il. xiv. 214.

The *πεττεῖα*, on the other hand, was a game wherein all depended on skill and calculation, and bore some resemblance to our chess. There were several varieties of this game, and those who have written on the subject have fallen into some confusion from neglecting the distinctions. The game with *πεσσοὶ* is very ancient, and Penelope's suitors played at it in the house of Odysseus (*Odyss.* i. 107); but it would be absurd to describe the Homeric *πεττεία*, when the mere name is all that Homer mentions. Nor can we attach any value to the explanation given by Apion, ap. Athen. i. p. 16, since we cannot ascertain how much is due to a later period. Afterwards there were at least two quite different kinds. For an account of the first variety see Pollux, ix. 97; ἐπειδὴ δὲ ψῆφοι μέν εἰσιν οἱ πεσσοὶ, πέντε δὲ ἑκάτερος εἶχε τῶν παιζόντων ἐπὶ πέντε γραμμῶν, εἰκότως εἴρηται Σοφοκλεῖ,

καὶ πεσσὰ πεττέγραμμα καὶ κύβων βολαῖ.

τῶν δὲ πέντε τῶν ἑκατέρωθεν γραμμῶν μέσην τις ἦν ἵερὰ κυλουμένη γραμμή. The same, in substance, are the descriptions given by Eustath. ad *Od.* i. 107; Schol. ad *Plato*, *Leg.* vii. p. 820; Hesychius; and Schol. ad *Theocr.* *Id.* vi. 18. From these writers we learn that each player had five pieces, and five lines to move on, and that the piece standing on the centre line was not moved except in case of extreme necessity: hence the proverb: κινεῖν τὸν ἄφ' ἵερᾶς. But why this move was only made then, or what was the nature of the game, is unknown; and our informants appear to have had no very clear notions of it themselves. In the language of a later period, the game or the table on which it was played was called *ζαρίκιον*.

There is rather less obscurity about the second kind of *πεττεία*, by which the first appears to have been gradually supplanted. This is also called *πόλις*, or, more correctly, *πόλεις*. Poll. ix. 98 : 'Η δὲ πολλῶν ψῆφων παιδιὰ πλινθίον ἔστι, χώρας ἐν

γραμμαῖς ἔχον διακειμένας· καὶ τὸ μὲν πλινθίον καλεῖται πόλις, τῶν δὲ ψῆφων ἐκάστη κύνων. διηρημένων δὲ εἰς δύο τῶν ψῆφων δμοχρόδων κατὰ τὰς χρόας ἡ τέχνη τῆς παιδιᾶς ἐστὶ περιλήψει τῶν δύο ψῆφων δμοχρόδων τὴν ἑτερόχρουν ἀναψεῖν. It thus appears to have been somewhat similar to our chess or draughts. The separate squares, which Pollux calls *χῶραι*, were also denominated πόλεις. See Zenob. *Prov. Cent.* v. 67; Plutarch, *Prov. Alex.* v. p. 1254; Plato, *de Republ.* iv. p. 423.

The move forward was called θέσθαι τὴν ψῆφον; moving backward, or recalling a move, ἀναθέσθαι. Harpocr. s. v. ἀναθέσθαι. Plato, *Hipparch.* p. 229; *Leg. x.* p. 903. To give the adversary an advantage was called κρεῖσσον διεῖσθαι. Eurip. *Suppl.* 409:

ἢ μὲν τόδε ἡμῖν, ὁσπερ ἐν τεσσοῖς, δίδως
κρεῖσσον.

This passage seems to hint that the better player gave his adversary something at the commencement of the game.

The chief object of the player consisted in so shutting up his opponent's pieces that he was unable to move. Plato, *de Republ.* vi. p. 487: ὁσπερ ὑπὸ τῶν πεττεύειν ἔσινῶν οἱ μὴ, τελευτῶντες ἀποκλείονται καὶ οὐκ ἔχουσιν δ.τ. φέρωσιν. Polyb. i. 84: πολλοὺς ἀποτεμνόμενος καὶ συγκλείων, ὁσπερ ἀγαθὸς πεττευτής. Cf. Plato, *Eryx*, p. 395. According to Pollux, when a piece got between two hostile ones, it was beaten or taken away. The game was by no means an easy one, and good players were rare. Cf. Plato, *Polit.* p. 292; Id. *de Republ.* ii. p. 374: πεττευτικὸς δὲ ἡ κυβεντικὸς ἵκανως οὐδὲ ἄν εἰς γένοιτο, μὴ αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἐκ παῶς ἐπιτηδεύων, ἀλλὰ παρέργῳ χρώμενος;

The διαγραμμισμὸς was a game analogous to, if not identical with, that just described. See Poll. ix. 99; Eustath. *ad Il.* vi. p. 688: παιδιά τις δὲ διαγραμμισμός. ἐγίνετο δὲ, φασὶν, αὕτη κυβείας οὖσα εἶδος διὰ τῶν ἐν πλινθίοις ψῆφων ἔξικοντα, λευκῶν τε ἄμα καὶ μελαινῶν. Whether the game alluded to in an obscure epigram of Agathias, *Anthol.* ix. 482, was a species of πεττεία, can hardly, perhaps, be determined. That the *ludus latrunculorum* and *duodecim scriptorum* of the Romans originated from the Greek πεττεία, admits of no doubt, though the differences are considerable. See Gallus, p. 502.

The invention of the πεσσοὶ was traditionally ascribed to

Palamedes. Alcidamas, *Palam.* pp. 74, 76. Cf. Eurip. *Iphig. in Aul.* 194. Plato, on the other hand, names the Egyptian Theuth as the inventor of the πεττέλα and κυβέλα : *Phædr.* p. 274. These games were universal favourites throughout Greece. See Poll. vii. 208; ix. 48.

Of the games of chance the ἀστραγαλισμός claims the first mention. The regular game has been fully described in *Gallus*, pp. 499–502. But the astragals or knuckle-bones were used in other games, for instance, in the ἀρτιασμὸς, which was principally a children's game. See *Gallus*, p. 504. There are many antiques representing children playing at this game. See *Marbles of the Brit. Mus.* ii. 31. So the children of Medea, in a wall-painting in *Mus. Borb.* v. 33. The game was also called ζυγὰ ή ἄζυγα, and in vulgar parlance, μονὰ καὶ ζυγὰ, or μονζύγα, 'odd and even.' See Schol. ad Aristoph. *Plut.* 816. The same game is described in the Paris Gloss to v. 1057 : πόσους ὁδόντας εἴπεν ἀντὶ τοῦ πόσα ἔχεις κάρυν. παιδίᾳ γάρ ἐστι τοιαύτη· δραξάμενός τις καρύν καὶ ἐκτείνας τὴν χεῖρα ἐρωτᾷ, πόσα ; καὶ ἀν ἐπιτύχῃ, λαμβάνει δσα ἔχει ἐν τῇ χειρὶ· ἐάν δὲ ἀμφότης κατὰ τὴν ἀπόκρισιν, ἀποτίνει δσα ἀν ὁ ἐρωτήσας εὐρεθείη ἔχων. There was another game of skill, not chance, which was played with these astragals, or knuckle-bones, and which is still a favourite amusement of schoolboys in our own day. Five astragals or pebbles were laid on the palm of the hand ; the player then threw them up, and tried to catch them on the back of the hand : this was called πενταλιθίζειν. Poll. ix. 126 : Τὰ δὲ πεντάλιθα. ήτοι λιθίδια, ή ψῆφοι, ή ἀστράγαλοι πέντε ἀνεβρίπτοῦντο, ὥστε ἐπιστρέψαντα τὴν χεῖρα δέξασθαι τὰ ἀναβρίφθεντα κατὰ τὸ ὅπισθέναρ, ή εἰ μὴ πάντα ἐπισταταὶ, ή τῶν ἐπιστάντων ἐπικειμένων ἀναφεῖσθαι τὰ λοιπὰ τοῖς δακτύλοις. He adds that it was more of a women's game, γυναικῶν δὲ μᾶλλόν ἐστιν ή παιδίᾳ, and this, as well as his whole account, is corroborated by a monochromatic painting of Niobe's visit to Latona, where the girls are represented playing at this game. *Antich. d'Ercol.* i. pl. 1.

Lastly comes the regular game of dice, κυβέλα. See *Gallus*, p. 499. This was mostly played for money, a circumstance which was frequently urged as an objection against the game, since many were ruined by it. See Lysias, *in Alcib.* p. 541 : ιατακυβεύσας τὰ δυτα. Cf. Æschin. *in Timarch.* p. 115.

The places where this game was carried on were called *κυβεῖα*, and also *σκιράφεια*, because the original locality was near, or in, the temple of Athena Sciras. See Eustath. *ad Odyss.* i. 107: καὶ δτι ἐσπουδάζετο ἡ κυβεῖα οὐ μόνον παρὰ Σκιελοῖς, ἀλλὰ καὶ Αθηναῖοι· οἱ καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς ἀθροιζόμενοι ἐκύβευον, καὶ μάλιστα ἐν τῷ τῆς Σκιωάδος Ἀθηνᾶς τῷ ἐπὶ Σκίρῳ. ἀφ' οὗ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα κυβευτήρια σκιράφεια ὠνομάζετο. Cf. the *Etym. M.*, Suidas, Harpocration, and Steph. *de Urb.*, s. v. Σκίρος. All places of the kind were afterwards called *σκιράφεια*. Isocr. *Areop.* 18, p. 202; Lucian, *Lexiph.* 10. We need not suppose that the *τηλία*, mentioned by Æschines, *in Timarch.* p. 79, refers to the ἀβάκιον or dice-board, for the reference is rather to cock-fighting. Still Pollux, vii. 208, and x. 150, enumerates this among the *δογάνα κυβευτικά*. Cf. Eustath. *ad Odyss.* i. 107.

There was another game in which *πεσσοί* and *κύβοι* were both used at once. Plato, *de Republ.* x. p. 604: ὁσπερ ἐν πτώσε-κύβων, πρὸς τὰ πεπτωκότα (δεῖ) τίθεσθαι τὰ αὐτοῦ πράγματα, δηπτὸς λόγος ἐρεῖ βέλτιστ' ἀν ἔχειν. In reference to this, Plutarch, *de Tranquill. Anim.* 5, says: Κυβείᾳ γὰρ δὲ Πλάτων τὸν βίον ἀπεικασεν, ἐν φασὶ καὶ βαλεῖν δεῖ τὰ πρόσφορα, καὶ βαλόντα χρῆσθαι καλῶς τοῖς πεσσοῦσι. See *Anthol. Pal.* ix. 767. A host of other games, many of them requiring neither *πεσσοί* nor *κύβοι*, are classed by Pollux and others under the common name *κυβεῖα*.

EXCURSUS TO SCENE VII.

THE SLAVES.

ONE of the most striking anomalies in the character of the Greeks is, that though they acknowledged above all other nations the value of personal freedom, and kept a jealous guard against everything that threatened it from within, and were ready to resist to the death any encroachment made upon it from without—still they did not recognise the equal claims of all to this blessing, but withheld it from millions of their fellow-men, whom they made mere passive instruments of their will, and reduced to a condition little superior to that of domestic animals. This strange contradiction may be partly due to their assumption that the barbarians were creatures of a naturally inferior order to themselves; though there was nothing in the habits of those nations which could excuse such arrogance. But the root of slavery lies everywhere, and must be rather sought in the general disinclination to menial labour, and that abhorrence of servitude, based on false notions of liberty, which first made the possession of slaves desirable. In process of time this grew into an imperious necessity, which refused to take into consideration the justice or injustice of the case; and as there now existed a class of men which had, by birth and education, become divested of all the habits and feelings that were regarded as the essential characteristics of an *ελεύθερος*, the notion of their belonging to a different race of mankind seemed justified and strengthened.

And this explains the fact, that even Plato, benevolent and humane as he was, never dreamt of excluding the slave-element from his ideal of a state which was to include nothing inconsistent with nature or with reason; and hence, too, he thought it necessary to give different laws for the free-man and the slave; so that, where verbal censure was sufficient for the former, the latter was to receive corporal chastisement; and where the free were fined for an offence, the slaves were executed. No doubt such a distinction seemed desirable, to mark the difference between a slave and his master, and great severity might be also necessary to keep

down a class of men who had few feelings in common with those above them, and who in numbers were far their superiors. Aristotle, profound, but dispassionate, could not blink the question, ‘ What makes the slave a slave ? ’ though he does not trouble himself to enquire whether, in its origin, slavery presented anything irrational, and contrary to the universal rights of men ; but proceeds to show, from a comparison between the present characters of the two, that the relative position occupied by the slave is that which is his due. Of course he falls into numerous contradictions, as, for instance, when he starts the question, πότεροι ἔστιν ἀρετή τις δούλου παρὰ τὰς ὄργανκὰς καὶ διακονικὰς ἀλλη τιμιωτέρα τούτων, οἷον σωφροσύνη καὶ ἀνδρία καὶ δικαιοσύνη . . . εἴτε γὰρ ἔστι, τι διώσοντι τῶν ἐλευθέρων ; εἴτε μὴ ἔστιν, ὅντων ἀνθρώπων καὶ λόγου κοινωνούντων, ἄποκον. *De Republ.* i. 18, p. 1259. His solution, which is quite in keeping with the notions of his age, is worth nothing, as the premises are false. Assuming that slaves belong to an ἔτερον γένος, he supposes the existence of a special ἀρετὴ δούλων, while he entirely ignores the πρῶτον ψεῦδος of the case.

The question as to the abstract injustice of slavery, he disposes of by an artificial argument, wherein he shows that it is ever the natural destination of the *κρείσσον* to rule over the *χεῖρον*, as the soul over the body, the husband over the wife, and he thus arrives at the conclusion, that there are also φύσει δοῦλοι. He adds : ἔστι γὰρ φύσει δοῦλος ὁ δυνάμενος ἀλλοι εἶναι (διὸ καὶ ἀλλοι ἔστιν). Aristotle, moreover, pronounces a slave to be merely a piece of property ; *de Republ.* i. 4 : καὶ ὁ δοῦλος κτῆμά τι ἔμψυχον, and makes him in fact little more than a machine possessed of life ; *Eth. Nicom.* viii. 13, p. 1161 : ὁ γὰρ δοῦλος ἔμψυχος δργανον, τὸ δ' ὄργανον ἀψυχος δοῦλος. The verses of Philemon (*Fragm.* p. 410, Mein.) contain a sounder judgment than all the reasoning of the philosopher :

καν δοῦλός ἔστι (ἢ τις) σάρκα τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχει.
φύσει γὰρ οὐδέτις δοῦλος ἐγνήθη ποτέ.
ἥ δ' αὖ Τύχη τὸ σῶμα κατεδουλάσατο.

And again, p. 364 :

Καν δοῦλος ἢ τις, οὐδὲν ἥπτον, δέσποτα
ἀνθρακος οὔτος ἔστιν, ἀν ἐνθρακος ἢ.

The Greek slaves were in a far more tolerable condition than those at Rome, as we shall presently see. Sparta forms the only

exception, with respect to the inhuman barbarities practised against the Helots. See Plutarch, *Lyc.* 28; Xenoph. *de Rep. Athen.* 1, 11. The abuse made by the Spartans of their power is entirely in unison with the character of that people, as is shown by Limburg Brower, *Hist. de la Civil. Mor. et Relig. d. Grecs*, iii. p. 261. But it is not our purpose to consider the state of a nation living, like the Helots, in serfdom to another race; and hence the Thessalian Penestæ, the Heracleote Mariandynæ, and the Cretan Clarotæ or Aphamiotæ, will be also excluded from our notice. Cf. Plato, *Leg.* vi. p. 776; *Poll.* iii. 88.

With regard to the origin of slavery, the Hellenes are said to have possessed no slaves in the earliest times. Thus Herodotus, vi. 187, speaking of the Athenians, says, *οὐ γὰρ εἶναι τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον σφίσι κω οὐδὲ τοῖς ἄλλοις Ἑλλησι οἰκέτας*. See also a fragment of Pherecrates, apud *Athen.* vi. p. 263. In the Homeric period, however, we find slave universal; but at that time the slaves were mostly captives, *δοριάλωτοι*, who served their captor; though this was not universally the case, for captives are made articles of sal- in Homer. See *Odyss.* xv. 483. In the march of civilization, when predatory excursions had grown less frequent, there was no method by which slaves could be obtained except by purchase. But *δοριάλωτοι* and *ἀργυρώνητοι* or *χρυσώνητοι* were always distinguished. Isocr. *Platæens.* 9, p. 406. By degrees, however, the Hellenes grew ashamed of enslaving their own countrymen, and it became customary to set captives free for a certain ransom, which, if they were too poor to pay it, was often discharged by wealthy burghers, as a sort of *Leiturgia*. At the same time the traffic in barbarians and others increased proportionably. Timæus, apud *Athen.* vi. p. 264: *Οὐκ ἦν πάτριον τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ὑπὸ ἀργυρωνήτων τὸ παλαιὸν διακονεῖσθαι*. Theopomrus, apud Id. p. 265: *Χίοι πρῶτοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων μετα Θετταλοὺς καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔχρισαντο δούλοις, τὴν μέντοι κτῆσιν αὐτῶν οὐ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ἐκείνοις . . . Χίοι δὲ βαρβάρους κέκτηντα τοὺς οἰκέτας καὶ τιμὴν αὐτῶν καταβάλλοντες.* The principle, that none but barbarians should be held as slaves, is nowhere more strongly enunciated than in Plato, *de Republ.* v. p. 469: *Μηδὲ Ἑλληνα ἄρα δοῦλοι ἐκτῆσθαι μήτε αἴτους, τοῖς τε ἄλλοις Ἑλλησιν οὕτω συμβουλεύειν;* Cf. Id. *Leg.* vi. p. 777.

At Athens, as elsewhere, there was a regular slave-market,

where the slaves stood ready for selection. Harpocr. Κύκλοι, Δεῖναρχος ἐν τῷ κατὰ Καλλαισχρου. κύκλοι εκαλοῦντο οἱ τόποι, ἐν οἷς ἐπωλοῦντο τινες. ώνομάσθησαν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ κύκλῳ περιεστάναι τοὺς πωλουμένους. The place is also called by Pollux, iii. 78, πρατήρ λίθος, which is analogous to the Latin phrases, *lapis, de lapide emtus*, unless this refers to sale by auction. The slaves thus exposed were naked, or had to strip at the desire of the purchaser. Lucian, *Eunuch.* 12 : οἱ μὲν ἡξίουν ἀποδύσαντας αἰτὸν ὅσπερ τοὺς ἀργυρωνῆτους ἐπισκοπεῖν. The law also made the seller responsible for any concealed defect. Plato, *Leg.* xi. p. 916; Dio Chrysost. *Orat.* x. p. 300. The market seems to have been held on fixed days, as for instance on the ἔνη καὶ νέα or νουμηνία. See Aristoph. *Equit.* 43 :

οὗτος τῇ προτέρᾳ : ουμηνίᾳ
ἐπριατο δοῦλον, βιρσοδέψην Παφλαγόνα.

On this the Scholiast remarks : ἐν δὲ ταῖς νουμενίαις οἱ δοῦλοι ἐπωλοῦντο καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἔχειροτονοῦντο. So Alciph. *Epist.* iii. 38 : Φρύγα οἰκέτην ἔχω πονηρὸν, δις ἀπέβη τοιοῦτος ἐπὶ τῶν ἀγρῶν. ὡς γὰρ τῇ ἔνη καὶ : ἐφ' εἰλογὴν τοῦτον ἐπριάμην, Νουμήνιον μὲν εὐθὺς ἔθεμην καλεῖσθαι. The prices of course varied according to age and qualities. Ample details will be found in Böckh, *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 67. The most usual prices were from one to ten minæ ; though old and useless creatures went for even less, while on the other hand trustworthy men who could act as foremen or overseers occasionally fetched far higher sums. Xenoph. *Memor.* ii. 5, 2 : Τῶν γὰρ οἰκετῶν δὲ μέν που δύο μιῶν ἀξιέστιν, δ' οὐδὲν ἡμιμναῖον, δὲ πέντε μιῶν, δὲ καὶ δέκα. Νικίας δὲ δὲ Νικηράτου λέγεται ἐπιστάτην εἰς τάργυρια πρίασθαι ταλάντου. Plato, *Amat.* p. 135 : καὶ γὰρ τέκτονα μὲν ἀν πρίασθαι πέντε ἡ ἔξι μιῶν ἀκρον· ἀρχιτέκτονα δὲ οὐδὲν ἀν μυρίων ἔραχμῶν. The story runs that when somebody asked Aristippos what he would charge for instructing his son, he demanded one thousand drachmæ ; on which the father answered, that he could purchase a slave for that sum. Plutarch, *de Educ.* 7. Of course slaves who were artisans by trade varied much in value, according to their skill, and the difficulty of the craft they followed. Demosth. in *Aphob.* i. p. 816 : μαχαιροποιοὺς (κατέλιπεν ὁ πατὴρ) τριάκοντα καὶ δύο ἡ τρεῖς, τοὺς μὲν ἀνὰ πέντε μιᾶς ἡ καὶ ἔξι, τοὺς δὲ οὐκ ἑλάττονος ἡ τριῶν μιῶν ἀξίους . . . ελινοποιοὺς δὲ εἴκοσι τοῦ

ἀριθμὸν τετταράκοντα μνᾶν ὑποκειμένους. Two minæ would thus be the average, and this was also the price paid in another instance: Demosth. *adv. Spud.* p. 1080. Slaves employed in ordinary field or house-work were naturally worth much less. It does not appear that the Greeks ever paid such enormous sums as were sometimes given in Rome. See *Gallus*, p. 201.

Next to the purchased slaves, called by Plato, *Polit.* p. 289, ἀναμφισβητήτως δοῦλοι, came those born in the house, οἰκότριβες. Suidas: οἰκότριψ, δοῦλος οἰκογενῆς. Ammonius: Οἰκότριψ καὶ οἰκέτης διαφέρει. οἰκότριψ μὲν γὰρ ὁ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ διατρεφόμενος, δυν ἡμεῖς θρεπτὸν καλοῦμεν· οἰκέτης δὲ ὁ δοῦλος ὁ ὠνητός. παρὰ δὲ Σολωνι ἐν τοῖς ἀξοσιν οἰκεὺς κέκληται ὁ οἰκότριψ. They were either the offspring of the master and a female slave, or of two slaves, and in this case were called ἀμφίδουλοι. Eustath. *ad Odyss.* ii. 290. If the parents were οἰκότριβες, their offspring were called οἰκοτριβαιοι. Poll. iii. 76. The relative number of such slaves, and the frequency of slave-marriages, has not been ascertained. Men frequently lived with a female slave as παλλακὴ (see Excursus on *The Women*), and the children resulting from this intercourse were only free by exception. See Demosth. *in Aristocr.* p. 687. With regard to the intercourse of the slaves, a mere intimation occurs in Xenophon, *Econ.* 9, 5: μήτε τεκνοποιῶνται οἱ οἰκέται ἀι εν τῇς ἡμετέρας γνώμης. Also Plato, *Leg.* xi. p. 980, says: δούλη μὲν ἔαν συμμίξῃ δούλῳ η ἐλευθέρῳ, η ἀπελευθέρῳ, πάντως τοῦ δεσπότου ἔστω τῇς δούλης τὸ γεινώμενον. ἔαν δέ τις ἐλευθέρα δούλῳ συγγίγνηται τοῦ δεσπότου ἔστω τὸ γιγνόμενον τοῦ δούλου. ἔαν δὲ ἐξ αὐτοῦ δούλης η ἐκ δούλου ἔαυτῆς καὶ περιφανὲς τοῦτ' η, τὸ μὲν τῇς γυναικὸς αἱ γυναικες εἰς ἀλλην χώραν ἐκπεμπόντων σὺν τῷ πατρὶ· τὸ δὲ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς οἱ γομοφύλακες σὺν τῇ γεννησάσῃ.

An insolvent debtor was liable to become the slave of his creditor, before the time of Solon, who forbade this δανείζειν ἐπὶ σώματι, though the practice seems to have continued in other states. See Isocr. *Platæens.* 19, p. 414: μικρῶν ἔνεκα συμβολαίων δουλεύειν. It was also the case in Athens when a captive in war did not repay the ransom which another had advanced for him. Demosth. *adv. Nicostr.* p. 1250: δτι καὶ οἱ νόμοι κελεύουσι, τοῦ λυσαρένου ἐκ τῶν πολεμίων εἶναι τὸν λυθέστα. ἔαν μὴ ἀποδιδῷ τὰ λύτρα.

The number of slaves was very considerable, not only in Athens, but throughout Greece. According to Ctesicles, apud Athen. vi. p. 272, at a census of the population of Attica taken under Demetrius Phalereus, the number of free burghers was found to be twenty-one thousand, of resident aliens ten thousand, and of slaves four hundred thousand. Hence the statement of Thucydides (vii. 27) becomes intelligible, that in the Decelian war, ἀνδραπόδων πλέον ή δύο μυριάδες ηὐτομολήκεσαν. According to Timæus, Corinth possessed 460,000 slaves, and Ægina, as we learn from Aristotle, 470,000. But the number at Chios appears to have been the greatest. See Thucyd. viii. 40. For an estimate of the proportions of the free and slave populations, see Böckh, *Public Econ. of Athens*, pp. 30–39, and Wachsmuth, *Hellen. Alterthumsk.* ii. 1, p. 44. Slavery was not introduced into Phocis and Locris till a late period, according to Timæus, apud Athen. vi. p. 264, though little reliance can be placed on this author.

Although the number of private slaves possessed by individual burghers was sometimes very considerable, yet the Greeks seem to have fallen far behind the Romans in this respect. See Gallus, p. 203. The father of Demosthenes possessed fifty slaves, as that orator informs us; in *Aphob.* i. p. 823. In other instances the number was far greater. Thus Nicias let out a thousand to the Thracian mines, and Hipponicos six hundred. Plutarch, *Nic.* 4; Xenoph. *de Vect.* 4, 14; Böckh, *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 37. Aristotle's friend Mnason also had a thousand. Timæus, apud Athen. vi. p. 264. In early times few were retained in the house, most of them being employed in various handicrafts. At a later period, however, domestic slaves became much more numerous. See Aristot. *de Republ.* ii. 3: ὥσπερ ἐν ταῖς οἰκείαις διακονίαις οἱ πολλοὶ θεράποντες ἐνiore χείρον ὑπηρετοῦσι τῶν ἔλαττόνων. Cf. Dio Chrysost. *Orat.* xiii. p. 434. There is no systematic account of the number of domestics in a large establishment, though a few hints may be gathered from the following passages. Thus according to Plutarch, *Apophth. Reg.* i. p. 696, Xenophanes complained to Hiero, μόλις οἰκέτας δύο τρέφειν, which was certainly a mark of great poverty. Again, the family of Æschines, consisting of himself, his wife, mother, and three children, was waited on by seven attendants, and this is brought

forward as a sign of very straitened circumstances. *Aeschin.* *Epist.* 12, p. 698. So an escort of four slaves by which the hetæra Gnathænion was attended to the Piræus, is mentioned as insignificant; *Machon*, ap. *Athen.* xiii. p. 582:

Παντγύρεως οὐσης ποθ' ἡ Γναθαινον
εἰς Πειραιᾶ κατέβαινε πρὸς ξένον τινὰ
ἔμπορον ἔραστὴν εὐτελῶς ἐπ' ἀστράβης,
τὰ πάντ' ἔχουσ' δυόρια μεθ' ἑαυτῆς τρία,
καὶ τρεῖς θεραπαίνας καὶ νέας τιτθῆν μίαν.

To go out without a single attendant was a sign of great indigence. See *Aristoph.* *Eccl.* 598; also *Lysias*, in *Diogit.* p. 908, where a complaint is made of the children being dismissed, *οὐ μετὰ ἀκολούθου*. And when Phocion's wife allowed herself to be attended by only one female slave, it was considered so unusual, that it even came to be mentioned in the theatre. *Plutarch*, *Phoc.* 19. Men also had often three or more slaves to attend them when from home. *Demosth.* in *Mid.* p. 565: *καὶ τρεῖς ἀκολούθους ἡ τέτταρας αὐτὸς ἔχων διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς σοβεῖ* *Xenoph.* *Memor.* i. 7, 2: *ὅτι ἔκεινοι σκεύη τε καλὰ κέκτηνται καὶ ἀκολούθους πολλοὺς περιάγονται*. In later times the escort was probably much more numerous. *Lucian*, *Imag.* 2, speaking of the appearance of a lady of distinction, says: *θεραπεία δὲ πολλή, καὶ ἄλλη περὶ αὐτὴν παρασκευὴ λαμπρὰ, καὶ εὔνούχων τι πλῆθος, καὶ ἄβραι πάνυ πολλαῖ*. But it is not always clear whether this author is portraying Greek or Roman manners; in this case, however, the lady was of Smyrna. From these instances we may fairly conclude that even at an early period the number of domestic slaves was very considerable.

But of the fifty to one thousand slaves that are mentioned as the property of one master, the majority were employed as artisans, either for their master, or on their own account, paying him a daily sum. The great difference between the Roman and Grecian systems consists in the fact that the Greeks looked on their slaves as a capital yielding interest, while at Rome they only attended to the wants of their master, or ministered to his luxury and pride. See *Athen.* vi. p. 272: *'Αλλὰ 'Ρωμαῖων ἔκαστος . . . πλείστους δόσους κεκτημένος οἰκέτας. καὶ γὰρ μυρίους καὶ δισμυρίους καὶ ἔτι πλείους δὲ πάμπολλοι κέκτηνται, οὐκ ἐπὶ προσόδοις δὲ, ὥσπερ ὁ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ζάπλουντος Νικίας, ἀλλ' οἱ πλείους τῶν 'Ρωμαῖων συμπροιόντας ἔχουσι τοὺς πλείστους*. It is true that the

Roman slave also worked in the *familia urbana* as a mechanic or artist, but only to supply the immediate wants of his master; while the Greek was an operative supported by the proceeds of his labour. Aristot. *de Republ.* iii. 4, p. 1277: δούλους δὲ εἰδὴ πλείω λέγομεν· αἱ γὰρ ἐργασίαι πλείους, ὅντις ἐν μέρος κατέχουσιν οἵ χερνῆτες. οὗτοι δὲ εἰσὶν, ὥσπερ σημαντεῖ καὶ τοῦνομ' αὐτὸν, οἱ ζῶντες ἀπὸ τῶν χειρῶν, ἐν οἷς ὁ βάναυσος τεχνίτης ἔστιν. Æschines mentions the daily sum which each had to pay. In *Timarch.* p. 118: χωρὶς δὲ οἰκέτας δημιουργοὺς τῆς σκυτοτομικῆς τέχνης ἴννέα ἡ δέκα, ὅντις ἐκαστος τούτῳ δύ' ὀβολοὺς ἀπέφερε τῆς ἡμέρας, ὃ δὲ ἡγεμών τοῦ ἐργαστηρίου τριώβολον. A similar arrangement was made with regard to those working in the mines. Xenoph. *de Vect.* 4, 14: ὅτι Νικίας ποτὲ ὁ Νικηράτου ἐκτήσατο ἐν τοῖς ἀργυρίοις χιλίους ἀνθρώπους, οὓς ἐκεῖνος Σωσίᾳ τῷ Θρᾳκὶ ἔξεμισθωσεν, ἐφ' ὃ ὀβολὸν μὲν ἀτελῆ ἔκάστου τῆς ἡμέρας ἀποδιδόναι. See also the ἀνδράποδα μισθοφοροῦντα mentioned by Isæus, *de Ciron. Hered.* p. 219. Cf. Plato, *Leg.* v. p. 742. When a slave undertook on his own account the labour of a harvest or vintage, his case was the same. See Demosth. *adv. Nicostr.* p. 1253. It would even appear that slaves were occasionally allowed to hire farms on their own account. See Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 806.

The second method was to make the slaves work as artisans in their master's shop or factory, his profit being derived from the sale of their wares. Thus the father of Demosthenes possessed two workshops; Demosth. *in Aphob.* p. 816: μαχαιροποιοὺς μὲν τριάκοντα καὶ δύο ἡ τρεῖς, ἀφ' ὅν τριάκοντα μνᾶς ἀτελεῖς ἐλάμβανε τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ τὴν πρόσοδον. κλινοποιοὺς δὲ εἴκοσι τὸν ἀριθμὸν τετταράκοντα μνῶν ὑποκειμένους, οἱ δώδεκα μνᾶς ἀτελεῖς αὐτῷ προσέφερον. Cf. Id. *in Olympiod.* p. 1170; Xenoph. *Memor.* ii. 7, 6; iii. 11, 4. This was most likely the method pursued when the manufacture undertaken required a large fixed capital.

If the master cultivated his lands himself, as Ischomachos did (Xenoph. *Econ.* 12, 2), he employed numerous slaves under an overseer, ἐπίτροπος, who was himself also a slave, and on whom the entire management frequently devolved, the possessor devoting himself to public duties, or other employments. Aristot. *de Republ.* i. 7: ἀ γὰρ τὸν δοῦλον ἐπισταθαι δεῖ ποιεῖν, . . . αὐτῷ

δὲ πολιτεύονται ἡ φιλοσοφοῦσιν. The house-steward was called *ταμίας*; indeed this word is often used as synonymous with *οἰκονόμος* and *ἐπίτροπος*. This *ταμίας* or *ταμία* superintended all the domestic arrangements, and kept the household stores under lock and seal, giving out what was required. See Xenoph. *Econ.* 9, 11; Aristoph. *Vespae*, 612. He received, for this purpose, a signet-ring from his master. Aristoph. *Equites*, 947 :

καὶ νῦν ἀπόδος τὸν δακτυλιον, ὃς οὐκ ἔτι
ἔμοι ταμιεύσεις.

The *ταμίας* must not be confounded with the *ἐπίτροπος* and *οἰκονόμος* mentioned by Lucian, *de Merc. Cond.* 12. The reference is in this case to Roman customs; and the *οἰκονόμος*, who is also paymaster of the household, answers to the Roman *distributio*nary. See *Gallus*, p. 204. Of the other domestic slaves each had his peculiar duties. Among them may be mentioned the *οἰνοχόος*, the *ἀγοραστής* (see Excursus on *The Markets and Commerce*, p. 287), the *ὑδροφόρος* (Lucian, *Vit. Auct.* 7), and the *λασανοφόρος* (Plutarch, *Apophth Reg.* i. p. 728).

A word or two now on the female domestics. Their number was naturally less than that of the men. Some of them were employed in manufacturing articles for sale. Thus in *Æschines*, in *Timarch.* p. 118, we have mentioned : γυνὴ ἀμόργινα ἐπιστα-
μένη ἐργάζεσθαι καὶ ἔργα λεπτὰ εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐκφέρουσα. The number thus engaged could not, however, have been large, and most of the feminine labours, as weaving, embroidering and the like, were also performed by men. In wealthy families a considerable number of women were probably employed in personal services, and we should recollect that multitudes of articles which we are accustomed to purchase ready-made, were in those times prepared at home. In addition to the male slaves, we only find δύο θεραπαίνας καὶ παιδίσκην mentioned as belonging to the slender establishment referred to by Isæus, *de Ciron. Her.* p. 219; but in more opulent houses several females were employed at the mill, and in the kitchen, as well as in keeping things clean and tidy. Then there were the spinners, nurses, chambermaids, and lady's-maids, *κομιώτριαι*. Of these last, one often held a more confidential position near her mistress, and was called ἄβρα. See Suidas; also Eustath. *ad Odyss.* xix. 28 : ἔστι δὲ ἄβρα κατὰ Πανσανίαν ἡ σύντοοφος καὶ παρὰ χεῖρα θεράπαινα. Cf. Alciph.

Epist. i. 34. Female slaves born in the house were called *σηκίδες*.
 Poll. iii. 76. A general term for female slaves is *δουλάρια*. See
 Lucian, *Lexiph.* 25.

There were no learned slaves, as at Rome, nor any slaves who merely ministered to pleasure, as dancers, actors, or musicians. This, however, was the case at a later period, when the influence of Roman manners began to be felt. See Lucian, *Amor.* 10 : Χαρικλεῖ γε μὴν πολὺς ὄρχεστρίδων καὶ μουσουργῶν εἴπετο. Yet the rich kept blacks and eunuchs; the former from mere vanity and love of show. Theophr. *Char.* 21 : (μικροφιλοτίμου) ἐπιμεληθῆναι δπως αὐτῷ ὁ ἀκόλουθος Αἰθιοψ ἔσται. But the eunuchs were prized for their reputed fidelity. See Herodotus, viii. 105. Cf. Heliodor. *Aethiop.* viii. 17. Hence they were employed as treasurers; Plutarch, *Demetr.* 25 : ἐπιεικῶς γὰρ εἰώθεσαν εὐνούχους ἔχειν γαζοφύλακας. In Lucian, *Imag.* 2, we have a πλῆθος εὐνούχων, and the porter in the house of Callias is an eunuch. Plato, *Protag.* p. 314. There is no ground for the supposition that they were kept to guard the women.

The artisan-slaves were naturally more independent than those employed in domestic services. The latter were provided by their master with clothes, food, and even wine. See Aristoph. *Vespae*, 442. This was not the case with the artisans, except when they were working on their lord's account: when they only paid him a fixed sum per diem, they found themselves in everything. The master, nevertheless, had to make good all damage that his slaves might do to others, as was enjoined by a law of Solon. Lysias, in *Theomn.* p. 362 : οἰκῆσος καὶ δούλης τὴν βλάβην ὀφείλειν. Cf. Demosth. in *Nicostr.* p. 1253 : Meier and Schömann, *Att. Proc.* pp. 477, 573. Upon the whole the position of the Greek slave, in reference to his master, was far preferable to that of the Roman, and this is principally to be attributed to the character of the Athenian, which led him to establish a confidential relation between himself and his domestic. Hence the mute obedience of the Roman, and the familiar garrulity of the Greek slave. See the amusing anecdote related by Plutarch, *de Garrul.* 18. P. Piso had ordered his slaves never to speak about anything unless when asked. On one occasion he had invited Clodius to a banquet. The guests arrived, all but Clodius. Piso repeatedly sent the slave who had carried the

invitation to look if he were coming. At last he asked him whether he was sure he had invited Clodius. 'Quite sure,' replied the slave. 'Why doesn't he come then?' inquired Piso. 'Because he declined the invitation,' answered the slave. 'And why didn't you tell me that before?' 'Because you never asked me,' was the slave's reply. Plutarch adds: Οὗτως μεν Ῥωμαικὸς οἰκέτης· δὲ δὲ Ἀττικὸς ἐρεῖ τῷ δεσπότῃ σκάπτων, ἐφ' οἷς γεγόνασιν αἱ διαλύσεις, οὕτως μέγα πρὸς πάντα δὲ ἔθισμός ἔστι. Cf. Aristot. *de Republ.* v. 11, p. 1818; Xenoph. *de Republ. Ath.* 1, 12. Euripides, *Phæn.* 390, asserts that the greatest hardship of a slave's fate was being denied the *παρῆστα*:

- ΙΟ. τί φυγάσιν τὸ δυσχερές;
 ΠΟ. οὐ μὲν μέγιστον, οὐκ ἔχει παρῆστα.
 ΙΟ. δούλου τόδ' εἴπας, μὴ λθγειν, & τις φρονεῖ.

This is however of but limited application, and as far as Athens is concerned, is contradicted by Demosthenes, *Phil.* iii. p. 111: ὑμεῖς τὴν παρῆσταν ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν ἄλλων οὕτω κοινὴν οἵεσθε δεῖν εἶναι πᾶσι τοῖς ἐν τῇ πόλει, ὥστε καὶ τοῖς ξένοις καὶ τοῖς δούλοις αὐτῆς μεταδεδώκατε. καὶ πολλοὺς ἄν τις οἰκέτας ἴδοι παρ' ὑμῖν μετὰ πλείονος ἔξουσίας, διτὶ βούλονται, λέγοντας ή πολίτας ἐν εἰνίαις τῶν ἄλλων πόλεων. Of course the position of a slave depended a good deal on the character of his master, and on the extent to which the slave was an accessory to dubious transactions. See Lucian, *Asin.* 5: Δοῦλοι γὰρ τὰ δεσποτῶν ἐπιστανται καὶ καλὰ καὶ αἰσχρά. Plato requires a master always to preserve a grave deportment in the intercourse with his slaves. *Leg. vi.* p. 777.

But if these people were allowed more liberty at Athens, this did not proceed from the recognition of their natural rights; and even the laws for their protection are due to other motives than the love of justice. Xenophon, *de Republ. Athen.* i. 10, says that it was forbidden to strike a slave at Athens, for fear of hitting a free-man by mistake, as these, in dress and appearance, were not superior to the slaves and the metœci; but this regulation applied only to strange slaves, and not to one's own. It appears to have been allowable to institute a γραφὴ ὑβρεως for injury done to a slave. See Aeschin. *in Timarch.* p. 41: "Αν τις Ἀθηναῖον ἐλεύθερον παιδα νέβρισῃ, γραφέσθω δὲ κύριος τοῦ παιδὸς πρὸς θεσμοθέτας, κ.τ.λ. ἔνοχοι δὲ ἔστωσαν ταῖσδε ταῖς αἰτίαις καὶ

οἱ εἰς τὰ οἰκετικὰ σώματα ἔξαμαρτάνοντες. Also Demosth. in *Mid.* p. 529: 'Εάν τις ὑβρίσῃ εἰς τινα, ἢ παιδα, ἢ γυναῖκα, ἢ ἄνδρα, τῶν ἐλευθέρων ἢ τῶν δούλων, ἢ παράνομόν τι ποιήσῃ εἰς τούτων τινὰ, γραφέσθω πρὸς τοὺς θεσμοθέτας ὁ βουλόμενος Ἀθηναίων, οἷς ἔξεστιν κ. τ. λ. The idea entertained by Meier and Schömann, *Att. Proc.* p. 321, that a δίκη αἰκίας could be instituted, but not a γραφὴ ὑβρεως, and that both the orators referred to one and the same law, seems erroneous. In Demosthenes, in *Nicostr.* p. 1251, a free-born lad, παιδάριον ἀστὸν, is sent into a garden to demolish a rose-bed, and this seems to militate against the assumption that a γραφὴ ὑβρεως might be brought for an assault upon a slave; for the complainant adds: ἵν' εἴπερ καταλαβὼν αὐτὸν ἔγω πρὸς ὀργὴν δῆσαιμι ἢ πατάξαιμι, ὡς δοῦλον ὅντα γραφήν με γράψαιντο ὑβρεως. But if we investigate the matter more narrowly, it will appear that the inference is inadmissible; because it is not a question of ὑβρις at all, since the criteria are wanting, viz. the ἄρχεσθαι χειρῶν ἀδίκων, and the προπηλακισμός, See Aristot. *Rhet.* ii. 24, p. 1402. There is no doubt that if a slave had been dispatched to devastate the garden, and the owner had chastised him, an action of ὑβρις could not possibly have been supported: there would have been a better pretext for one on account of maltreating the free-born lad, though this would have had small shadow of justice.

Neither does it seem probable that Xenophon, or whoever was the author of the treatise *de Republica Athenensium*, alleged the above-mentioned reason for the law against striking slaves, merely out of hostility to the Athenian democracy. See *Aeschin.* in *Timarch.* p. 42: οὐ γὰρ ὑπὲρ τῶν οἰκετῶν ἐσπυνδακεν ὁ νομοθέτης, ἀλλὰ βουλόμενος ἡμᾶς ἐθίσαι πολὺ ἀπέχειν τῆς τῶν ἐλευθέρων ὑβρεως, προσέγραφε, μηδ' εἰς τοὺς δούλους ὑβρίζειν. Cf. Plato, *Leg.* vi. p. 777. With regard to the difference between the punishments imposed on the slave and the free-man, the leading distinction appears to be that in every instance a corporal penalty is inflicted on the former, while in the case of the latter this is only the last resource. Demosth. in *Timocr.* p. 752: καὶ μὴν εἰ θέλοιτε σκέψασθαι παρ' ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, ὡς ἄνδρες δικασταὶ, τί δοῦλον ἢ ἐλεύθερον εἶναι διαφέρει, τοῦτο μέγιστον ἀν εὑροιτε, δτι τοῖς μὲν δυνάσθαις τὸ σῶμα τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἀπάντων ὑπεύθυνόν ἔστι, τοῖς δ' ἐλευθέροις ὕστατον τοῦτο προσήκει κολάζειν. Hence the differ-

ence in the kinds of evidence required in a court of justice in behalf of the one or the other. Antipho, *de Choreut.* p. 778 : καὶ ἔξειη μὲν τοὺς ἐλευθέρους δρκοῖς καὶ πίστεσιν ἀγαγκάζειν, ἀ τοῖς ἐλευθέροις μέγιστα καὶ περὶ πλείστου ἐστίν. ἔξειη δὲ τοὺς δούλους ἑτέραις ἀνάγκαις, ὅφ' ὅν, καὶ ἦν μέλλωσιν ἀποθανεῖσθαι κατειπόντες, δμως ἀναγκάζονται τάληθῆ λέγειν. One of the most degrading features of the slave's position was that when maltreated he was not allowed to defend himself. Plato, *Gorg.* p. 488 : οὐδὲ γὰρ ἀνδρὸς τοῦτο γ' ἐστὶ τὸ πάθημα, τὸ ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ ἀνδραπόδου τινὸς, φ' κρείττον τεθνάναι ἐστὶν η̄ ζῆν, δστις ἀδικούμενος καὶ προπηλακιζόμενος μὴ οἶός τέ ἐστιν αὐτὸς αὐτῷ βοηθεῖν, μηδὲ ἄλλῳ, οὐδὲν κῆδηται. If the injury were done by a stranger, the master might take the matter up, and lodge a complaint, since the slave himself could not sue, or be sued ; but the only defence he had against his owner's cruelty was by taking refuge in the Theseion, or at some other altar, whereupon the master might be forced to sell him. See Petit, *Leg. Att.* p. 258 ; Meier and Schömann, *Att. Proc.* pp. 408, 557. Public slaves, who had no master to bring an action of *aikia*, appear to have sought protection in a similar manner. See *Aeschin. in Timarch.* p. 83 : τῇ δὲ ὑστεραὶ ὑπεραγανακτήσας τῷ πράγματι ὁ Πιττάλακος ἔρχεται γυμνὸς εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν καὶ καθίζει ἐπὶ τὸν βωμὸν τὸν τῆς μητρὸς τῶν θεῶν.

The custom of scattering sweet-meats, *καταχύσματα*, about the house on the entrance of a newly-purchased slave, seems, at first sight, to contrast strangely with this ill-treatment of his person. Demosth. *in Steph.* i. p. 1123 : καὶ η̄ τὰ καταχύσματα αὐτοῦ κατέχεε τέθ', ηνίκα ἐωνήθη, ταύτη συνοικεῖν. Aristoph. *Plut.* 768 :

φέρε νῦν λοῦσ' εἰσω κομίσω καταχύσματα
διπερ νεωνήτοισι δρθαλμοῖς θγά.

But this was done, not on the slave's account, but for the sake of a good omen, as the Scholiast tells us. Cf. Poll. iii. 77 ; also Harpocration and Suidas, s. v. *καταχύσματα*. There was also a custom of beating and driving a slave out of doors, on a certain day in the year, as a personification of want and worthlessness. Plutarch, *Symp.* vi. p. 851 : καλεῖται δὲ Βουλίμον ἔξελασις· καὶ τῶν οἰκετῶν ἔνα τύπτοντες ἀγνίαις ράβδοις διὰ θυρῶν ἔξελαύνοντιν ἐπιλέγοντες, "Εἴω βούλιμον, ἔσω δὲ πλοῦτον καὶ θγίειαν."

The method of using slaves as witnesses is quite in accordance

with the rest of the treatment they experienced. Their simple testimony passed for nothing, unless extorted by the rack, except perhaps when they came forward as *μηνυταί*, in cases of heavy crimes, such as murder; see Plato, *Leg. xi.* p. 937; Antiphon, *de Cæde Vol.* p. 633. Thus Demosthenes in *Onet.* i. p. 874, says: *ἴούλων δὲ βασανισθέντων οὐδένες πώποτ' ἐξηλέγχθησαρ, ὡς οὐκ ἀληθῆ τὰ ἐκ τῆς βασάνου εἶπον.* Also Isaeus, *de Ciron. Her.* p. 202: *καὶ ὅπόταν δοῦλοι καὶ ἐλεύθεροι παραγένωται καὶ δέρη εὑρηθῆναι τι τῶν ζητουμένων, οὐ χρήσθε ταῖς τῶν ἐλευθέρων μαρτυρίαις, ἀλλὰ τοὺς δούλους βασανίζοντες οὕτω ζητεῖτε εὑοεῖν τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῶν γεγενημένων.* This was called *ἐκ τοῦ σώματος*, or *ἐν τῷ δέρματι τὸν ἐλεγχον διδόναι.* Demosth. *adv. Timoth.* p. 1200. The possibility of obtaining evidence of this kind tended to depreciate the judicial value of the voluntary testimony of free-men. Thus Lycurgus, in *Leocr.* p. 160, says: *βασανίζειν καὶ τοῖς ἔργοις μᾶλλον ή τοῖς λόγοις πιστεύειν.* The orators of course decry or extol such evidence, just as it suits their purpose. Thus Antiphon, *de Choreut.* p. 778, declares it worthy of confidence, and again *de Cæde Herod.* p. 720, rejects it as unsafe.

The punishments inflicted on slaves were almost invariably corporal. No mention occurs of any that were merely ignominious, as the Roman *furca*. See *Gallus*, p. 228. Beating with rods, thongs, or whips, was very common. As negroes have been flogged till a pipe could be leisurely smoked out, so, if not in Greece, at least in Etruria, a somewhat similar barbarity seems to have been practised. Plutarch, *de Cohib. Ira*, 11: *'Αριστοτέλης ἴστορεὶ κατ' αὐτὸν ἐν Τυρρηνίᾳ μαστιγοῦσθαι τοὺς οἰκέτας πρὸς αὐλόν.*

Fetters, *πέδαι*, were often fastened on the feet, not only by way of punishment, but also to prevent the escape of the slaves, especially of those who worked in the fields or mines. Athen. vi. p. 272: *καὶ αἱ πολλαὶ δὲ αὐται 'Αρτικαὶ μυριάδες τῶν οἰκετῶν δεδεμέναι εἰργάζοντο τὰ μέ-αλλα.* The *ποδοκάκη* or *ποδοκάκη* was a cumbrous fetter employed as a punishment for offenders. See Lysias, in *Theomn.* p. 356; Demosth. in *Timocr.* p. 733. Cf. Suidas, s. v. Identical with, or similar to this, was the *χοῖνις*. Aristophanes puns on its double sense of a measure and a fetter *Vesp.* 440.

οὐδὲ έγώ 'διδαξα κλέψει τέτταρ' ἐς τὴν χοίνικα

Something of the same kind was the *σφαλός*. Poll. viii. 72. The *ξύλον* was an elaborate apparatus, in which the culprit was fixed, with his neck, hands, and feet, in five different holes. Aristoph. *Equites*, 1049 :

δῆσαι σ' ἐκέλευε πεντεσυρίγγῳ ξύλῳ.

See Scholiast on the passage. Suidas is wrong in taking this to be synonymous with the *ποδοκάκη*. The *κλοιὸς*, again, was something of the same kind, but only fastened the neck and the hands. Xenoph. *Hist. Gr.* iii. 8, 11 : ἐκ τούτου μέντοι ἥδη δεδεμένος καὶ τὰ χεῖρε καὶ τὸν τράχηλον ἐν κλοιῷ, μαστιγούμενος καὶ κεντούμενος αὐτός τε καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν περιήγουντο. See also Lucian, *Toxar.* 29 : καὶ πονήρως εἶχεν, οἷον εἰκὸς χαμαὶ καθεύδοντα καὶ τῇς νυκτὸς οὐδὲ προτείνειν τὰ σκέλη δυνάμενον ἐν τῷ ξύλῳ κατακεκλεισμένα· τῆς μὲν γάρ ημέρας δὲ κλοιὸς ἥρκει καὶ ἡ ἑτέρα χεὶρ πεπεδημένη, εἰς δὲ τὴν νύκτα ἔδει δλον καταδέδεσθαι. From this passage it appears that this instrument did not necessarily fasten the hands, and would then be merely a collar for the neck, the same as is elsewhere called *περιδέραιον*. Lucian, *Lexiph.* 10. According to the Scholiast on Aristoph. *Plut.* 476, *κύφων* is identical with *κλοιός*. These punishments were also judicially imposed on freemen in the case of certain crimes ; but they were the usual correctives applied to slaves. The *τύμπαια*, however, (Aristoph. *Plut.* 476 ; Lysias, *in Agor.* p. 480,) the *στρέβλαι*, and the *τροχὸς*, (Antiph. *de Venef.* p. 615,) are the instruments of the *δῆμος* or *δημόκους* only.

Branding was a very common punishment, especially for running away, theft, and similar offences. Thus Aristoph. *Aves*, 759 : δραπέτης ἐστιγμένος. A mark of some kind was branded on the forehead, and many strove to conceal it under the hair. Diphilos, apud Athen. vi. p. 225 :

κόδημην τρέφων μὲν πρῶτον ἱερὰν τοῦ θεοῦ,
ὅς φησιν. οὐ διὰ τοῦτο γάρ, ἀλλ' ἐστιγμένος
πρὸ τοῦ μετάπου παραπέτασμ' αὐτὴν ἔχει.

Captives taken in war were sometimes thus dealt with in cases of peculiar animosity. See Plutarch, *Pericl.* 26 : Οἱ δὲ Σάμιοι τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀνθυβρίζοντες ἐστιζον εἰς τὸ μέτωπον γλαῦκας· καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι σάμαιναν.

The penalty of death could only be inflicted with the sanction of the law, and not merely at the will of the master, as among the Romans. Antipho, *de Cædo Herod.* p. 727 : καίτοι οὐδὲ οἱ τοὺς

δεσπότας ἀποκτείναντες, ἐὰν ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ληφθῶπιν, οὐδὲ οὗτοι θιήσκουσιν ὑπ' αὐτῶν τῶν προσηκόντων, ἀλλὰ παραδίδοσιν αὐτὸν τῇ ἀρχῇ κατὰ νόμους ὑμετέρους πατοίους. See also Eurip. *Hecub.* 289 :

νόμος δὲ ἐν ὑμῖν τοῖς τῷ ἀλευθέρῳ ἵσος
καὶ τοῖς δοῦλοις ἀμάτος κεῖται πέρι.

It is difficult to determine to what extent the character of the slaves themselves might render necessary such harsh treatment; for it is from the accounts given by their masters that we gather all our information on the subject. It would be absurd to deny that among the multitudes of slaves in Greece there were not a great number of intelligent and worthy, nay, even noble-minded persons. Thus Plato, *Leg.* vi. p. 776, says : πολλοὶ γὰρ ἀδελφῶν ἡδη δοῦλοι καὶ νιέων τισὶ κρείττονς πρὸς ἀρετὴν πᾶσαν γενόμενοι σεσώκασι δεσπότας καὶ κτήματα τὰς τε οἰκήσεις αὐτῶν δλας. Aristotle, too, despite his theory, is obliged to confess that nature sometimes errs, and accords to slaves the qualities of freemen : *De Republ.* i. 5. That the affecting instance of Tyndarus in *The Captives* of Plautus was founded on fact, we cannot doubt. On the other hand, it is no doubt true that there were many who, by the degradation of their nature, their want of fidelity to their masters, and their vices of all kinds, might seem to deserve their lot. See Plato, *Phæd.* p. 69.

But the real blame lay often with the master, and the badness of the slave was an index of the character of his owner, and of his domestic arrangements. Plato, *Leg.* vi. p. 777 : Ταῦτα δὴ διαλαβόντες ἔκαστοι τοῖς διανοήμασιν, οἱ μὲν πιστεύοντι τε οὐδὲν γένει οἰκετῶν, κατὰ δὲ θηρίων φύσιν κέντροις καὶ μάστιξι οὐ τρίς μόνον ἀλλὰ πολλάκις ἀπεργάζονται δούλας τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν οἰκετῶν· οἱ δὲ αὖτα δρῶσι τούτων πάντα. Cf. Xenophon, *Econ.* 8, 4. The ordinary sentiments of the slave are nowhere better portrayed than in the dialogue between Alcibiades and Xanthias, in Aristoph. *Ran.*, 745 :

- A. μάλα γ' ἐποπτεύειν δοκῶ,
δταν καταράσσωμαι λάθρᾳ τῷ δεσπότῃ.
- B. τί δὲ τονθορίζων, ἥτις ἀν πληγὰς λαβὼν
πολλὰς ἀπίρες θύραζε; Α. καὶ τέθ' ἦδομαι.
- C. τί δὲ πολλὰ τράτων; Α. ὁσ., μὰ Δῆ, οὐδὲν οἴδ' ἔγω.
- D. Ὁμήγυις Ζεῦ· καὶ παρακούον δεσπότῶν
ἔττι μν λαζόσι; Α. καὶ μάλα πλεῖν ἡ μαίνομαι.
- E. τί δὲ τοῖς θύραζε ταῦτα καταλαλῶν; Α. ἔγω;
- F. μὰ Δῆ, ἀλλ' δταν δρῶ τοῦτο, κακμαίνουμαι.

Cf. Plutarch, *Non Posse Su. v.* 8. It was from this coarse and grovelling way of thinking usual among slaves, that every ignoble desire was called ἡδονὴ ἀνδραποδώδης. Plato, *Epist.* vii. p. 835; Aristot. *Eth. Nic.* iii. 10, 11; Plutarch, *Amat.* 4. They seem to have been considered incapable of noble feelings, and their chief praise was to commit no crime. Philostr. *Vit. Apoll. Tyan.* iii. 25 : ἐπαινοῦσιν τοιοῦνται τῶν ἀνδραπόδων τὸ μὴ κλέπτειν αὐτά.

Runaway slaves were not uncommon, even when there was no war to encourage their desertion. See Plato, *Protag.* p. 810; Xenoph. *Memor.* ii. 10, 1. On this account, when out of doors, the slave preceded his master, instead of going behind. Theophr. *Char.* 18 : καὶ τὸν παῖδα δὲ ἀκολουθοῦντα κελεύειν αὐτοῦ ὄπισθεν μὴ βιδίζειν, ἀλλ' ἔμπροσθεν, ἵνα φυλάγγηται αὐτῷ, μὴ ἐν τῷ ὁδῷ ἀποδράσῃ. Slave-rebellions actually took place once and again, (*Athen.* vi. p. 272; Plato, *Leg.* vi. p. 777,) and that such outbreaks were constant causes of apprehension, we see from Plato, *de Republ.* ix. p. 578.

Slaves were sometimes manumitted by the state as a reward for certain services, such as informing against criminals, or good conduct in war; but the master was always indemnified. Plato, *Leg.* xi. p. 914. At other times they obtained their freedom by paying their owner the sum which he had given for them. See Petit, *Leg. Att.* p. 259; Meier and Schömann, *Att. Proc.* pp. 405, 559. Nevertheless these freed-men, ἀπελεύθεροι, always remained in a sort of dependence on the master, and the neglect of their duties gave rise to the δίκη ἀποστασίου. This explains the law proposed by the orator Lycurgus, Plutarch, *Dec. Orat. Vit.* iv. p. 377 : μηδενὶ ἔξειναι Ἀθηναίων, μηδὲ τῶν οἰκούντων Ἀθηναῖς, ἐλεύθερον σῶμα πρασθαι ἐπὶ δούλειᾳ ἐκ τῶν ἀλισκομένων ἔνει τῆς τοῦ προτέρου δεσπότου γνώμης. These ἀπελεύθεροι always remained δοῦλοι, if not οἰκέται also. See *Athen.* vi. p. 267 : Αιωφέρειν δέ φησι Χρύσιππος δοῦλον οἰκέτου . . . διὰ τὸ τοὺς ἀπελευθέρους μὲν δούλους ἔτι εἶναι, οἰκέτας δὲ τοὺς μὴ τῆς κτήσεως ἀφειμένους. They certainly often continued wholly in the service of their former master, (*Isaeus, de Philoctem.* Her. p. 184,) and were then perhaps in a better position than if they had tried to support themselves independently. So a fragment of Philemon (Mein. p. 418) :

Ὄς κρείττον δοτι δεσπότου χρηστοῦ τυχεῖν,
ἢ τὴν τακεινῶς καὶ κακῶς ἐλεύθερον.

Still their feelings toward the προστάτης were very frequently not of the most friendly kind. Demosth. in *Timocr.* p. 789: ποιηρῶν καὶ ἀχαρίστων οἰκετῶν τρόπους ἔχοντες. καὶ γὰρ ἐκείνων, οἱ δ. δ., δοσὶ ἀν ἐλεύθεροι γένωνται οὐ τῆς ἐλευθερίας χάριν ἔχουσι τοῖς δεσπόταις, ἀλλὰ μισοῦσι μάλιστα ἀνθρώπων ἀπάντων, δτὶ συνισσασιν αὐτοῖς δουλεύσασιν.

In conclusion, it may be remarked that, besides the slaves, there were many of the poorer classes, especially among the ξένοι or μέτοικοι, who performed the same services for hire, μισθωτοί. Plate, *de Republ.* ii. p. 371: οἱ δὴ πωλοῦντες τὴν τῆς ισχύος χρεῖαν, τὴν τιμὴν ταύτην μισθὸν καλοῦντες, κέκληνται, ὡς ἐγῷμαι, μισθωτοί. Id. *Polit.* p. 290: οὐς γε δρῶμεν μισθωτοὺς καὶ θῆγας πᾶσιν ἑτοίμους ὑπηρετοῦντας. Cf. Aristot. *de Republ.* i. 11. Such people were hired, not only as artisans and farm-servants, but also as domestics. Thus Plato, *Lys.* p. 208: ἔστι τις ἡνίοχος, παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς μισθὸν φέρων. The women who engaged themselves as nurses have been mentioned already, and the out-door attendants were also hired sometimes. Theophr. *Char.* 22: μισθοῦσθαι εἰς τὰς ἔξόδους παιδίον ἀκολουθῆσον. Occasionally the services of a poor relation were made use of in this capacity. Isaeus, *de Dicæog.* *Her.* p. 94. Lastly, there were messengers, like our ticket-porters, waiting about the market-place at Athens, who were ready to run errands or do jobs at a moment's notice. Poll. vii. 132: δύο γὰρ διητῶν τῶν κολωνῶν, ὁ μὲν ἵππειος ἐκαλεῖται . . . δ δ ἦν ἐν ἀγορᾷ παρὰ τὸ Εὔρυστάκειον, οὐ συνήσσαν οἱ μισθαρτοῖς. Cf. Suidas and Harpocration, s. v. Κολωνίτης.

EXCURSUS TO SCENE VIII.

THE DOCTORS.

A N account of the medical practice of the Greeks, or an estimate of the scientific acquirements of their physicians, would require a knowledge of medicine itself, as well as a deep study of the medical literature of the ancients. But such an attempt would be foreign to the object of this work, which professes only to describe the details of daily life. Yet it will not be uninstructive to cast our eyes for awhile from cheerful scenes to the sick chamber and the bed of suffering, and to learn the means of succour resorted to on such trying occasions. We shall describe the doctor's person and ordinary appearance; we shall investigate his position in society, the repute in which his art was held, his behaviour towards the sick, the amount of his fee, and we shall see how he at one time paid visits, at another received his patients at home. These particulars will be collected not so much from the medical writings of antiquity, as from the incidental notices which are found elsewhere.

In the first place we may remark that the science of healing and its professors were regarded in a much higher point of view in Greece than at Rome. See *Gallus*, p. 207. The arts of healing and divination were, in the very earliest times, considered as most intimately connected with each other; and this notion prevailed in a later age. See Eustath. *ad Il. i. 68*: *κοινή πώς ἔστι τέχνη ιατρική καὶ μαντική*. Since, moreover, the science was regarded as of divine origin, and since the doctors continued, in a certain sense, to be accounted the successors of Asclepios, this belief naturally increased the respect for the profession. Inherited from the son of Apollo by the Asclepiadæ, by them transmitted to their successors, the art was ever accounted divine; and, greatly as the *ιατρικὴ τέχνη* of later times differed from the simple treatment pursued of yore, the doctors always looked on Asclepios as their *πρόγονος*, and themselves as his *έγγονοι*. Plato, *Symp.* p. 186: *πάντα τὰ τοιαῦτα τούτοις (τοῖς ἐναντίοις) ἐπιστηθεὶς ἔρωτα ἐμποιῆσαι καὶ δμόνοιαν δὲ ἡμέτερος πρόγονος Ἀσκληπιδες, ὡς φασι*

οἵδε οἱ ποιηταὶ καὶ ἔγῳ πείθομαι, συνέστησε τὴν ἡμετέραν τέχνην.
Cf. Id. *de Republ.* iii. p. 406.

Many however looked on the art and its professors with great contempt. Thus of Pausanias, the Lacedæmonian, we read in Plutarch, *Apophth. Lac.* i. p. 921: κράτιστον δὲ ἔλεγε τοῦτον ἰατρὸν εἶναι τὸν μὴ κατασήποντα τοὺς ἀφρωστοῦντας, ἀλλὰ τάχιστα θάπτοντα. Again, Aristophanes, *Nubes*, 382, designates them as swindlers; and in *Plutus*, 407, we read:

τίς δῆτ' ἰατρός ἐστιν οὐν ἐν τῷ πόλει;
οὗτε γάρ δὲ μισθὸς οὐδὲν ἔστι, οὐθὲ δὲ τέχνη.

Athenæus, also, calls them charlatans and pedants; ix. p. 377: Μέγας δὲ ἐστὶ σοφιστὴς καὶ οὐδὲν ηττων τῶν ἰατρῶν εἰς ἀλαζονείαν καὶ δὲ παρὰ Σωσιπάτρῳ μάγειρος. Cf. xv. p. 666. The caricature too in Plautus, *Menœch.* v. 3–5, is perhaps from a Grecian original. Yet it would be unfair to infer from these passages that the profession generally was looked down upon in Greece. Incompetent doctors there were, no doubt, as now; but there were others possessed of great experience and skill. See Antiphon, *Tetral.* iii. p. 689: οὐν δὲ πολλαῖς ἡμέραις ὑστερον πονηρῷ ἰατρῷ ἐπιτρεφθεὶς διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἰατροῦ μοχθηρίαν, καὶ οὐ διὰ τὰς πληγὰς ἀπέθανε. προλεγόντων γάρ αὐτῷ τῶν ἀλλων ἰατρῶν, εἰ ταύτην τὴν θεραπείαν θεραπεύσοιτο, δτι ίάσιμος ὁν διαφθαρήσοιτο, δὲ ὑμᾶς τοὺς συμβουλοὺς διαφθαρεὶς ἔμοι ἀγόστιον ἔγκλημα προσέβαλεν.

At Rome it was usual to have a house-physician in the number of the slaves, those who healed for money being looked on with distrust. The elder Cato contented himself with a recipe-book, *commentarius*, which probably contained all sorts of prescriptions for particular cases. See *Gallus*, p. 208. In Greece, also, there were numerous works on medical subjects, as we see from Xenophon, *Memor.* iv. 2, 10: πολλὰ γάρ καὶ ἰατρῶν ἐστι συγγράμματα. Yet these general treatises were not held sufficient for the individual cases that might occur, and this ἰατρεύεσθαι κατὰ γράμματα was considered useless. A doctor was therefore consulted on every occasion. See Euripides, apud Stob. *Tit. C.* 8, p. 308:

Πρὸς τὴν γένον τοις καὶ τὸν ἰατρὸν χρέω
ἰδόντις ἀκεῖσθαι, μὴ τετακτὰ φάρμακα
διδόντις, ἐὰν μὴ ταῦτα τῷ νόσῳ πρέπῃ.

Cf. Aristot. *de Republ.* iii. 16, p. 1287: δτι τὸ κατὰ γράμματα

ἰατρεύεσθαι φαῦλον, ἀλλὰ καὶ αἱρετώτερον χρῆσθαι τοῖς ἔχουσι τὰς τέχνας. He adds, however, that when the doctor was suspected of having been tampered with, the γράμματα would be then consulted. Cf. Plato, *Polit.* p. 298 : δν μὲν γὰρ ἐθελήσωσι τημῶν τούτων ἐκάτεροι σάζειν, ὅμοιας δὴ σάζουσιν . δν δὲ οὐ λωβᾶσθαι βουληθῶσι, λωβῶνται τέμνοντες καὶ καίωντες . . . καὶ δὴ καὶ τελευτῶντες η παρὰ ξυγγενῶν η παρά τινων ἐχθρῶν τοῦ κάμιοντος χρήματα μισθὸν λαμβάνοντες ἀποκτιννύσιν. The doctor, if he wished to play false, had the law in his favour, as it naturally acquitted him of all responsibility in case anything happened to his patient. See *Antiphon. Tetral.* iii. p. 694 : εἰ δ' ἔτι καὶ ὑπὸ τοῦ ἰατροῦ ἀπέθανεν, ὡς οὐκ ἀπέθανεν, οὐ μὲν ἰατρὸς οὐ φονεὺς αὐτοῦ ἔστιν, οὐ γὰρ νόμος ἀπολύει αὐτόν. Also *Philemon*, apud Stob. *CII.* 6, p. 838 :

μόνῳ δὲ ἰατρῷ τοῦτο καὶ συνηγόρω
ἴξεστιν, ἀποκτείνειν μὲν, ἀποθνήσκειν δὲ μή.

Plin. *Nat. Hist.* xxix. 1, 6 : ‘Medico tantum hominem occidisse impunitas summa est.’ Cf. Plato, *Leg.* ix. p. 865. Still, in certain cases, they seem to have been legally accountable for their treatment. See Aristot. *de Republ.* iii. 10, p. 1281 : ὁσπερ οὖ, ἰατρὸν δεῖ διδόναι τὰς εὐθύνας ἐν ἰατροῖς, οὕτω καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐν τοῖς ὄμοιοις.

It also appears that a permission from the state to practise was always required, and even though no public examination took place, yet every one desirous of being allowed to practise, had to show that he had been the pupil of a medical man. See Xenoph. *Memor.* iv. 2, 5 : ‘Αρμόσσεις δὲ ἀν οὕτω προοιμιάζεσθαι καὶ τοῖς βιουλομένοις παρὰ τῆς πόλεως ἰατρικὸν ἔργον λαβεῖν. ἐπιτήδειον γὰρ αὐτοῖς εἶη τοῦ λόγου ἀρχεσθαι ἐντεῦθεν.’ ‘Παρ’ οὐδενὸς μὲν πώποτε, ὃ ἀνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τὴν ἰατρικὴν τέχνην ἔμαθον, οὐδὲ ἔζητησα διδάσκαλον ἔμαπτῷ γενέσθαι τῶν ἰατρῶν οὐδένα. διατετέλεκο γὰρ φυλαττόμενος οὐ μόνον τὸ μαθεῖν τι παρὰ τῶν ἰατρῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὸ δόξαι μεμαθηκέναι τὴν τέχνην ταῦτην. δμως δέ μοι τὸ ἰατρικὸν ἔργον δότε πειράσσομαι γὰρ ἐν ὑμῖν ἀποκινδυνεύων μανθάνειν.’ That this *ιατρικὸν ἔργον* refers in this instance to a public salaried appointment does not seem probable, though the fact cannot be disputed that there were medical men regularly retained in the pay of the state. Thus in Aristoph. *Acharn.* 1029,

Dicæopolis says to the countryman, who begs him for some ointment for his eyes:

ἀλλ', ἂ πόνηρ', οὐ δημοσιεύων τυγχάνω.

At the same time he directs him πρὸς τὸν Πιπτάλου. The Schu-liast says: δημοσίᾳ χειροτονούμενοι ἱατροὶ καὶ δημόσιοι προῦκα ἔθεράπενον. Cf. Plato, *Gorg.* p. 455: δταν περὶ ἱατρῶν αἱρέσεως: ἢ τῇ πόλει ἐνύλλογος. But Plato also distinctly mentions the two classes; those in the pay of the state, and those not. *Polit.* p. 259: εἴ τῷ τις τῶν ἀημοσιευόντων ἱατρῶν ἕκανδε συμβούλευει, ἰδιωτεύων αὐτός. So Strabo, iv. 1, 291, speaking of the introduction of Greek customs into Gaul, says: σοφιστὰς γοῦν ὑποδέχονται τοὺς μὲν ἴδια, τοὺς δὲ αἱ πόλεις κοινῇ μισθούμεναι, καθάπερ καὶ ἱατρούς. Democedes, also, had practised for a year in Ægina, on his own account, before he was taken into the public pay. Herodot. iii. 131. The salary was sometimes, as in this instance, very considerable. Democedes at first received from the Æginetans a talent per annum. Next year the Athenians sent for him, and paid him one hundred minæ, and at last Polycrates of Samos secured his services at a salary of two talents. See Bockh, *Public Econ. of Athens*, p. 120.

In addition to this salary, the patient paid a fee, as we see from Aristotle, *ib.*: ἀρνυται τὸν μισθὸν τοὺς κάμινοντας ὑγίασταις. We certainly cannot draw the inference from this passage that the fee was conditional upon recovery. Besides the general expression μισθὸς, there were other more honourable terms for the fee, as, for instance, σῶστρα and ἱατρεῖα. Poll. iv. 186: Ιδίως δὲ ἱατρῷ μὲν σῶστρα, σωτήρια καὶ ἱατρεῖα. Sometimes the doctor demanded his fee in advance, before he attempted the cure. Thus Aspasia, wife of Cyrus the Younger, when a girl, had a tumour on her face: Δείκνυσι γοῦν αὐτὴν ὁ πατὴρ ἱατρῷ. ὁ δὲ ὑπέσχητο ιάσασθαι εἰ λάβοι τρεῖς στατῆρας. ὁ δὲ ἔφατο μὴ ἔχειν. ὁ δὲ ἱατρὸς μηδὲ αὐτὸς εἰπορεῖν φαρμάκου. Ælian, *Var. Hist.* xii. 1. See also Achill. Tat. iv. 15. Occasionally, the reason for this procedure was, because the doctor had to provide the remedies at his own expense, as we see from the passage in Ælian; and this is confirmed by Plato, *Polit.* p. 298.

The physicians were under the necessity of dispensing their own drugs, as there were no apothecaries' shops where the prescriptions could be made up. The booths of the φαρμακοπώλαι were

of an entirely different nature. These people were nothing better than quacks and mountebanks, who, among other things, vended specifics, compounded by themselves without the aid of a qualified doctor, and which were adapted merely for common disorders. They also cried their nostrums about the streets. Lucian, *pro Merc. Cond.* 7 : τὸ δὲ δῆλον ἐκείνῳ τῷ φαρμακοπάλῃ ἔσικας, δις ἀποκηρύττων βηχὸς φάρμακον, καὶ αὐτίκα παύσειν τους πάσχοντας ὑποσχνούμενος, αὐτὸς μεταξὺ σπώμενος ὑπὸ βηχὸς ἐφαίνετο. See Plutarch, *de Prof. in Virt.* 8. They probably carried serpents about with them, to aid their mysterious feats of jugglery; at least this would appear to be the meaning of the fragment of Aristophanes, preserved by Pollux, x. 180 :

καὶ τὸν μὲν δῆμον, οὗτον ἐπιπέμπεις
ἐν κίστῃ που κατασήμηναι,
καὶ παῦσαι φαρμακοπάλῶν

Among other wares they dealt in burning glasses, as we see from Aristoph. *Nub.* 766 :

ΣΤ. ήδη ταρὰ τούσι φαρμακοπάλαις τὴν λίθον
ταύτην ἔάρας, τὴν καλὴν, τὴν διαφανῆ,
ἀφ' ἧς τὸ πῦρ ἀπτονοῦ ; ΣΩ. τὴν βαλον λέγεις ;

Indeed the word φάρμακον has so many significations, that it is not clear whether the φαρμακοτρίβαι, mentioned by Demosthenes, in *Olympiod.* p. 1171, were employed in grinding drugs, colours, or something else.

The regular doctor always made up his own medicines, often mixing them with something sweet, to conceal the unpleasant taste. Plutarch, *de Educ. Puer.* 18 : καθάπερ ιατροὶ τὰ πικρὰ τῶν φαρμάκων τοῖς γλυκέσι χυμοῖς καταμιγνύντες τὴν τέρψιν ἐπὶ τὸ συμφέρον πάροδον εὔρον. Cf. Xenoph. *Memor.* iv. 2, 17.

Some patients called at his ιατρεῖον, or ἐργαστήριον, as it was also called; others he visited at their own dwellings. See Plato, *Leg.* iv. p. 720 : ιατρεύονται περιτρέχοντες καὶ ἐν τοῖς ιατρεῖοις περιμενοντες. Such an ιατρεῖον was at once a bathing establishment, apothecary's shop, and surgery; hence boxes, πυξίδες or κυλικίδες, (*Athen.* xi. p. 480; Eustath. *ad Odyss.* v. 296,) cupping-glasses, syringes, bathing apparatus, and so forth, were to be seen scattered about. A very complete picture of such a shop occurs in a fragment of Antiphanes, apud Pollux, x. 46 :

κατεσκευασμένος
λαμπροτάτον ιατρεῖον ἐν χαλκῷ πάνω
λουτηρίοισι, ἔξαλιπτροις, κυλικίσιν,
σικναῖσιν, διοθέτοισι.

The doctors had also their assistants or pupils, who carried their instructions into effect. Plato, *Leg.* iv. p. 720. Thus we find Timarchos with Euthydicos, a doctor in the Piraeus. See *Aeschin in Timarch.* p. 65 : οὗτος γὰρ πρῶτον πάντων μὲν, ἐπειδὴ ἀπηλλάγη ἐκ παιδῶν ἐκάθητο ἐν Πειραιῇ ἐπὶ τοῦ Εὐθυδίκου ιατρεῖον, προφάσει μὲν τῆς τέχνης μαθητής. To these *ιατρεῖα* those persons resorted who wished to take some medicine on the spot, for a slight indisposition ; Plato, *Leg.* i. p. 646. But others also came, who were labouring under severer complaints, Lamachos, for instance : Aristoph. *Acharn.* 1022.

The assistants seem to have been partly slaves, and these had principally to attend to those of their own class. That a slave could set up as doctor on his own account does not appear to have been the case. A very interesting passage about these slave-doctors, from which it appears that they were not remarkably delicate or conscientious in their treatment of their patients, is to be found in Plato, *Leg.* iv. p. 720 : Ἄρ' οὖν καὶ ξυνιοεῖς, διτὶ δούλων καὶ ἐλεύθερων δητῶν τῶν καμψόντων ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι, τοὺς μὲν δούλους σχεδόν τι οἱ δούλοι τὰ πολλὰ ιατρεύουσι περιτρέχοντες καὶ ἐν τοῖς ιατρείοις περιμένοντες; καὶ οὗτε τινὰ λόγον ἔκάστον περὶ νοσήματος ἔκάστου τῶν οἰκετῶν οὐδεὶς τῶν τοιωτῶν ιατρῶν δίδωσιν, οὐδὲ ἀποδέχεται προστάξας δ' αὐτῷ τὰ ἐδέκαντα ἐξ ἐμπειρίας, ὡς ἀκριβῶς εἰδὼς, καθάπερ τύραννος, αὐθαδῶς οἴχεται ἱκοπηδήσας πρὸς ἄλλον κάμνοντα οἰκέτην. Freemen, on the contrary, especially the more wealthy, had none but freemen for their medical attendants, who proceeded to work in a very careful and conscientious manner. Plato, *ibid.* : ὁ δὲ ἐλεύθερος ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖστον τὰ τῶν ἐλεύθερων νοσήματα θεραπεύει τε καὶ ἐπισκοπεῖ καὶ ταῦτα ἔξετάζων ἀπὸ ἀρχῆς καὶ κατὰ φύσιν τῷ κάμνοντι κοινούμενος αὐτῷ τε καὶ τοῖς φίλοις ἂμα μὲν αὐτὸς μανθάνει τι παρὰ τῶν νοσούντων, ὑμα δέ δε καθόσον οἵσι τέ ἔστι, διδάσκει τὸν ἀσθενοῦντα αὐτόν.

It was a rule of Hippocrates that a physician should maintain a becoming exterior, avoiding everything likely to cause an unpleasant impression on the patient. The hair and beard were to be carefully trimmed, and his dress to be even elegant. See Galen,

in Hippocr. *Epid.* xvii. 2, p. 188 : καὶ πρὸς τούτοις γε αὐτὸς ὁ ἰατρὸς, ὃν πρῶτόν τε καὶ μάλιστα τὰς τε χεῖρας ἔχειν δεῖ καθαρωτάτας· καὶ τὸ πρόσωπον τὰς τρίχας ἐπὶ τε τοῦ γενελοῦ καὶ κεφαλῆς. ἐφεξῆς δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλλα μόρια τοῦ σώματος, ὥσπερ γε καὶ τὴν ἑσθῆτα λαμπράν. His deportment should be equally devoid of servility and of self-importance, he should be calm and collected, and very guarded in expressing opinions as to the state of the patient. This wholesome advice was not always observed, according to Galen; he says, p. 144: *Iatror* δέ τινες εἰσιν, οἱ μέχρι τοσούτου μωραίνουσιν, ὡς καὶ τοῖς κοιμωμένοις ἐπεισιέναι μετὰ ψόφου ποδῶν, φωιῆς μείζονος, ὦφ' ὃν ἐνίστε διεγερθέντες οἱ νοσοῦντες ἀγανάκτοισι κ.τ.λ. He also tells a story of a physician who, when a sick person enquired the chance of his recovery, answered him with the line:

κάτθανε καὶ Πάτροκλος, διπέρ σέο πολλὸν ἀμείνων.

Galen adds: ἔνιοι δὲ τῶν νῦν ἰατρῶν, . . . τραχέως καὶ αὐτοὶ προσφέρονται τοῖς νοσοῦσιν, ὡς μισηθῆναι, καθάπερ ἄλλοι τινὲς ἐξ ὑπεριαντίου δουλοπρεπῶς κολακεύοντες ἐξ αὐτοῦ τούτου κατεφρυγθησαν. Lucian, *adv. Indoct.* 29, gives an account of the stratagems of incompetent practitioners who sought to blind people's eyes to their incapacity by the elegance of their apparatus: δτι ταὶ οἱ ἀμαθέστατοι τῶν ἰατρῶν τὸ αὐτὸ σοὶ ποιοῦσιν, ἐλεφαντίνους νάρθηκας καὶ σικύας ἀργυρᾶς ποιούμενοι, καὶ σμιλας χρυσο κολλήτους· ὅπόταν δὲ χρήσασθαι τούτοις δέγη, οἱ μὲν οὐδὲ δπωὶ χρὴ μεταχειρίσασθαι αἰτά ἵσασι. παρελθὼν δέ τις εἰς τὸ μέσον τῶν μεμαθηκότων φλεβοτόμον εὗ μάλα ἡκονημένον ἔχων, ιοῦ τάλλα μεστὸν ἀπῆλλαξε τῆς ὁδύνης τὸν νοσοῦντα. Cf. Xenoph. *Œcon.* 15, 7.

The Greek physician was likewise a surgeon. In Plutarch. *de San. Tuend.* 15, we have an account of a bold attempt at opening the larynx of a man who had swallowed a fish-bone. The operation, however, proved fatal. It has been usually asserted that the ancients considered it a *τραγμα ἀνοσιώτατον* to dissect a human body. But instances do occur, though we are told of none made especially for scientific purposes. See Steph. *de Urb. s. v. Ἀιδανία*, where it is related that the Lacedæmonians, having made the hero Aristomenes prisoner, cut open his body to see whether it contained anything extraordinary: ἀνατεμόντες ἐσκόπουν, εἰ παρὰ τοὺς λοιποὺς ἔστι τι· καὶ εὑρον σκλάγχνον

έξηλλαγμέον, καὶ τὴν καρδίαν δασεῖαν. See also Pausan. iv. 3, 5; Eustath, ad *Il.* i. 189.

It was not till long afterwards that the science of healing became divided into separate branches, such as the arts of oculists, dentists, &c. See Lucian, *Lexiph.* 4. The passage in Dio Chrysostom, *Orat.* viii. p. 277, is hardly explicit enough to enable us to determine whether this was the case as early as the time of Diogenes the Cynic. He says: ἔλεγε θαυμάζειν, δτι εὶ μὲν ἐφη δόδόντας λασθαι, πάντες ἀντῷ προσήγεσαν οἱ δεύμενοι δόδόντα ἐξελέσθαι. καὶ, νὴ Δία, εἰ ὑπέσχετο ὁφθαλμοὺς θαραπεύειν, πάντες ἄνθρωποι ὁφθαλμοὺς αντῷ ἐπεδείκνυον ὡμοίως ξὲ εἰ σπληνὸς ἢ ποδάγρας ἢ κορύζης εἰδέναι φάρμακον. Cf. *Gallus*, p. 208. The *larpalēptai* seem to have been distinguished by their attempting to cure diseases by means of embrocations, combined with bodily exercise and strict regimen. See Plato, *de Republ.* iii. p. 406: Ἡρόδικος γὰρ . . . μίξας γυμναστικὴν iατρικῆ, κ. τ. λ.

The Greek doctors were perpetually encountered by difficulties arising from the stupidity, distrustfulness, and blind superstition of the time. Thus when the plague was raging at Athens, during the Peloponnesian war, it was confidently believed that all the wells had been poisoned; see Thucyd. ii. 48: ὥστε καὶ ἐλέχθη ὧν' αὐτῶν, ὡς οἱ Πελοποννήσοι φάρμακα ἐπιβεβλήκοιεν ἐς τὰ φρέατα. Still more general was the superstition that certain persons, by incantations, tying of magic knots, and other secret arts, were able to afflict people with diseases, *μαγευτικὴ* or *φαρμακεία*, the different *nuances* being termed *μαγγανεία*, *γοητεία*, and so forth. It is worthy of note that even Plato, who often mentions this belief, could not wholly bring himself to attribute it to mere superstition. In one passage, *de Republ.* ii. p. 364, he does seem to pronounce it an imposture; but in the *Laws*, where he treats the subject more at large, he appears to be undecided on this point. He distinguishes between two kinds of *φαρμακεία*; of which the first is *σώματι σώματα κακουργοῦσσα*, i. e. by means of poison. Of the other he says: ἅλλη δὲ ἢ μαγγανείας τέ τισι καὶ ἐπφδαῖς . . . ταῦτ' οὖν καὶ περὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ξύμπαντα οὔτε βάθιον δπως ποτὲ πέφυκε γιγνώσκειν, οὔτ', εἴ τις γνοΐη, πελθειν εὐπετεῖς ἐπέρους. His law on the subject is as follows: ἐὰν δὲ καταδέσεσιν ἢ ἐπαγωγαῖς, ἢ τισιν ἐπφδαῖς, ἢ τῷν τοιούτων φαρμακείων ὠντιμωνοῦν δόδρομοις εἶναι βλάπτοντι. *Leg.* xi. p. 983.

Under these circumstances the use of counter-charms, ἀλεξιφάρμακα, was very natural. Plato, *Polit.* p. 280. Sympathetic cures were frequently tried; see Theocr. ii. 91. An important passage occurs in Demosthenes, *in Aristogit.* p. 793: ἀλλ' ἐφ' οἷς ὑμεῖς τὴν μιαρὰν Θεοδωρίδα, τὴν Δημητίδα, τὴν φαρμακίδα καὶ αὐτὴν, καὶ τὸ γένος ἀπαντέλεντε, ταῦτα λαβὼν τὰ φάρμακα καὶ τὰς ἐπῳδὰς παρὰ τῆς θεραπαίνης αὐτῆς . . . μαγγανεύει καὶ φερακίζει καὶ τοὺς ἐπιλήπτους φησὶν λασθαι. The usages customary on such occasions are enumerated in an interesting fragment of Menander (*Meineke*, p. 42):

Περικαθαρτίασσον σ' αἱ γυναῖκες, ἐν κύκλῳ
καὶ περιθεωσάτωσαν, ἀπὸ κρουνῶν τριῶν
δῦσατι περίρρων, ἐμβαλλὼν ἄλας, φακός.

These were called *περικαθαρτήρια*, and the accompanying songs or charms, ἐπῳδαί, were considered essential to success. Thus Socrates says ironically: καὶ ἔγὼ μὲν εἰπον, δτι αὐτὸ μὲν εἴη φύλλον τι, ἐπῳδὴ δέ τις ἐπὶ τῷ φαρμάκῳ εἴη, ήν εἰ μέν τις ἐπῳδός ἀμα καὶ χρῶτο αὐτῷ, παντάπασιν ὑγιᾶ ποιοῖ τὸ φάρμακον· ἀνεν δὲ τῆς ἐπῳδῆς οὐδέν διφελος εἴη τοῦ φύλλου. Plato, *Charm.* p. 155. Those who practised these arts were called *φαρμακοί*, *φαρμακίδες*, *γύητες*, &c. Cf. Eustath. *ad Il.* xi. 789; *ad Odyss.* i. 260.

EXCURSUS TO SCENE IX

THE BURIALS.

A VERY prominent feature in the Greek character was the pious conscientiousness with which they discharged those duties which were held to be due from the living to the dead. Among other nations of antiquity we find, it is true, a more pompous ceremonial, and usages more loudly expressive of grief, ending even in the bloody tragedy of self-sacrifice; we observe moreover a gloomy and superstitious veneration for the carefully-treasured relics of defunct kindred; but that modest piety which discharges the last labour of love to the departed, tending carefully the sepulchre, and testifying by often-recurring gifts an enduring recollection, is nowhere so distinctly traceable as among the Greeks. Originally, no doubt, a prudent consideration of the pernicious effects which the non-burial of the dead might have upon the living, may have given rise to the superstition that the unburied dead wandered restlessly about the earth. But as early as the time of Homer this discreet notion had been forgotten, and it was undoubtingly believed that an honourable interment was the happiest lot for the departed, and to provide it the most sacred duty of the survivor. Hence the wish expressed by Odysseus, when his bark is wrecked, that he had fallen before Troy, for then he says, *τῷ κ' ἔλαχον κτερέων*. In later times, also, splendid obsequies were held to be essential to human happiness: *λέγω τοῖνυν, ᾧσι καὶ παντὶ, καὶ παιταχοῦ κάλλιστον εἴναι ἀνδρὶ πλουτοῦντι . . . ὑπὸ τῶν αἰτοῦ ἐκγόνων καλῶς καὶ μεγαλοπρεπῶς ταφῆναι.* Plato, *Hipp. Maj.* p. 291.

Hence, except in cases of peculiar animosity, it was a rule among the Greeks not to deprive a fallen foe of the rites of sepulture. Thus in Euripides, *Suppl. 524*, Theseus is made to say:

νεκροὺς δὲ τοὺς θαυμάτας, οὐ βλάπτων πόλιν,
οὐδὲ ἀνδροκυῆτας προσφέρον ἄγωντας,
θάψαι δικαιοῦ, τὸν Πατελλήνων ρόμον
σύζων. τί τοιταν ἀστένειν οὐ καλῶς ἔχον;

In cases where passion and hatred caused a departure from this rule, the procedure met with strong disapprobation. See Isocrates,

lataeens. p. 416 : ἔστι δὲ οὐκ ἴσον κακὸν εἰδῆ δόμοιον τοὺς τεθνεῶτας ταφῆς εἰργεσθαι καὶ τοὺς ζῶντας πατρίδις ἀκοστεῖσθαι καὶ τῶν ἄλλων ἀγαθῶν ἀπάντων, ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν δεινότερον τοῖς κωλύουσιν ἢ τοῖς ἀτυχοῦσιν, κ.τ.λ. And a notion actually existed that animals, and even insects, were capable of a like respect to the dead of their kind. Cf. Plutarch, *de Sol. Anim.* 11.

How much more natural therefore was it that in civil life the duty of sepulture was looked on as a very holy one; so that when the law absolved children from all other duties to unworthy parents, it still made it incumbent on them to provide for them a suitable interment. So the law of Solon cited by *Aeschines*, in *Timarch.* p. 40 : μὴ ἐπάναγκες εἶναι τῷ παιδὶ ήβήσαντι τρέφειν τὸν πατέρα, μήτε οἴκησιν παρέχειν, δες ἀν ἐκμισθώσῃ ἐταιρεῖν ἀποθανόντα δὲ θαπτέτω καὶ τάλλα ποιείτω τὰ νομιζόμενα. Individual instances of neglect, such as that mentioned by Demosthenes, in *Erat.* p. 786, are referred to in terms which sufficiently show the horror with which such unnatural conduct was generally regarded. See also Lysias, in *Phil.* p. 883; Isaeus, *de Philoctem. Hered.* p. 143; *de Nicostr. Hered.* p. 78. But all these were examples of abandoned people, and mostly outcasts in the public esteem. Ordinary feeling imposed even on strangers coming across a corpse, the duty of at least covering it with earth, should a formal interment be found impracticable. *Aelian*, *Var. Hist.* v. 14. Again, the very words used to designate funeral rites, such as *τὰ δίκαια, νόμιμα* or *νομιζόμενα, προσήκοντα*, show that obsequies were supposed to be claimed by the departed as their due.

The barbarous usages that accompanied the interments of earlier ages were gradually changed during the march of civilization. Plato, *Min.* p. 315 : ὥσπερ καὶ ήμᾶς αὐτοὺς οἰσθά που καὶ αὐτὸς ἀκούων, οἵοις νόμοις ἔχρωμεθα προτοῦ περὶ τοὺς ἀποθανόντας ιερεῖά τε προσφάτοντες πρὸ τῆς ἐκφορᾶς τοῦ νεκροῦ καὶ ἐγχυτριστρίας μεταπεμπόμενοι. οἱ δὲ αὖ ἑκείνων πρότεροι αὐτοῦ καὶ ἔθαπτον ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοὺς ἀποθανόντας. ήμεῖς δὲ τούτων οὐδὲν ποιοῦμεν. At Athens this change was in a great measure wrought by the law of Solon. See Demosth. in *Macart.* p. 1071; cf. Plutarch, *Sol.* 12; *Lyc.* 27.

The best detailed account of the funeral ceremonies is that given by Lucian, *de Luctu*, 10; and there is no reason to suppose that at that period any material changes had taken place. The first thing

done on a person's death was to insert an obolos in his mouth as a ναῦλον for the ferryman of Hades : ἐπειδάν τις ἀποθάγῃ τῷν οἰκείων, πρῶτα μὲν φέροντες ὁβολὸν ἐς τὸ στόμα κατέθηκαν αὐτῷ, μισθὸν τῷ πορθμεῖ ναυτιλίας γενησόμενον. Thus in Aristophanes, *Ran.* 140, Dionysos is attended by Xanthias, and therefore has to pay for two :

ἐν πλοιαρίῳ τυννούντων σ' ἀνήρ γέρων
ναύτης διάξει, δοῦ ὁβωλὸν μισθὸν λαβέν.

This ναῦλον was also called δανάκη. Hesychius : Δανάκη, τομιστιάτιον τι βαρβαρικὸν (Περσικὸν) δυνάμενον πλέον ὁβολοῦ δλιγψτιν. ἐλέγετο δὲ καὶ ὁ τοῖς νεκροῖς διδόμενος ὁβολός.

A curious confirmation of these passages was obtained on opening a grave in Cephallenia, when the coin was discovered still sticking between the teeth of the skeleton. Stackelberg, die *Gräber der Hellenen*, p. 42. The dead were provided therewith as soon as possible, it being thought that their transit would be thus expedited. See Lucian, *Catapl.* 18 : ἀδικεῖς, ω Χάρων, ἔωλον ἥδη νεκρὸν ἀπολιμπάνων. ἀμέλει γράφομαί σε παρανόμωι, ἐπὶ τοῦ Ραθαμάνθυος.

According to Lucian, *de Luctu*, 11, the corpse was next washed, anointed with the most precious perfumes, crowned with flowers, and dressed in a splendid garment : Μετὰ ταῦτα δὲ λούσαντες αὐτοὺς, ὡς οὐχ ἰκανῆς τῆς κάτω λίμνης λουτρὸν εἶναι τοῖς ἑκεῖ, καὶ μύρῳ τῷ καλλίστῳ χρίσαντες τὸ σῶμα πρὸς δυσωδίαν ἥδη βιάζόμενοι, καὶ στεφανώσαντες τοῖς ὄρασις ἀνθεσι, προτίθενται λαμπρῶς ἀμφιέσαντες, ἵνα μὴ βιγῷεν δηλονότι παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν, μηδὲ γυμνοὶ βλέποιντο τῷ Κερβέρῳ. These offices were not performed by a hireling and stranger, as the Roman *pollinctor*, but by the nearest female relatives. Isaeus, *de Philoctem.* Her. p. 143; *de Ciron.* Her. p. 209. Hence the demand of Antigone, Eurip. *Phæniss.* 1667 :

σὺ δ' ἀλλὰ νεκρῷ λουτρὰ περιβαλεῖν μ' ξα.

The corpse was always dressed in white. It may be objected that Plato appears to mention this as a distinctive mark in the obsequies of an *ἱερεὺς*, *Leg.* xii. p. 947. There are, however, many other passages which show that this was always the colour used Archilochus, ap. Plutarch, *de Aud. Poët.* 6 :

εἰς κείνου κεφαλὴν καὶ χαρίεστα μᾶλι
“Ηφαιστος καθαροῖσιν ἐν εἵμασιν ἀμφεκονθήθη.

Cf. Pausan. iv. 13, 1; and Artemidor. *Oneirocr.* ii. 3: 'Ανδρὶ δὲ νοσῶντι λευκὰ ἔχειν ἴμάτια θάνατον προαγορεύει διὰ τὸ τοὺς ἀποθανόντας ἐν λευκοῖς ἐκφέρεσθαι· τὸ δὲ μέλαν ἴμάτιον σωτηρίαν προσημαίνει. οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἀποθανόντες, ἀλλ' οἱ πενθοῦντες τοὺς ἀποθνήσκοντας τοιούτοις χρῶνται ἴματοις. In Lucian, *Philops.* 32, some youngsters endeavour to frighten Democritus by dressing themselves νεκρικῶς ἐσθῆτι μελαίη, but this, despite the verdict of the Scholiast, διτι τοὺς νεκροὺς οἱ παλαιοὶ μελαίναις στολαις ἀμφιέννυσαν, is no argument against the statement above; because death, as well as night, and her children, dreams, was also imagined to be μελάμπεπλος. Eurip. *Alc.* 860; Aristoph. *Ran.* 1836.

The use of garlands appears to have been universal. See Aristoph. *Eccles.* 538; *Lysist.* 602. These were brought by relations and friends, especially on the demise of young persons. So in Alciphron, *Epist.* i. 36, an hetæra complains: ἔγώ δὲ ή τάλαιρα θρηνῳδὸν, οὐκ ἵραστην, ἔχω, στεφάνια μοι καὶ ρύδα, ὥσπερ ἀνρῷ τάφῳ πέμπει. They were composed of the flowers in season, στεφαιώσαντες τοῖς ὠραῖοις ἀνθεσι, as Lucian says. The leaves of the parsley, σέλινον, appear to have been more usual than anything else. See note 7, p. 185.

It is also asserted that a honey-cake, μελιτοῦττα, was given to the corpse. In Aristoph. *Lysist.* 601, we have:

μελιτοῦτταν ἔγώ καὶ δὴ μάξω.
λαβὼν ταῦτα καὶ στεφάνωσα.

The Scholiast says: ή μελιτοῦττα ἐξίδοτο τοῖς νεκροῖς ὡς εἰς τὸν Κέρβερον, καὶ ὀβολὸς τῷ πορθμεῖ, στέφανος, ὡς τὸν βίον διηγώντισμένοις. That this explanation is right is however far from certain.

The corpse was thus laid out (*προτίθεσθαι*, *πρόθεσις*) on a bed (*κλίνη*) in the house. The Scholiast on Aristophanes, *Lysist.* 611, says: τοὺς νεκροὺς γὰρ οἱ ἀρχαῖοι προετίθεσαν πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν καὶ ἐκόπτοντο. But this was certainly not the case at Athens, and by a law of Solon it was expressly commanded, τὸν ἀποθανόντα προτίθεσθαι ἐνδον, δπως ἀν βούληται. Demosth. in *Macart.* p. 1071. This ceremony seems to have been not only a piece of pageantry, but also in some respects a measure of police. Poll. viii. 65: καὶ αἱ προθέσεις δὲ διὰ τοῦτο ἐγίγνοντο, ὡς ὀρῆτο ὁ νεκρὸς, μή τι βιαιῶς πεπονθε. It served also to guard against

the burial of a person in a trance. Plato, *Leg.* xii. p. 959. For an account of this πρόθεσις, see Aristophanes, *Eccles.* 1030:

δποστόρεσαν νυν τρῶτα τῆς δριγάνου,
καὶ κλήμαθ' ὑπόθου ξυγκλάσαται τέτταρα,
καὶ ταυνίσσαι, καὶ παρδόθου τὰς ληκίθους,
δδατός τε κατάθου τοῦστρακον πρὸ τῆς θύρας.

This custom of laying the bed with δρίγανος and broken vine-branches does not appear to be elsewhere mentioned. Near the bed were placed earthen vessels painted, which were called by the general name λίγνθαι. Cf. *ibid.* v. 538 and 994. The κλίνη was an ordinary bedstead, with a προσκεφάλαιον to support the head and back. Lysias, in *Eratosth.* p. 395: ἀλλὰ τῶν φίλων ὁ μὲν ἴμάτιον, ὁ δὲ προσκεφάλαιον, ὁ δὲ δριγάνος ἔτυχεν, ἔδωκεν εἰς τὴν ἐκείνου ταφήν. The face of the corpse was turned to the door, ἀνὰ πρόθυρα τετραμμένος. Eustath. *ad Iliad.* xix. 212.

Before the house-door was placed a vessel of water, called ἄρδανιον, in order that visitors on leaving the house might purify themselves; and inasmuch as the house of mourning, with all belonging to it, was considered polluted by the presence of the corpse, this water had to be obtained from another house. Poll. viii. 65: καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν τοῦ πενθοῦντος ἀφικυνύμενοι ἔξιόν τες ἐκαθαίροντο ὑδατι περιφραινόμενοι. τὸ δὲ προύκειτο ἐν ἀγγείῳ νεραμέψει ἐξ ἀλλης οἰκίας κεκομισμέρον. τὸ δὲ ὕστρακον ἐκαλεῖτο ἄρδανιον. See also Hesychius and Suidas, s. v. ἄρδανίαι.

The relatives and friends, as well as others not particularly connected with the deceased, were present in the house, and around the bed the females lamented and wept. The best notion of such a scene may be derived from Plato's regulations as to the burial of an ἵερεὺς, though we must bear in mind that the description is probably ideal to some extent. *Leg.* xii. p. 947: τελευτήσαι δὲ προθέσεις τε καὶ ἐκφορὰς καὶ θύκας διαφόρους εἶραι τῶν ἄλλων ποιλιτῶν. λευκὴν μὲν τὴν στολὴν ἔχειν πᾶσαν, θρήνων δὲ καὶ ὀδυρμῶν χωρὶς γίγνεσθαι. κορῶν δὲ χωρὸν πεντεκαίδεκα καὶ ἀρρένων ἔτερον περισταμένους τῇ κλίνῃ ἐκατέρους οἷοι ὅμνον πεποιημένον ἔπαινον εἰς τοὺς ἵερέας ἐν μέρει ἐκατέρους φέδειν, εὐδαιμονίζοντες φέδη διὰ πάσης τῆς ἡμέρας. In more ancient times the scenes of woe were offensively exaggerated; but Solon curtailed the ceremony, and forbade the excessive lamentations of the women. Plutarch, *Sol.* 12, and 21: Ἀμυχαῖς δὲ κοπτομένων καὶ

τὸ θρηνεῖν πεποιημένα, καὶ τὸ κωκύειν ἄλλον ἐν ταφαῖς ἔτέρω ἀφεῖλεν. ἐναγίζειν δὲ βοῦν οὐκ εἴασεν, οὐδὲ συντιθέναι πλέον ἴματων τριῶν. It is doubtful, however, to what extent this law was complied with. The chorus of virgins at the gate of Agamemnon indulges in all the more extravagant manifestations of grief, such as beating the breast, lacerating the cheeks, rending their garments. *Æschyl. Choëph.* 20–28; cf. Eurip. *Hecub.* 642. The poet, it is true, may have only been faithfully portraying the customs of early times, or indulging in an allowable poetical exaggeration; but there are other reasons for supposing that these rude manifestations of woe prevailed till a later period. Thus Plutarch praises his wife for omitting them on the death of her child. *Consol. ad Uxor.* 3: Καὶ τοῦτο λέγουσιν οἱ παραγενόμενοι καὶ θαυμάζοντες, ὡς οὐδὲ ἴμάτιον ἀνεληφας πένθιμον, οὐδὲ σαντῆ τινα προσήγαγες ή θεραπαινίσιν ἀμορφίαν καὶ αἰκίαν. Cf. Lucian, *de Luctu*, 12: Οἰμωγαὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τούτοις καὶ κωκυτὸς γυναικῶν, καὶ παρὰ πάντων δάκρυα, καὶ στέρνα τυπτόμενα, καὶ σπαραγμένη κόμη, καὶ φοινισσόμεναι παρειαί. καὶ που καὶ ἐσθῆς καταβρήγνυται καὶ κόνις ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ πάσσεται, καὶ οἱ ζῶντες οἰκτρότεροι τοῦ νεκροῦ. οἱ μὲν γὰρ χαμαὶ καλινδοῦνται πολλάκις, καὶ τὰς κεφαλὰς ἀράττουσι πρὸς τὸ ἔδαφος. The ancient works of art also bear out this representation; see *Mus. Capit.* iv. 40. A law of Charondas went beyond that of Solon; it forbade all manner of lamentation and weeping for the dead. Stob. *Tit.* xliv. 40: Χρὴ δὲ καὶ τῶν τελευτῶντων ἔκαστον τιμᾶν, μηδὲ δικρύνεις, μηδὲ οἴκτοις, ἄλλὰ μηδὲ ἀγαθῷ καὶ τῇ τῶν κατ' ἔτος ὥραιν ἐπιφορῷ. Solon also enacted that, except the nearest female relatives, no women under sixty years of age should enter the house before the interment. Demosth. *in Macart.* p. 1071: γυναικαὶ δὲ μη ἔξεῖναι εἰσενέας εἰς τὰ τοῦ ἀποθανόντος, μηδὲ ἀκολουθεῖν ἀποθανόντι, δταν εἰς τὰ σήματα ἀγηται, ἐντὸς ἔξηκοντ' ἔτων γεγονοῦνταν, πλὴν ὅσαι ἐντὸς ἀνεψιαδῶν εἰσί.

The laying out of the corpse took place on the second day after death. An early burial was thought to be pleasing to the defunct. Eustath. *ad Iliad.* viii. 410: νεκροῦ μελιγμα μὲν η ὠκεῖα ταφῆ. And in Homer the shade of Patroclos demands of his friend—

Θάπτε με διτι τάχιστα, πέλας Ἀΐδαο περήσω.

Il. xxiii. 71. Cf. Xenoph. *Memor.* i. 2, 53. Also Isaeus, *de Philoctem.* Her. p. 143, mentions it as a matter of grave reproach

that the corpse had been allowed to lie two days without any preparations having been made for the *πρόθεσις*. This indeed is not mentioned in the law of Solon, which however is very imperfectly quoted by Demosthenes; though the deficiency is amply supplied by Antipho, *de Chor.* p. 782.

On the following day the ἔκφορὰ legally took place. According to Plato, *Leg.* xii. p. 960, the early morning was the time, πρὸ ἡμέρας ἔξω τῆς πόλεως εἶναι, and this is corroborated by Demosthenes, *ibid.* : ἔκφέρειν δὲ τὸν ἀποθανόντα τῇ ὑστεραῖᾳ, ἢ ἀν προθῶνται, πρὶν θλιον ἔξεχειν. In other places, and perhaps in later times, the burial took place as early as the second day. See Callimachus *Epigr.* 15; Diog. Laert. i. 122. On the other hand, Timoleon's burial is put off several days, to allow of the arrival of distant friends. Plutarch, *Timol.* 39.

The corpse was carried to the place of interment upon the κλίνη. Who the bearers were is doubtful: it is not likely that there were special νεκροθάπται for the purpose, though a passage in Pollux, vii. 195, would seem to imply that this was the case; εἰεν δ' ἀν τινες καὶ νεκροφόροι καὶ ταφεῖς. No early writer mentions them, and it would seem more probable that relatives performed the office. In particular cases, when an extraordinary distinction was designed for the dead, youths (ephebi) were specially selected for the purpose. Plato, *Leg.* xii. p. 947: ἔωθεν δ' εἰς τὴν θήκην φέρειν αὐτὴν μὲν τὴν κλίνην ἔκατον τῶν νέων τῶν ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις, οὓς ἀν οἱ προσήκουντες τοῦ τελευτήσαντος ἐπόψονται. Also Plutarch, *Timol.* 39: καὶ τὸ λέχος οἱ ψήφῳ τῶν νεανίσκων προκριθέντες ἔφερον. The corpse of Demonax was borne by sophists. Lucian, *Demon.* 67; cf. Plutarch, *Philop.* 21.

Hired θρηνῷδοι preceded or followed the corpse, like the *præfices*, the *cornicines* and *tubicines* of the Romans. Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 800: οἷον οἱ περὶ τοὺς τελευτήσαντας μισθούμενοι Καρικῆ τινι μούσῃ προκέμπουσι τοὺς τελευτήσαντας. It is remarkable that Plato uses the masculine gender, whereas women, Καρίναι, are elsewhere mentioned. Hesychius: Καρίναι, θρηνῷδοι μονσικαὶ, αἱ τοὺς νεκροὺς τῷ θρήνῳ παρατέμπουσαι πρὸς τὰς ταφὰς καὶ τὰ κήδη. παρελαμβάνοντο δὲ αἱ ἀπὸ Καρίας γυναικες. Comparing this passage with Pollux, iv. 75, it appears that they were flute-players. Lucian also, *de Luctu*, 20, mentions a hired θρηνῷδος,

though probably he is referring to the *πρόθεσις* rather than to the *έκφορά*. See Schol. ad Aristoph. *Vesp.* 289.

The rest of the procession consisted of the relations, and others who chose to join it; the men before, and the women behind, according to Solon's law, apud Demosth. *in Macart.* p. 1071 : *βαδίζειν δὲ τοὺς ἀνδρας πρόσθεν, ὅταν ἐκφέρωνται, τὰς δὲ γυναικας ὄπισθεν.* Plato arranges his funeral procession much in the same way : *πρώτους δὲ προϊέναι τοὺς ἥμεονς, τὴν πολεμικὴν σκευὴν ἐνδεδυκότας ἐκάστους . . . καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ὡσαύτως. παῖδας δὲ περὶ αὐτὴν τὴν κλίνην ἔμπροσθεν τὸ πάτριον μέλος ἐφυμνεῖν. καὶ κόρας ἐπομένας ἔξόπισθεν ὅσαι τ' ἀν γυναικες τῆς παιδοκοιήσεως ἀπηλλαγμέναι τυγχάνωσι.* Women who were not at least first cousin's children to the deceased were not allowed to follow, except in the case of those above sixty years of age. Demosth. *ibid.* : *μηδ' ἀκολουθεῖν ἀποθανόντι, δταν εἰς τὰ σήματα ἄγηται, ἐιτὸς ἔξηκοντ ἑτῶν γεγονιᾶν, πλὴν ὅσαι ἐντὸς ἀνεψιαδῶν εἰσίν.* The case of a daughter following her step-mother is mentioned by Lysias, *de Cæd. Erat.* p. 11. The rule seems also to be violated in Terence, *Andr.* i. 1, 90.

There has been a great deal of discussion as to whether the corpse was buried or burnt. Lucian, *de Luctu*, 21, says, *ὁ μὲν Ελλην ἔκαυσεν, ὁ δὲ Πέρσης ἔθαψεν*, and this sweeping conclusion is adopted by Böttiger without reserve or limitation. Wachsmuth, on the contrary, says, 'In the historical period interment was universal.' *Hellen. Alterthumsk.* ii. 2, p. 79. But neither are right; for, in the first place, there is abundant evidence that burning the corpse was not restricted to the heroic age, but was practised in every period. See Plato, *Phæd.* p. 115 : *ἴνι Κρίτων φῶν φέρη, καὶ μὴ, ὅρῶν μου τὸ σῶμα ἡ καύμενον ἡ κατορυττόμενον, ἀγανάκτη ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ, ὡς δεινὰ ἄττα πάσχοντος.* See also Plutarch, *de Aud p̄det.* 6. So Iseus, *de Nicostri. Her.* p. 78 : *οὗτ' ἔκαυσεν, οὔτε ὀστολόγησεν.* And the legend of Solon's ashes being strewed about Salamis, although pronounced by Plutarch *ἀπίθανος παντάπασι καὶ μυθώδης*, shows that his cremation was pre-supposed. But to come to historical facts, we read that Timoleon was actually burnt. Plutarch, *Timol.* 39 : *τῆς κλίνης ἐπὶ τῇ πυρὶ τεθείσης.* Cf. Id. *Philop.* 21 : *τὸ δὲ σῶμα καύπαντες αὐτοῦ, καὶ τὰ λείψανα συνθέντες εἰς ὑδρίαν.* Also in Lycon's will, apud

Diog. Laert. v. 70, it is ordered: περὶ δὲ τῆς ἐκφορᾶς καὶ καύσεως ἐπιμελεθήτωσαν Βούλων καὶ Καλλίνος μετὰ τῶν συνήθων. Cf. Plutarch, *Dec. Or. Vit.* p. 405; Lucian, *Nigr.* 30. How then, in the face of these examples, can it be affirmed that interment was exclusively practised at any period?

On the other hand, there is the clearest evidence to show that the dead were also inhumed in the proper sense of the word. The word θάπτειν, it is true, proves nothing, as it is applied to all modes of sepulture, and is even used with regard to ashes after burning. Dionys. Hal. *Ant. Rom.* v. 48: ἐμέλλησαν αὐτὸν . . . καίειν τε καὶ θάπτειν. The proper expression for inhumation is κατορύττειν, as in Plato, *Phæd.* p. 115, *supra*, where it is opposed to καίειν. It is doubtful whether σοροί, πύελοι, ληνοί, and δροῖται, mean actual coffins for unburnt corpses, or receptacles for ashes. Cf. Homer, *Ilias*, xxiii. 91; xxiv. 795. But all doubts respecting a later period are removed by a fragment of Pherecrates, apud Pollux, x. 150, where κατορύττειν is used in connexion with ληνοί; see also Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 600; *Vesp.* 1365; Eurip. *Suppl.* 581. That inhumation was customary in very early times is shown by the tales of opened graves. See the legend about the bones of Theseus, which were brought from Scyros to Athens, in consequence of a Delphic oracle. Plutarch, *Thes.* 36: εὐρέθη δὲ θίκη τε μεγάλου σώματος, αἰχμῇ τε παρακειμένη χαλκῇ καὶ ξίφος. But the custom is proved to a certainty by the contest between Athens and Megara for the possession of Salamis, where the claims of each party were based on the different modes of burial. Plutarch, *Sol.* 10: Θάπτουσι δὲ Μεγαρεῖς πρὸς ἔω τοὺς νεκροὺς στρέφοντες· 'Αθηναῖοι δὲ πρὸς ἐσπέραν. Ήρέας δὲ οἱ Μεγαρεὺς ἐνιστάμενος λέγει, καὶ Μεγαρέας πρὸς ἐσπέραν τετραμένα τα σώματα τῶν νεκρῶν τιθέντα. Cf. Ælian, *Var. Hist.* v. 14; vii. 19; Diog. Laert. i. 48. Also Pausanias, ii. 7, 8, speaking of the Sicyonians, says, τὸ μὲν σῶμα γῆ τρύπτουσι. At Sparta also, the custom of inhumation was the prevailing one. Plutarch, *Lyc.* 27; Thucyd. i. 134.

These passages prove beyond dispute that burying and burning were practised coevally. In Lucian's time also, burying must have been customary, notwithstanding what he says (οἱ μὲν Ελλην ἔκανσε, κ. τ. λ.), for otherwise there would be no point in his proverbs, τὸν ἔτερον πόδα ἵν τῇ σορῷ ἔχων, (*Hermot.* 78,) and

·οιόμενος ἐπιβῆσεν αὐτὸν τοῦ σοποῦ. (*Mort. dial.* vi. 4.) Cf. Appuleius, *Metam.* iv. p. 277; and x. p. 699, where a Greek original is probably alluded to.

But setting aside all this weight of documentary evidence the co-existence of both methods is proved uncontestedly by the excavations of ancient Grecian graves. In Magna Græcia several unburnt skeletons have been discovered surrounded by earthen vases. Böttiger, it is true, is loth to admit that these were Grecian corpses, but this objection has been set at rest by the discovery, in Greece itself, of undisturbed skeletons, in addition to the remains of corpses that have been burnt. See Stackelberg's invaluable work, *Die Gräber der Hellenen*. One custom might, no doubt, have been more common than the other at any particular period; but neither was totally superseded till the extension of Christianity by degrees put an end to burning.

In some cases the coffins were of wood. Thus in Thucydides, i. 84, λάρυκες κυπαρίσσιαι are mentioned. More usually, however, they were the work of the potter. For their forms, see Stackelberg, Pl. 7 and 8. According to him, the oldest form was a three-sided prism, constructed of tiles, which were sometimes ornamented with arabesques: as in Pl. 5 and 6. The coffin of a child given in Pl. 8 is very interesting; it is in one piece, and is a regular πύελος or μάκτρα, oval and trough-shaped, and varnished black, with a red stripe running round. Those discovered at Capua and Nola are rather vaults of masonry than coffins. They were constructed of stones or tiles, with slabs placed on the low vertical walls so as to form a kind of gable roof. But there were also coffins of stone in Greece; and if we may trust the genuineness of the letter produced by Pollux, x. 150, the remarkable properties of the *lapis sarcophagus* from Assos were known in Plato's time. Cf. Plin. *Nat. Hist.* ii. 96; xxxvi. 17.

There are no certain accounts as to whether the body was burnt at the place of sepulture, or at a spot appropriated to the purpose, καῦστρον. If Terence, *Andr.* i. 1, 100, is to be received as an authority, the former was the case: 'sequimur; ad sepulchrum venimus; in ignem imposita est.' Timoleon's corpse, however, does not appear to have been burnt at the place of sepulture. The remains were collected and placed in a cinerary made of clay

or bronze. See Isaeus, *de Nicostr. her.* p. 78; Sophocl. *Electr.* 54, 747.

The tombs, θῆκαι, τάφοι, μνήματα, μνημεῖα, and σήματα, were not all placed in one common spot appropriated to the purpose. In ancient times, according to Plato, a person's own house was used as his place of sepulture, in order that the remains of the defunct might be as near as possible to his friends. Plato, *Min.* p. 315. But it was afterwards forbidden to bury within the city, chiefly, no doubt, from an idea of the contamination arising from the contact or neighbourhood of corpses. This was the case in Athens at least, and Sicyon, though the feeling was far from being universal throughout Greece. Lycurgus, in order to accustom the Spartans to survey death without fear or aversion, allowed or rather commanded burials within the city. Plutarch, *Lycurg.* 27; *Apophth. Lac.* i. p. 954. This, however, is only in keeping with the other peculiarities of Spartan customs and legislation. Cf. Thucyd. i. 184. At Tarentum all the graves, in obedience to an oracle, were in a particular quarter of the city. Polyb. viii. 30: Τὸ γὰρ πρὸς ἔω μέρος τῆς τῶν Ταραντίνων πόλεως μνημάτων ἐστὶ πλῆρες διὰ τὸ τοὺς τελευτήσαντας ἔτι καὶ νῦν θάπτεσθαι παρ' αὐτοῖς πάντας ἐντὸς τῶν τειχῶν κατά τι λόγιον ἀρχαῖον. This was likewise the case at Megara; Pausan. i. 43, 2: εἰσὶ δὲ τάφοι Μεγαρέων ἐν τῇ πόλει. Timoleon's ashes were buried in the market-place of Syracuse, and a gymnasium, called after his name, was built over the spot; Plutarch, *Timol.* 39. Many other instances might be adduced. On the other hand, Plutarch, *Arat.* 53, speaking of Sicyon, says: νόμου διντος ἀρχαίου, μηδένα θάπτεσθαι τειχῶν ἐντὸς, ισχυρᾶς τε τῷ τόμῳ δεισιδαιμονίας προσούσης. The very necessity of a special law, however, shows that burial within the walls must have been usual elsewhere. But at Athens even the cenotaphs of the fallen warriors were outside the walls, on the road to the Academy; (Thucyd. ii. 84; Pausan. i. 29, 4;) and at Delos, from the time of Peisistratos, no graves were allowed in sight of the temple, and, after the sixth year of the Peloponnesian war, nowhere at all on the island. Thucyd. iii. 104: τότε δὲ πᾶσα ἐκαθάρθη τοιῷδε τρόπῳ θῆκαι δσαι ήσαν τῶν τεθνεώτων ἐν Δήλῳ, πάσας ἀνείλον, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν προεῖπον, μήτε ἐναποθήσκειν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, μήτε ἐντίκτειν, ἀλλ' ἐξ τῆς 'Ρήνειαν διακομίζεσθαι.

Those Athenians who possessed a piece of land, frequently left directions to have themselves buried in it, and hence the graves were often in the fields; see Demosth. *in Euerg.* p. 1159. A more usual choice, however, was by some frequented roadside. Thus the family sepulchre of Isocrates was near the Cynosarges, and that of Thucydides by the Melitic gate. Plutarch *Dec. Or. Vit.* p. 363. So too on a child's tombstone we read,

ἢν γονέας πενθούντες ἐπὶ τριβόν ταφάντας.

See *Corp. Inscr.* p. 545, no. 1003. But for those who neither possessed such ground, nor the means of purchasing it, there was a public place of burial. At Athens this was the space between the Itonic gate and the road to the Piræus, and the gate leading thither was hence called the Grave-gate,—'Ηρλαι πύλαι. Theophr. *Char.* 14: *πόσους οίει κατὰ τὰς Ἡρίας πύλας ἔξειη έχθαι νεκρούς;* *Etym. M.*: 'Ηρλαι πύλαι 'Αθήνησι διὰ τὸ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐκφέρεσθαι ἐκεῖ ἐπὶ τὰ ἡρία, δέ ἐστι τοὺς τάφους. Cf. Pollux, ix. 15; Harpocr. s. v. Ἡρία.

These tombs remained the inviolable property of the family, and no stranger was ever allowed to be buried therein; so that even before a court of justice this was brought forward as evidence of consanguinity. Demosth. *in Eubul.* p. 1807: *ἴθαψε τούτους εἰς τὰ πατρῷα μνήματα, ὃν δοσιπέρ εἰσι τοῦ γένιους κοινωνοῦσι. καὶ τούτων οὐδεὶς οὐκ ἀπεῖπε πώποιε, οὐκ ἐκώλυσεν, οὐ δίκην ἔλαχε. καίτοι τις ἀν ἐστιν, δοτις εἰς τὰ πατρῷα μνήματα τοὺς μηδὲν ἐν γένει προσήκοντας τιθέναι ξάσι. Id. *in Macart.* p. 1077: *ἀλλὰ καὶ μνήματος ὄντος κοινοῦ ἅπασι τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Βουσέλου γενομένοις, κ. τ. λ.* Burying in another's grave was forbidden by a law of Solon. Cic. *de Leg.* ii. 26: 'de sepulcris autem nihil est apud Solonem amplius quam, ne quis ea deleat, neve alienum inferat.'*

The construction of these tombs has been completely ascertained by excavations. Setting aside the mere heaps of earth or stones, *χώματα, κολῶναι, τύμβοι*, they may be classified in four principal divisions: shafts, *στῆλαι*—regular columns, *κίονες*—small temple-shaped edifices, *ναῦδια, οἱρῷα*—and horizontal grave-stones, *τράπεζαι*. Cicero, *de Leg.* ii. 25, extols the ancient simplicity of Old-Athenian burials: but his account is not corroborated by any Greek author. Above the hillock a stone monument was usually erected, and this frequently at so great an expense, that, after Solon's time, it was found necessary to curb the practice

by law. Cicero, *de Leg.* ii. 26: ‘ne quis sepulcrum faceret operiosius, quam quod decem homines efficerint triduo.’ Cf. Plato, *Leg.* xii. p. 959: χῶμα δὲ μὴ χωννύναι ὑψηλότερον πέντε ἀνδρῶν ἔργον, ἐν πέντε ἡμέραις ἀποτελουμένον. λίθινα δὲ ἐπιστήματα μὴ μείζω ποιεῖν οὐδεσθαι τὰ τοῦ τετελευτηκότος ἐγκώμια βίου, μὴ πλείω τεττάρων ἡρωϊκῶν στίχων. This sumptuary enactment does not seem, however, to have remained long in force, as great sums continued to be spent on the erection of monuments. Thus one—a modest erection—is mentioned as costing twenty-five minæ; Lysias, *in Diogit.* p. 905. So Phormio erects one to his wife at an expense of more than two talents; Demosth. *in Steph.* i. p. 1125. Of the monument to Isocrates, we are told by Plutarch, *Dec. Orat. Vit.* p. 364: αὐτῷ δὲ Ἰσοκράτει ἐπὶ τοῦ μνήματος ἐπῆν κίνη τριάκοντα πηχῶν, ἐφ' οὐδὲ σειρὴν πηχῶν ἐπτὰ συμβολικῶς. According to Cicero, *ibid.*, Demetrius Phalereus again tried unsuccessfully to restrain this sumptuousness. ‘Sepulchris autem novis finivit modum; nam super terræ tumulum noluit quid statui, nisi columellam tribus cubitis ne altiore, aut mensam, aut labellum, et huic procurationi certum magistraturum præfecerat.’

The *στῆλαι*, in their strict signification—for the word often denotes tombs generally—were slabs of stone standing upright, rather than pillars. Upon these usually rested an *ἐπίθημα*, sometimes gable-shaped, sometimes rounded like a coping-tile, and mostly ornamented with arabesques. Often too they were adorned with reliefs or paintings. Pausan. ii. 7, 4. See Stackelberg, Pl. 1–6. The Sicyonian grave-stones were all of one peculiar form. Pausan. ii. 7, 8: λίθους δὲ ἐποικοδομήσαντες κρηπίδα κίονας ἐφιστᾶσι καὶ ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς ἐπίθημα ποιοῦσι κατὰ τοὺς ἀετοὺς μάλιστα τοὺς ἐν τοῖς ναοῖς.

The regular columns, *κίονες*, very frequently occur on vases. See Stackelberg, Pl. 44–46; Millin, *Peint. d. Vas.* i. 16; ii. 29, 51; Millingen, *Peint. d. Vas.* 89. The *mensa* mentioned by Cicero was a cubical or other four-cornered stone, having a flat surface above, while on the sides there were perhaps reliefs. See Plutarch, *Dec. Orat. Vit.* p. 364: οὐδὲ καὶ αὐτοῦ τράπεζα πλησίον ἔχουσα ποιητάς τε καὶ τοὺς διδασκάλους αὐτοῦ, ἐν οἷς καὶ Γοργίαν εἰς σφαιραν ἀστριλογικὴν βλέποντα, αὐτόν τε τὸν Ἰσοφράτην παρεστῶτα. The *labella* are probably identical with

the πύελοι or ληνοὶ, and so perhaps are many of the so-called sarcophagi.

The inscription contained, in addition to the name of the deceased, a few notices about his life in an epigrammatic form, admonitions addressed to the survivors, and frequently imprecations on any one who should touch or desecrate the tomb. For example, see Böckh, *Corp. Inscr.* p. 531, no. 916: Παραδίδωμι τοῖς καταχθονίοις θεοῖς τοῦτο τὸ ἡρῷον φυλάσσειν, Πλούτωνι καὶ Δήμητρι καὶ Περσεφόνῃ καὶ Ἐρ[ι]νύσι καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς καταχθονίοις θεοῖς. εἴ τις ἀποκοσμήσει τοῦτο τὸ ἡρῷον ἢ ἀναστομῶσει ἢ τε καὶ ἔπειτα μετακινήσει ἢ αὐτὸς ἢ δὲ ὅλου, μὴ γῆ βατὴ, μὴ θάλασσα πλωτὴ [ἔσται], ἀλλὰ ἐκριζωθήσεται πανγενεῖ. πᾶσι τοῖς κακοῖς πεῖτραν δώσει καὶ φρείκη καὶ π[υ]ρε[τῷ] τριταῖψ καὶ τεταρταῖψ καὶ ἐλέφαντι. καὶ δόσα κακὰ καὶ [δλέθρια] γίνεται, ταῦτα γενέσθω τῷ τολμήσαντι ἐκ τούτου τοῦ ἡρῷου μετακινῆσαι τι. Also *ib.* p. 541, nos. 989, 990, 991; and *Gallus*, p. 522. Many directed that slaves should keep watch by the tomb. Lucian, *Nigr.* 80. In some places, however, the epitaphs were usually short and simple. Thus Pausanias, ii. 7, 8, speaking of Sicyon, says: ἐπίγραμμα δὲ ἄλλο μὲν γράφουσιν οὐδὲν, τὸ δὲ ὄνομα ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ καὶ οὐ παρρόθεν ὑπειπόντες κελεύουσι τὸν νεκρὸν χαίρειν. Lycurgus would not even allow the name to be inscribed. Plutarch, *Lyc.* 27. One Diodoros wrote a special work περὶ μνημάτων. Plutarch, *Themist.* 32; *Dec. Orat. Vit.* p. 406. Age seems to have made no difference, for monuments with inscriptions were erected to children who died in early infancy. *Corp. Inscr.* p. 544, n. 997; p. 500, no. 632; p. 585, no. 942.

Various effects were put into the tomb along with the corpse, such as earthen vessels, and certainly the λήκυθοι which had served at the πρόθεσις, in like manner as, in case of burning, they were placed on the pyre. This was a very ancient custom, as is seen from what Agesilaos found on opening the reputed grave of Alcmene. Plutarch, *de Gen. Socr.* 5. Within were discovered: φέλλιον χαλκοῦν οὐ μέγα καὶ δύο ἀμφορέες κεράμειοι γῆν ἔχοντες ἐντὸς ὑπὸ χρόνου λελιθωμένην ἥδη καὶ συμπεπηγυῖαν. To whomsoever this grave belonged, it was at all events one of very ancient date, as is shown by the brazen tablets inscribed with strange characters. The invaluable collections of painted vases which we possess were all discovered in tombs, and the style of the

painting shows that the practice endured over the best period of Grecian art. The time of the decline of the custom can be known only from conjecture. It is certain, however, that it was so utterly forgotten in Greece at Cæsar's time, that when, on the rebuilding of Corinth, graves were discovered containing such vessels, these were regarded by the Romans as curiosities, and eagerly bought up. See Strabo, viii. 6, 23.

In the walled graves of Magna Græcia these vessels either stand round the corpse, or hang on the walls; so also in the earthen coffins. In the coffin of a child which has been already mentioned, p. 392, there were fifteen vessels of various shapes, among which were four large *lecythi*, as well as four sitting figures of earthenware. Mirrors, trinkets, and so forth, were also put into the tomb. See Stackelberg, Pl. 72.

The burial was followed by a funeral-feast, *περίδειπνον*. Lucian, *de Luctu*, 24: ἐπὶ πᾶσι δὲ τούτοις τὸ περίδειπνον, καὶ πάρεισιν οἱ προσήκοντες καὶ τοὺς γονέας παραμυθοῦνται τοῦ τετελευτικότος, καὶ πείθουσι γεύσασθαι ὡς οὐκ ἀηδῶς, μὰ Δί', οὐδὲ αὐτοὺς ἀναγκαῖμένους, ἀλλ' ἤδη ὑπὸ λιμοῦ, τριῶν ἔξῆς ἡμερῶν ἀπηνδητότας. See Cic. *Leg.* ii. 25. It was naturally held in the house of the nearest relative. When Demosthenes was selected to deliver the funeral oration for those who had fallen at Chæroneia, their parents and brothers agreed to celebrate the *περίδειπνον* at his house, he being regarded as the representative of all. Demosth. *de Coron.* p. 821: ἀλλὰ δέον ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς τὸ περίδειπνον, ὡς παρ' οἰκειωτάτῳ τῶν τετελευτηκότων, ωσπερ τἄλλ' εἴωθε γίγνεσθαι, τοῦτ' ἐποίησαν παρ' ἔμοι. Cf. Id. in *Macart.* p. 1071. On these occasions the deceased person was regarded as the host. Artemidor. *Oneirocr.* v. 82: Ἔθος μὲν γὰρ τοῖς συμβιώταις καὶ εἰς τὰ τῶν ἀποθανότων εἰσέργαι καὶ δειπνεῖν. ἢ δὲ ὑποδοχῇ λέγεται γενέσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀποθανότος κατὰ τιμὴν τὴν ἐκ τῶν συμβιωτῶν εἰς τὸν ἀποθανόντα. Cf. Plutarch, *Frag.* v. p. 881.

On the succeeding days various sacrifices took place. Poll. viii. 146: Προθέσεις, ἐκφοραὶ, τρίτα, ἔννata, τριακάδες, ἐναγισμata, χοai, τὰ νευρομισμένα. First come the *τρίτα*, which happened on the third day. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 611:

μῶν ἄγκαλεῖς, ὅτι οὐχὶ προθέμεσθα σε;
ἀλλ' ἐς τρίτην γοῦν ἡμέραν σοι πρῷ πάνυ
ἥξει παρ' ἡμῶν τὰ τρίτ' ἐπεσκευασμένα.

Schol. : ἐπειδὴ τῷ τρίτῳ τὸ τῶν νεκρῶν ἀριστον ἐφέρετο. But the most important sacrifice was the ἑναρά or ἑνυραρά, which took place on the ninth day, and formed the conclusion of the regular obsequies. Aeschin, in *Ctesiph.* p. 617; Isaeus, *de Ciron. Her.* p. 224. In what the ἑναρά consisted does not clearly appear, though from Plautus, *Aul.* ii. 4, 45, it would seem to have been a formal feast prepared for the dead. Cf. Id. *Pseud.* iii. 2, 4. But the mourning of the survivors was not yet complete. See Aeschin. in *Ctesiph.* p. 468; Plutarch, *Demosth.* 22. At Athens it probably terminated on the thirtieth day, as may be inferred from Lysias, *de Cæde Erat.* p. 15 : ἔδοξε δέ μοι, ὃ ἄνδρες, ἐψιμυθιῶσθαι, τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ τεθνεῶτος οὐπώ τριάκοντ' ἡμέρας. Cf. Poll. i. 66 ; and Harpocr. s. v. *τριακάς*. At Sparta Lycurgus ordered that the mourning should finish sooner; Plutarch, *Lycurg.* 27 : Χρόνον δὲ πένθους ὀλίγον προσώρισεν, ἡμέρας ἔνδεκα· τῷ δὲ δωδεκάτῃ θύσαντας ἔδει Δῆμητρι λύειν τὸ πένθος. With regard to the custom at Argos, see Plutarch, *Quæst. Gr.* 24.

The outward signs of mourning consisted in a studied avoidance of everything betokening joy and happiness; the usual dress was laid aside, and even the hair was cut off. From the very earliest times the customs of cutting off the hair and putting on black garments appear to have prevailed. See Aeschyl. *Choëph.* 7 ; Eurip. *Helen.* 1087.

ἴγω δὲ οὔκους βᾶσα βοστρύχους τεμω,
πέπλων τε λευκῶν μέλανας ἀνταλλάξυμαι.

Iphig. in Aul. 1416 :

μήτ' οὖν γε τὸν σὸν πλόκαμον ἐκτέμητο τριχος,
μήτ' ἀμφὶ σώμα μέλανας ἀμπτσχῃ πέπλους.

Cf. Isaeus, *de Nicostr. Her.* p. 71. These customs endured till a very late period. Plutarch, *Consol. ad Ux.* 4 : κουρὰς συγχωρεῖν πενθίμονς καὶ βαφὰς ἐσθῆτος μελαινης. Athen. xv. p. 675. Thus also on the death of any very popular personage, as a general, it sometimes happened that all the army cut off their hair and the manes of their horses; a custom also practised by the barbarians. Plutarch, *Pelop.* 33 ; Herodot. ix. 24. So Alexander on the death of Hephaestion, had the folly to cause the battlements of several towns to be razed. Plutarch, *Alex.* 72 : εὐθὺς μὲν ἵππους τε κεῖφαι πάντας ἐπὶ πένθει καὶ ἡμιόνους ἐκέλευσε καὶ τῶν πέριξ πόλεων ἀφεῖλε τὰς ἐπάλξεις. Cf. Id. *Pelop.*

34; and *Aelian*, *Var. Hist.* vii. 8. After all this, it is not easy to understand the meaning of a passage in Plutarch, *Quæst. Rom.* 14, where he says: καὶ γὰρ παρ' Ἑλλησιν, σταυ δυστυχία τις γένεται, κειρονται μὲν αἱ γυναῖκες, κομῶσι δὲ οἱ ἄνδρες, δτι τοῖς μὲν τὸ κειρεσθαι, ταῖς ἐκ τὸ κομᾶν σύνηθείς ἔστιν. In this assertion he is supported by Artemidorus, *Oneirocr.* i. 19, though the statement appears to be contradicted by Athenæus, xv. p. 675; by Eustathius, *ad Iliad.* ii. 6; and even by Plutarch himself, *de Superst.* 7. These passages appear to be irreconcilable, unless we suppose the custom to have altered.

The mourning dress was, as we have seen, generally black; hence the boast of Pericles: οὐδεὶς δι' ἔμε τῶν δυτων Ἀθηναῖων μέλαν ίμάτιον περιεβάλετο. Plutarch, *Peric.* 38. Black garments were worn not only in cases of death, but also on other occasions of mourning. Lysias, in *Agorai*. p. 469: καὶ δὴ καὶ Διονυσόδωρος μεταπέμπεται τὴν ἀδελφὴν τὴν ἔμὴν εἰς τὸ δεσμωτήριον, γυναῖκα ἑαυτοῦ οὖσαν. πιθομένη δ' ἔκεινη ἀφικεῖται μέλαν τε ίμάτιον ἡμφιεσμένη, ὡς εἰκὼς ἦν ἐπὶ τῷ ἄνδρὶ αὐτῆς, τοιαύτη συμφορῇ κεχρημένῳ. Cf. Aristoph. *Acharn.* 1023. In different states, however, the custom varied; at Argos, for instance, the colour of mourning was white. Plutarch, *Quæst. Rom.* 26: ἐν δὲ Ἀργεί λευκὰ φοροῦσιν ἐν τοῖς πένθεσι, ὡς Σωκράτης φησιν, ὑδατόκλυνστα. It should also be observed that in every case a black himation only is mentioned; and it is the more probable that the chiton was not changed, because dark-coloured under-garments were frequently worn in common life.

The graves were piously and assiduously tended by the surviving relatives; the light in which they were regarded is shown by the mention of them in the climax of the impassioned harangue before the battle of Salamis. *Aeschyl. Pers.* 408:

δ παῖδες Ἐλλήνων, ἵτε
ἀλευθεροῦτε πατρός, ἀλευθεροῦτε δὲ
παῖδας, γυναῖκας, θεῶν τε πατρών ξέη,
θήκας τε προγόνων· νῦν διέρ πάντων ἀγαν

See also Lycurg. in *Leocr.* p. 141: τι γὰρ χρη παθεῖν τὸν ἐκλι-
τόντα μὲν τὴν πατρίδα, μὴ βοηθήσαντα δὲ τοῖς πατρώοις ιεροῖς,
ἴγκιταλιπόντα δὲ τὰς τῶν προγόνων θήκας; It was also usual,
at the Docimasia of the Athenian Archons, to enquire whether
the candidate had neglected the graves of his forefathers. Xenoph.

Memor. ii. 2, 18 : Καὶ, νὴ Δία, ἐάν τις τῶν γονέων τελευτησάντων τοὺς τάφους μὴ κοσμῷ, καὶ τοῦτο ἔξετάζει ἡ πόλις ἐν ταῖς τῶν ἀρχόντων δοκιμασίαις. Cf. Dinarch. in *Aristog.* p. 86 ; Isocr. *Platæens.* p. 418. On stated days the tombs were crowned and adorned with *tænicæ*, and various offerings were made. One of the ceremonies in honour of the dead was the *γενέσια*, mentioned as a Grecian custom by Herodotus, iv. 26, and which has been variously explained. The most reasonable solution of the difficulty is that which the etymology would indicate, namely, that it was the festival on the birth-day of the defunct ; and this is confirmed by the will of Epicurus ; Diog. Laert. x. 18 : σοκοπούμενοι εἰς τε τὰ ἐναγίσματα τῷ τε πατρὶ καὶ τῷ μητρὶ, καὶ τοῖς ἀδελφοῖς, καὶ ἡμῖν εἰς τὴν εἰθισμένην ἄγεσθαι γενέθλιον ἡμέραν ἐκάστου ἔτους τῇ προτέρᾳ δεκάτῃ τοῦ Γαμηλιῶνος. See also Suidas ; Ammonius ; and Lobeck on Phryn. p. 104. Besides this there was another festival held on the anniversary of the day when the person died. At Athens also there was a public festival in honour of the dead, called *νεκύσια*. Hesychius : Γενέσια, ἔορτὴ πένθιμος Ἀθηναῖος. οἱ δὲ τὰ νεκύσια. καὶ ἐν τῇ ἡμέρᾳ τῇ γῇ θύουσι. These were what are called ἀποφράδες ἡμέραι, by Plato, *Leg.* vii. p. 800. Tim. *Lex.* p. 41 : Ἀποφράδες ἡμέραι, ἐν αἷς τοῖς κατοιχομένοις χοὰς ἐπιφέρουσιν.

The process of sacrificing at the grave was called *ἐναγίζειν*, and the sacrifice itself *ἐνάγισμα*, usually *χοαὶ* ; and, when combined with bloody offerings, *αἵμακουραι*. Aeschylus, *Pers.* 615-624, enumerates the ingredients of which the *χοαὶ* consisted—namely, milk, honey, water, wine, olives, and flowers. But this was not all, for regular banquets were set out, and burnt in honour of the dead. Lucian, *Char. s. Contempl.* 22 : Τί οὖν ἐκείνοις στεφανοῦσι τοὺς λίθους καὶ χρῖονσι μύρῳ ; οἱ δὲ καὶ πυρὰν οἴσαντες πρὸ τῶν χωμάτων, καὶ βόθρον τιγὰ ὄρύξαντες καίονται τε ταυτὶ τὰ πολυτελῆ δεῖπνα καὶ εἰς τὰ ὄρυγματα οἴνον καὶ μελικρατον, ὡς γοῦν εἰκάσαι, ἐγχέουσιν. Cf. Id. *de Merc. Cond.* 28 ; Artemidor. *Oneirocr.* iv. 81. Solon forbade any but relatives to take part in these rites ; he also forbade the sacrifice of heifers. Plutarch, *Sol.* 21 ; Böckh, ad Pind. *Olymp.* i. p. 112.

It was considered a pious duty to visit the grave, not only on these fixed days, but at other times, from a belief that the presence of those who had been friends of the deceased in this life, was as

agreeable, as the approach of his enemies was hateful. *Iseus, de Astyph. Her.* p. 232 : *καὶ τὸν ἐμὸν πατέρα ἀσθειοῦντα ἐπὶ τὸ μηῆμα ἤγαγον, εὐ εἰδότες, ὅτι ἀσπάζοιτο αὐτὸν Ἀστύφιλος.* Again, p. 242, a dying person wills that certain parties should not approach his tomb. Cf. Sophocl. *Ajax*, 1372 :

σὲ δ', οὐ γεραιοῦ σπέρμα Λαέρτου πατρὸς,
τάφον μὲν δικιῷ τοῦδ' ἐπιψάσειν ἔχει,
μὴ τῷ θαυμάντι τοῦτο δυσχερὲς ποιεῖ.

It now only remains to allude to the particular cases in which, from religious or political causes, the burial was omitted altogether, or was performed in an extraordinary manner; or when, it being impossible to recover the body, vicarious ceremonies only were performed. Firstly, the bodies of those struck by lightning were either left uninterred, or at least were not placed in a tomb with others, since they were looked on as struck by the deity, and therefore *ἱεροὺς νεκρούς*. See Eurip. *Suppl.* 935 :

Θ. τὸν μὲν Δίὸς τληγέντα Καπανέα πυρὶ—
Α. οὐ χωρὶς, λερὸν ὡς νεκρὸν, θάψαι θάλεις;
Θ. ναὶ τοὺς δέ γ' ἄλλους πάντας ἐν μᾶρι πυρῷ.

Also Artemid. *Oneirocr.* ii. 9 : *οὐδεὶς γὰρ κεραυνωθεὶς ἄτιμος ἔστιν θθεν γε καὶ ὡς θεὸς τιμᾶται . . . οὐ γὰρ οἱ κεραυνωθέντες μετατίθενται, ἀλλ' ὅπου ἂν ὑπὸ τοῦ πυρὸς καταληφθῶσιν, ἐνταῦθα θάπτονται.* Cf. Philost. *Imag.* ii. 81; and Plutarch, *Sympos.* iv. 2, 3. Malefactors also, who had been condemned to death, were left unburied, though this appears to have been intended as an aggravation of their punishment. At Athens there was a place where such corpses were thrown, and the same was the case at Sparta. Plutarch, *Themist.* 22; Thucyd. i. 134. Traitors to their country were also denied burial; as for instance was the case with Polynices, Ajax, and also, according to the legend, with Palamedes. See Philostr. *Heroic.* 7; Dio Chrysost. *Orat.* xxxi. p. 580; Thucyd. *ibid.* The right hands of those who had committed suicide were hacked off, but burial was not refused them. Aeschin. in *Ctesiph.* p. 636 : *καὶ ἔάν τις αὐτὸν διαχρήσηται, τὴν χεῖρα τὴν τοῦτο πράξασαν χωρὶς τοῦ σώματος θάπτομεν.* Plato thinks that such should be buried privately, and without any monument. *Leg.* ix. p. 873 : *θάπτειν ἀκλεεῖς αὐτοὺς, μήτε στήλαις, μήτε ὄνόμασι δηλοῦντας τοὺς τάφους.* Perhaps such burials took place at night, which was certainly the case in special instances; so

Cassandra prophesies concerning Agamemnon ; Eurip. *Troades*, 448 :

ἢ κακὸς κακῶς ταφῆσει νυκτὸς, οὐκ ἐν ἡμέρᾳ.

Those who had died a violent death were interred with particular formalities. To symbolise the pursuit of the murderer, which was incumbent on the relations, a lance was carried in front of the procession, and stuck upright by the grave, and this was watched for three days. Cf. Demosth. in *Euerg.* p. 1160 : πρῶτον μὲν ἐπενεγκεῖν δόρυ ἐπὶ τῇ ἔκφορῷ καὶ προαγορεύειν ἐπὶ τῷ μυῆματι, εἴ τις προσήκων ἔστι τῆς ἀνθρώπου ἔπειτα τὸ μυῆμα φυλάσσειν ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας. Cf. Harpocr. s. v. ἐπενεγκεῖν δόρυ. Eurip. *Troad.* 1187. When the body could not be obtained, as in the case of those who had been lost at sea, a fictitious burial took place. Charit. iv. 1 : καὶ γὰρ εἰ μὴ τὸ σῶμα εὑρηται τοῦ δυστυχοῦς, ἀλλὰ νόμος οὗτος ἀρχαῖος Ἑλλήνων, διστε καὶ τοὺς ἀφανεῖς τάφοις κοσμεῖν. Eurip. *Helen.* 1241 :

*Ελλησίν δοτι νόμος, θεὸν πόντῳ θάντῃ . .
κενοῦσι θάπτειν ἐν πέπλων ὑφόσμασιν.

In Chariton the εἴδωλον of Chæreas is carried on the κλίνη. But he is not a writer to be trusted implicitly on such matters ; and perhaps the Roman custom, at the funerals of the emperors, of placing the wax effigy of the deceased on the lectus, may have given rise to such a fiction. Also in the public funerals of those warriors who had fallen in battle a similar representative ceremony took place. Thucyd. ii. 84 : μία δὲ κλίνη κενῇ φέρεται ἐστρωμένη τῶν ἀφανῶν, οἱ δὲ νῦν μὴ εὑρεθῶσιν ἐξ ἀναρρεσιν. Cf. Plutarch, *Quæst. Rom.* 5.

The chief works on the burial-usages of the ancients are Meursius, *de Funere*; Guthér, *de Jure Manium*; Laurentius, *de Fun. Ant.*; Quensted, *de Sepult. Vet.* But all these writers refer more to the Roman usages than the Greek, and blend both together after a strange fashion. Stackelberg's work, *Die Gräber der Hellenen*, Berl. 1887, is of more value than all of them.

EXCURSUS TO SCENE X.

THEATRE-GOING.

OMITTING all enquiry as to the structure of the theatre, the method of scenic representation, and the numberless appliances of the stage, we shall confine ourselves to the spectators, and collect a few particulars as to who they were, what was their appearance, how they manifested their approval or disapproval of the performance, and how Greek character and manners were displayed in the theatre.

Who then were the spectators? The answer to this question is by no means easy, but nevertheless of much importance to any one who would arrive at a just comprehension of the habits of the Greek people, since its solution involves our estimate of the social position of the women, the efficiency of the educational system, and moreover our verdict as to the Athenian drama, and the appropriateness of the characters introduced upon the stage.

Böttiger was the first to assert that the females of Athens were not present at the dramatic representations; and he further affirmed that no young Athenian was allowed to visit the theatre before his eighteenth year, at which period he was admitted among the ephebi. These positions were attacked by Schlegel and Böckh, and Böttiger has even contradicted himself by inadvertently speaking of women and children being present at the theatre. *Kl. Schr.* ii. p. 279. Heindorf, Welcker, Voss, and Jacobs, also agree that women were among the audience. Of late the question has again been mooted by Meier, who thinks that maidens and respectable women did not often go to the theatre at Athens. And finally Passow comes to the conclusion that the Athenian females were present at tragedies, but not at comedies.

All the passages bearing on the subject have been again and again brought forward in the course of the controversy, but it is worthy of remark, that among them all, there is not one positively deciding the matter either way. Those who argue against the presence of the women rely mainly on the assumed seclusion of the sex, and also on the absence of clear positive assertions to

the contrary; while their opponents rest chiefly on sundry passages which appear, in their natural sense, to refer to the presence of women among the auditors. But before entering on this discussion, we would first enquire whether there was anything in the nature of the tragic drama which might render it undesirable for women to be present. In tragedy itself, that most solemn species of poetry, which, full of earnestness and propriety, essayed to convey to mankind warning and instruction couched in the noblest language; that held up to him the nothingness of man, and the might of the deity; the perniciousness of passion, the high value of just and dispassionate action, and the slow, yet sure, punishment of transgression; in short, the sublimest picture of human doing and suffering;—in such representations nothing can be discovered rendering it unfit for women to be spectators. It would indeed be strange if the Greeks, with whom poetry was such a generally acknowledged means of forming the mind, had denied this advantage to the women, unless other reasons existed for this step. It will therefore be necessary to fall back on Böttiger's assertion, that it would have been considered the height of impropriety for a modest woman to appear openly among men.

We will now investigate certain passages bearing on the subject; and here it will not be desirable merely to confine ourselves to Athens, nor to the Aristophanic period alone. First then for the later writers on the subject, who are by far the most explicit. Thus in Lucian's dialogue, *de Saltatione*, § 5, the sophist Craton, who objects to mimic dances, is made to say, "Ετι γὰρ τοῦτό μοι τὸ λοιπὸν ἦν, ἐν βαθεῖ τούτῳ πάγωνι καὶ πολιῷ τῇ κόμῃ καθῆσθαι μέσον ἐν τοῖς γυναικοῖς καὶ τοῖς μεμηνόσιν ἐκείνοις θεαταῖς, κ. τ. λ. And Plutarch, *Consol. ad Uxor.* 5, praising the εὐτέλεια of his wife, says: οὗτε τῶν πολιτῶν (οὐδεὶς ἔστιν), φῦ μη θέαμα παρέχεις ἐν ιεροῖς καὶ θυσίαις, καὶ θεάτροις τὴν σεαυτῆς ἀφελεῖαν. But these passages prove little, since they allude to a period when Greek manners had been considerably modified by Roman influence. Again, Phintys, apud Stob. *Tit. lxxiv. 61*, speaking of the occasions on which it was allowable for a woman to make her appearance in public, says: ἔπειτα μήτε ὁρφιᾶς ἀνισταμένας, μήτε ἐσπέρας, ἀλλὰ πλιθούσας αγορᾶς καταφανέα γινομέναν τὰν ἔξοδον ποιεῖσθαι θεωρίας ἔνεκά τινος ή ἀγορασμῶ οἰκήω. Here

however it does not necessarily follow that this word *θεωρία* relates to the theatre at all. Cf. Poll. ii. 56. Moreover, the passage which Pollux, x. 67, cites from Aristophanes is inconclusive, as we are ignorant of the context. The same objection applies also to a fragment of Alexis, ap. Poll. ix. 44. Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 832-841, and *Eccles.* 23, are not applicable to the question. The Scholiast's explanation of the latter passage was probably manufactured by himself for the occasion. But a third passage of Aristophanes, *Ranæ*, 1049, seems conclusive as to the fact that noble ladies were present at the representation of tragedies, such as the *Phædra* of Euripides, and were deeply shocked at the insults to their sex.

Much weight, moreover, should be attached to Plato, *Leg.* ii. p. 658. To illustrate the influence of age and education on the judgment, he supposes a contest between jugglers, comedians, tragedians, and rhapsodists, and then says: *εἰ μὲν τοῖνυν τὰ πάνυ σμικρὰ κρίει οἱ παιδία, κρινοῦσι τὸν τὸν θαύματα ἀποδεικνύγετα . . . ἐὰν δέ γ' οἱ μεῖζους παιδεῖς, τὸν τὰς κωμῳδίας· τραγῳδίαν δὲ αἴ τε πεπαιδευμέναι τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ τὰ νέα μειράκια καὶ σχεδὸν ἵσως τὸ πλῆθος πᾶντων, κ.τ.λ.* If women had been systematically excluded from the theatre, it would be difficult to account for their preference for tragedy. Equally conclusive is *Leg.* vii. p. 817, where, when the tragedians and actors apply for admission into the new state, the citizens reply: *μὴ δὴ δόξητε ἡμᾶς ῥᾳδίως γε οὕτως ὑμᾶς πιτε παρ' ἡμῖν ἔσειν σκηνάς τε πήξαντας κατ' ἄγορὰν καὶ καλλιφώνους ὑποκριτὰς εἰσαγομένους μεῖζον φθεγγομένους ἡμῖν ἐπιτρέψειν ὑμῖν δημηγορεῖν πρὸς παιδίας τε καὶ γυναικας καὶ τὸν πάντα ὄχλον κ.τ.λ.* The most decisive passage in Plato, however, is in *Gorg.* p. 502: *ΣΩ. Οὐκοῦν ἡ ῥητορικὴ δημηγορία ἀν εἰη, η οὐ δητορεύειν δοκοῦσι σοι οἱ ποιηταὶ ἐν τοῖς θεάτροις; ΚΑΔ. Ἔμοιγε. ΣΩ. Νῦν ἄρα ἡμεῖς εὐρήκαμεν ῥητορικὴν τινα πρὸς δῆμοι, τοιοῦτον, οἷον παῖδων τε ὁμοῦ καὶ γυναικῶν καὶ ἀδρῶν, καὶ δούλων καὶ ἐλευθέρων, ην οὐ πάνυ ἀγάμεθα.* Here we find it stated in plain words that the *ἡῆμος* in the theatre consisted of men, women, and children, of slaves and free. That hetæræ visited the theatre there can be no doubt at all. See *Athen.* iv. p. 157, where the nickname *Θεατροτόρηνη* is applied to Melissa, from her appearance in the theatre being the signal for disturbance. Still none of the above passages mention as a fact the presence of women on any

particular occasion. But fortunately such evidence is supplied by an anecdote of Alcibiades contained in a fragment of the peripatetic Satyros, ap. Athen. xii. p. 584 : ὅτε δὲ χορηγοίη πομπέων ἐν πορφυρίδι, εἰσιών εἰς τὸ θέατρον ἔθαυμάζετο οὐ μόνον ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν. The place alluded to is Athens, and the period that of the Peloponnesian war.

The well-known legend of the fright of the women on the appearance of the chorus in the *Eumenides*, may be a later invention or exaggeration, as is the opinion of Hermann and Böttiger. It does not come to us on sufficiently good or early authority to do us any service in the present argument.

But on a Greek vase found at Aulis there is a remarkable painting of a Grecian theatre (Millin, *Peint. d. Vas.* ii. pl. 55, 56), which, from the view of the temple of the Acropolis above, is evidently that of Dionysos at Athens. It is in three compartments, one of which represents a portion of the stage, and the other two the seats for the spectators; one division of the seats is empty, and in the other and larger one, we see two women in the long chiton and himation; one sitting, the other standing. Behind them is a third female figure, in a chiton only, and beside her a youth in a chlamys. That these figures are made to stand for the entire audience will surprise no one who is acquainted with the conventions usual in the vase-paintings. This vase then seems almost conclusive on the question.

The women do not appear, however, to have been present at the comedy, at least in early times. The passages cited below to prove the admission of the boys, afford specific proof that the women were excluded, and indeed the grossness of the dialogue can only be excused on the supposition that none of the female sex were among the auditors.

Boys were allowed to be present at both comic and tragic representations. This may be gathered, more especially as regards tragedy, from the passages of Plato already cited. *Leg.* ii. p. 658; *Pl.* vii. p. 817; *Gorg.* p. 502. To these may be added Pausan. i. 2, 8 : λέγεται μὲν δὴ καὶ ἄλλα οὐκ ἀληθῆ παρὰ τοῖς πολλοῖς, οἷα ιστορίας ἀγηκόνις οὖπι καὶ ὑπόστα ἥκειν εὐθὺς ἐκ παιδῶν ἔι τε χοροῖς καὶ τραγῳδίαις πιστὰ ἡγουμένοις. And in Theophr. *Char.* 9, a sign of ἀναισχυντία is said to be: καὶ ξέροις δὲ αὐτοῦ θέατρον ἀγοράσας μὴ δοὺς τὸ μέρος θεωρεῖν· ἄγειν δὲ καὶ

τοὺς νίεῖς εἰς τὴν ὑστεροίαν καὶ τὸν παιδαγωγόν. It need not excite surprise that the women are not here mentioned, since they sat apart in a separate portion of the theatre. Another passage is *Iseus, de Ciron. Her.* p. 206 : ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς Διονύσια εἰς ἄγρὸν ἥγεν ἀεὶ ἡμᾶς, καὶ μετ' ἐκείνου (τοῦ πάππου) τε ἔθεωροῦμεν καθη-
λειοι παρ' αὐτὸν, κ.τ.λ. With respect to the comedies, clear proof may be derived from the comedians themselves. See Aristoph. *Nub.* 537 :

ὅς δὲ σώφρων ἐστὶ φύει, σκέψασθ'. οὗτος πρῶτα μὲν
οὐδὲν ἥλθε βαθαμένη σκύτων καθειμένον
ἔρυθρὸν ἐξ ἱκρου, παχὺ, τοῖς παιδίοις ἦν γέλως.

See also *Pax*, 50 :

ἔγω δὲ τὸν λόγον γε τοῦτο παιδίοις,
καὶ τοῖσιν ἀνδροῖσι, καὶ τοῖς ἀδράσι,
καὶ τοῖς ὑπερτάτοισιν ἀνδράσιν φράσω.

Cf. *Ib.* 766. So too a fragment of Eupolis apud Aristot. *Ethic. Nic.* iv. 2 : γελῶσιν, ὡς ὄρας, τὰ παιδία. Also for a later period, see Lucian, *de Gymn.* 22 : καὶ μέντοι καὶ ἐς τὸ θέατρον συνάγοντες αὐτοὺς δημοσίᾳ παιδεύομεν ὑπὸ κωμῳδίαις καὶ τραγῳδίαις, ἀρέτας τε ἀνδρῶν παλαιῶν καὶ κακίας θεωμένους, ὡς τῶν μὲν ἀποτρέποντο, ἐπ' ἐκεῖνα δὲ σπεύδοντο.

It is true that this seems in opposition to the otherwise strict discipline in which youths were kept; and it is not very comprehensible how an Autolycos or a Charmides could have been spectators of an Aristophanic comedy. The universal license of the Dionysia may perhaps have countenanced a departure of this kind from ordinary rules. Probably also the custom was not universal, and some fathers may have been too careful of their sons to allow them to be present on such occasions.

The spectators then were men, boys, and, as far as tragedy is concerned, women. To these, on Plato's authority, we must add slaves. *Gorg.* p. 502. The above cited passage of Theophrastus shows that the pedagogues, who were slaves, were present; and it was no doubt usual for an attendant, ἀκόλουθος, to accompany his master to the theatre. Moreover, Theophrastus (*Char.* 2) introduces the κόλαξ as taking the cushion from the slave, and placing it himself for the object of his attentions : καὶ τοῦ παιδὸς ἐν τῷ θεάτρῳ ἀφελόμενος τὰ προσκεφάλεια αὐτὸς ὑποστρῶσαι. Cf. *Aeschin. in Ctesiph.* p. 467. But it is doubtful whether these slaves remained in the theatre, and whether others

might go thither by themselves. At all events, it was not allowed in Rome at the time when the prologue to the *Pænulus* of Plautus was written (v. 23):

Servi ne obsideant, liberis ut sit locus.

Nor were the pedisequi allowed to remain (v. 40):

Dam ludi fiunt, in popinam pedisequi
Irruptionem facite.

But at Athens, where the relation between slave and freeman was on a different footing, the former may very possibly have been admitted, from the period when money was paid for entrance.

This entrance-money, *θεωρικὸν*, was, from the time of Pericles, paid out of the treasury to the poorer classes, and by degrees to all the burghers. It amounted to two oboles, which went to the contractor of the building, *ὑρχιτέκτων*, or to the person who rented the theatre, *θεατρώνης*, who was also called *θεατροπάλης*, from his selling the seats. But it seems from Plato, *Apol.* p. 26, that a higher charge was made for the better places (*Alciph.* iii. 20: *τὸ καλὸν τοῦ θεάτρου*), and some were as high as a drachma apiece. It will be unnecessary to pursue this subject further, since it has been very fully discussed in Böckh's *Public Econ. of Athens*, pp. 219–226.

That certain parts of the house were assigned to certain classes, as at Rome, may possibly be inferred from Aristoph. *Equit.* 704:

*ἴδον προεδρίαν· αἷον ὑψομαι σ' ἔγῳ
ἐκ τῆς προεδρίας ἐσχατον θεῷμενον.*

This inference is confirmed by a passage of Alexis, ap. Poll. ix. 44, to which reference has already been made:

*ἐνταῦθα περὶ τὴν ἐσχάτην δῖ κερκίδα
ἥμᾶς καθίσσας θεῷρειν, ἡς ξίνας.*

See also a very remarkable passage in Demosthenes, in *Mid* p. 572, where the *πάρεδρος* of an archon forcibly ousts a person who is not sitting in his proper place: *ἔτερος ἀδικεῖν ποτ' ἔδοξεν
ὑμῖν περὶ τὰ Διονύσια, καὶ κατεχειρογόνησατ' αὐτοῦ παρεδρείοντος
ὑρχοντι τῷ νιεῖ, ὅτι θέαν τινὸς καταλαβόντος ἥψατο, ἐξείργων
ἐκ τοῦ θεάτρου*: and Demosthenes himself thinks that his conduct should have been: *τοῖς ὑπηρέταις ἐξείργειν εἰπεῖν, οὐκ αὐτὸς
τύπτειν.* Ulpian, however, explains it, that he had got into another person's seat.

We may assert with confidence that the women sat separate

from the men, and this opinion is supported by the inscriptions of the theatre at Syracuse; for an excellent account of which the reader is referred to a paper by Göttling, in the *Rhein. Mus.* 1834, p. 103 sqq. This theatre consisted of three stories, separated by passages, *διαζώματα*, eight feet wide. The whole of the seats throughout all three stories were divided into nine *κατατομὰς* or *κερκίδας*, (*cuneos*), and the inscriptions on most of them are still legible. On the first *κυρκὶς* to the east nothing can be deciphered; on the second is inscribed ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΝΗΡΗ-ΔΟΣ; on the third, ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔΟΣ; on the fourth, ΒΑΣ... ΝΟΣ. Proceeding further to the west the inscriptions are more defaced, and on the fifth and seventh Göttling could only make out a few disconnected letters. Landolina, however, who saw the inscriptions toward the end of the last century, was able to read on the fifth, or centre one, ΔΙΟΣ ΟΛΥ... ΙΟΥ; and on the seventh, Η . ΑΚΛΕΟΣΣΕ . ΦΡΟΝΙΟΥ; though on the eighth and ninth compartments he could decipher nothing intelligible. From this it would seem that on the centre and four western compartments there were male names, and female ones on the four to the east (those namely to the right of the spectator). This can scarcely be supposed a fortuitous arrangement; on the contrary, it is probable that the seats of the women were denoted by female, and those of the men by male, names. These inscriptions were the appellations of the whole *κατατομὴ*, and do not denote the seats of individuals, as Göttling has satisfactorily shown. Cf. Panofka, *Lettera sopra una Inscriz. del Teatro Syracus.*

The *ἱπηρέται* mentioned by Demosthenes in the passage just quoted, (*in Mid.* p. 572,) are the *ῥαβδοφόροι* or *ῥαβδοῦχοι* employed to preserve order, and answer to the *p̄ræcones* of the Roman theatre, who also oust (*suscitant*) those who are not in their proper places. See Schol. ad Aristoph. *Pax*, 718.

The representations began early in the morning, and places were taken ἔωθεν. Philochorus, apud Athen. xi. p. 464, says: Ἀθηναῖοι τοῖς Διονυσιακοῖς ἀγῶσι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡριστηκότες καὶ πεπωκότες ἐβάσιζον ἐπὶ τὴν θέαν καὶ ἐστεφανωμένοι ἔθεωρον, παρὰ δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα πόντα φύνοχοεῖτο καὶ τραγήματα παρεφέρετο, καὶ τοῖς χοροῖς εἰσιωσιν ἐνέχεον πίνειν καὶ διηγωνισμένοις, δτ' ἔξεπορεύοντο ἐνέχευν πάλιν· μαρτυρεῖν δὲ τοίτοις καὶ Φερεκοάτη

τὸν κωμικὸν, ὅτι μέχρι τῆς καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἡλικίας οὐκ ἀστούς εἶναι τοὺς θεωροῦντας. This statement that they breakfasted first can only be true of the earliest period, for that it was not so in the time of Aristophanes is clear from *Aves*, 784 :

οὐδέν δέπτ' ἄμεινον, οὐδὲ ἥδιον, ἢ φῦσαι πτερά.
αὐτήχ' ὑμῶν τῶν θεατῶν εἰς τις ἦν ὑπόπτερος,
εἴτα πεινῶν τοὺς χοροῦσι τῶν τραγῳδῶν ἤχθετο,
ἐκπετόμενος ἀν οὗτος ἡρίστησεν ἐλθῶν οἴκαδε,
καὶ τ' ἀν ἔμπλησθεὶς ἐφ' ημᾶς αὖθις αὖ κατέτητο.

According to all accounts, however, the performances commenced at a very early hour. See *Aeschin.* in *Ctesiph.* p. 467 : καὶ ἄμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἡγεῖτο τοῖς πρέσβεσιν εἰς τὸ θέατρον. So Demosth. in *Mid.* p. 588 : ἐγὼ δ' ὑπὸ ἔχθροῦ νήφοντος ἔωθεν . . . ὑβριζόμην. This practice continued till a late period. Plutarch, *Non Posse Suav.* 13 : Τι λέγεις, ὁ Ἐπίκουρε; κιθαρῳδῶν καὶ αὐλητῶν ἔωθεν ἀκροασθενος εἰς τὸ θέατρον βαδίζεις, κ.τ.λ. Eating and drinking were permitted in the theatre ; but many only sat out part of the performance, while others did not come till late, when the money-taker was gone, and they could get in for nothing. The βδελυρὸς did this ; Theophr. *Char.* 30 : καὶ ἐπὶ θέαν τηγικάδε πορεύεσθαι ἄγων τοὺς υἱεῖς, ἡνίκα προΐκα ἀφιᾶσιν οἱ θεατρῶραι. Others, however, were present the whole time. Dio Chrysost. *Or.* xxvii. p. 528 : καὶ τούτων (τῶν θεατῶν) δοσὶ σφόδρα ἐσπουδακότες εἰς τὰ πρᾶγμα, διατελοῦσιν οὐθὲν ἀλλο πράττοντες ἐξ ἔωθινοῦ.

The audience did not scruple to evince their disapprobation either of actors or of individual spectators, by loud whistling and clucking. Demosth. in *Mid.* p. 586 : ὑμῶν οἱ θεώμενοι τοῖς Διωνυσίοις εἰσιόντα εἰς τὸ θέατρον τοῦτον (*Μειδίαν*) ἐσυρίττετε καὶ ἐκλάζετε. οἵστε ἀ μίσους ἐστὶ σημεῖα ταῦτ' ἐποιεῖτε. Cf. *Aeschin.* in *Ctesiph.* p. 467. On the other hand, those who were distinguished and beloved were received with marks of universal respect. Thus at the Olympic games, when Themistocles entered, the whole assembly rose with one accord ; see Pausan. viii. 50, 8. Similar demonstrations occurred in other instances. Lucian, *Dem.* 63. The method of applauding poets and players was by clapping the hands and by loud acclamations ; this was called θορυβεῖν, or ἐπισημαίνειν. Athen. viii. p. 350. See Aristoph. *Equit.* 546, where the poet himself incites the spectators to applaud :

ἀρεσθ' αὐτῷ πολὺ τὸ φύθιον, παραπέμψατ' ἐφ' ἔδεκα κώπαις
θέρυσθιν χρηστὸν ληναῖτην.

Lucian, *de Salt.* 83, relates that an actor played the mad Ajax so naturally that τό γε θέατρον ἀπαν συνεμεμήνει τῷ Αἴαντι, καὶ ἐπίδωι καὶ ἐβόων, καὶ τὰς ἐσθῆτας ἀπερρίπτουν. This, however, seems rather to pertain to the Roman custom, *togam jactare*. It has been supposed that certain passages were encored, the audience raising a loud cry of αῦθις (*da capo*). This may perhaps be inferred from the analogous case in Xenoph. *Symp.* 9, 4: Οἱ δὲ συμπόται ὄρῳντες ἄμα μὲν ἐκρότουν, ἄμα δὲ ἐβόων ‘αῦθις.’ The ordinary mode of expressing disapprobation was by hissing; thus Demosthenes says to *Aeschines*, who had been a bad tragic actor, ἔξεπιπτες, ἐγὼ δὲ ἐσύριττον. *De Coron.* p. 315 The audience, however, were not always content with this, but sometimes proceeded to beat an actor who displeased them, so that the tragic Agon became an ἄγων περὶ ψυχῆς. See Demosth. *de Coron.* p. 314: μισθώσας σαυτὸν τοῖς βαρυστόνοις ἐπικαλούμένοις ἐκείνοις ὑποκριταῖς, Σιμύλφ καὶ Σωκράτει, ἐτριταγωνίστεις, σῦκα καὶ βότρυς καὶ ἐλάσις συλλέγων ώσπερ ὁπωρώνης ἐκεῖνος ἐκ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων χωρίων, πλείω λαμβάνων ἀπὸ τούτων, ή τῶν ἀγώνων οὓς ὑμεῖς περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἡγωνίζεσθε. ήν γὰρ ἀσπονδος καὶ ἀκήρυκτος ὑμῖν ὁ πρὸς τοὺς θεατὰς πόλεμος ὁν' ὅν πολλὰ τραύματ' εἰληφὼς εἰκότως τοὺς ἀπείρους τῶν τοιούτων κινδύνων ὡς δειλοὺς σκώπτεις. That these *τραύματα* are to be taken literally appears from a second passage, *de Falsa Leg.* p. 449: ἐμοὶ δὲ δοκεῖτε ἀτοκώτατον ἀπάντων ἀν ποιῆσαι, εἰ δέ μὲν τὰ Θυέστου καὶ τῶν ἐπὶ Τροίᾳ κακὰ ἡγωνίζετο, ἔξεβάλλετε αὐτὸν καὶ ἔξεσυρίττετε ἐκ τῶν θεάτρων καὶ μόνον οὐ κατελεύτετε οὕτως, ώστε τελευτῶντα τοῦ τριταγωνιστεῖν ἀποστῆναι. See the anecdote of the parodist Hegemon, Athen. ix. p. 406: εἰσῆλθε δέ ποτε καὶ εἰς τὸ θέατρον διδάσκων κωμῳδίαν, λιθων ἔχων πλῆρες τὸ ἴμάτιον οὓς βάλλων εἰς τὴν ὄρχηστραν διαπορεῖν ἐποίησε τοὺς θεατάς, καὶ διλγον διαλιπὼν εἶπε, Λιθοι μὲν οἵδε. βαλλέτω δὲ εἰ τις θέλει. For the poet himself sometimes received a reception of this kind, or was forcibly expelled from the theatre, as was the case with Diphilus. Athen. xiii. p. 583.

But it would be wrong to argue from these instances that the profession of a player was despised; on the contrary, talented actors were honoured and regarded. See Plutarch, *Apophth. Lac.* i. p. 848. At a later time troops of despised and ill-paid actors went about Greece, and they seem even to have consisted

of slaves. See Lucian, *Icaromen.* 29 : (σοφισταὶ) ἑοικότες μάλιστα τοῖς τραγικοῖς ἔκεινοις ὑποκριταῖς, ὃν οὐν ἀφέλης τὰ προσωπεῖα καὶ τὴν χρυσόπαστον ἔκεινην στολὴν, τὸ καταλειπόμενόν ἔστι γελοῖον, ἀνθρώπιον ἐπτὰ δραχμῶν ἐς τὸν ἀγῶνα μεμισθωμένον. Lucian does not speak in much higher terms even of actors who were in considerable repute. *Merc. Cond.* 5 : εἰ λοτε δὲ μαστιγούμενοι τινες αὐτῶν ὡς ἀν τῷ θεάτρῳ δόκη. Cf. *Necyom.* 16 ; *Nigrin.* 8 ; Dio Chrysost. *Orat.* x. p. 302 ; Plutarch, *de Sera Num. Vind.* 9. At this period, however, the stage was at a very low ebb.

If what has been said shows that the behaviour of the spectators was somewhat coarse, (see Theoph. *Char.* 11,) yet there is at the same time abundant proof of the attention with which they followed the piece, and of their fine taste and correct discrimination, which allowed no ἀσχημονεῖν on the part of the actor or poet to pass without expressions of disapprobation. Cf Plutarch, *de Aud. Poet.* 12.

Of course the tragic representations were listened to with more gravity and tranquillity than the comedies. The deep impression made by the former on the feelings of the Athenian, who was easily moved to sympathy and pity, is well shown by what Lycon says of Callipides in Xenoph. *Symp.* 3, 11 : δε ὑπερσεμ-
ρύνεται, ὅτι δύναται πολλοὺς κλαίοντας καθίζειν. Cf. Isocr. *Paneg.* p. 98 ; Plutarch, *de Ese Carn.* ii. 5 ; Dio Chrysost. *Orat.* xxiii. p. 427 ; Lucian, *de Gymn.* 8. The wonderful effect produced on the monster Alexander of Pheræ by the representation of the *Troades* (or the *Hecuba*?) of Euripides, is recorded by Plutarch, *de Alex. Fort.* 1 : Ἀλέξανδρος δὲ ὁ Φεραίων τύραννος . . . θεώμενος τραγῳδὸν ἐμπαθέστερον ὑφ' ἥδονῆς διετέθη πρὸς τὸν οἰκτονὸν ἀρ-
πήσας οὖν ἐκ τοῦ θεάτρου θᾶττον ή βάδην ἀπῆσι, δειγὸν εἶναι λέγων, εἰ τοσούτους ἀποσφάττων πολίτας δοθήσεται τοῖς Ἐκάβης καὶ Πολυενῆς πάθεσιν ἐπιδακρύων. Cf. *Pelop.* 29 ; *Aelian, Var. Hist.* xiv. 40.

In the comedies, on the other hand, the spectators were often requested to laugh and applaud, and many poets strove further to effect this by throwing nuts and figs among them (Aristoph. *Plut.* 797, *Vesp.* 58) ; so that it may be supposed there was no lack of noise and uproar.

EXCURSUS TO SCENE XI.

THE DRESS.

IN the discussion of this voluminous subject, the difficulties arise from the superfluity, instead of the paucity of those materials—both literary and artistic—which classical antiquity has transmitted to us. Indeed, to explain the names and peculiarities of all the various articles of Greek attire with which we are acquainted, would be utterly beyond the scope and limits of the present treatise.

The older writers on the subject, Ferrarius and Rubenius, as well as Montfaucon, are out of date, owing to the immense amount of material which has been discovered since their time, and Winkelmann is far from having exhausted even the special department he has chosen. One of the chief labourers in this field is Böttiger, whose numerous isolated memoirs are very valuable, though they are deficient in unity of purpose, and moreover give no notion of every-day Greek costume. Müller's *Handbuch der Archäol.* contains many very valuable hints, and his *History of the Dorians*, ii. pp. 271–278, conveys a very satisfactory idea of the dress of that people.

In the following pages an attempt will be made to describe, in the first place, the general national dress, and afterwards to review the casual peculiarities brought about by time, fashion, or foppery.

Upon the whole, the same remark applies to the Greek dress as to the Roman, that its separate portions continued, from the earliest to the latest period, essentially unchanged. It was characterised by great simplicity, which is partly attributable to the mildness of the climate, partly to the inborn taste for simple nobleness of form. There was no pinching up the proportions of the body, no multiplicity of garments drawn one over another, and no useless display of heterogeneous ornaments.

The articles of Greek costume may be divided into two chief classes, ἔνδυματα; and ἐπιβλήματα or περιβλήματα, generally ἀναβολή.

The sole ἔνδυμα was the chiton, and this, at an early period,

was different among the different races, till at last the more useful Doric species got into vogue, and perhaps became general. This last, as worn by the men, was a short woollen shirt, without sleeves; while the Ionic race, and more especially the Athenians, wore a longer linen chiton. It is hard to say whether this was in use in Athens before the historic period, or whether it was first introduced there from the Ionic colonies. The account given by Thucydides (i. 6) must be familiar to every one. Speaking of the Athenians, he says: *οὐ παλὺς χρόνος, ἐπειδὴ χιτῶνάς τε λινοῦς ἐπιύσαντο φοροῦντες καὶ χρυσῶν τεττίγων ἐνέρσει κρωβύλουν ἀγαδούμενοι τῶν ἐν τῷ κεφαλῇ τριχῶν. ἀφ' οὐ καὶ Ἰώτων τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς ἐπιπολὺ αὐτῇ η σκευὴ κατέσχε.* Müller, however, in his *Dorians*, ii. p. 278, rejects this testimony, and assigns the invention of this chiton to the more effeminate inhabitants of Ionia. Nevertheless the Greek historian's account is strongly supported by the fact that the epithet ἐλκεχίτωνες is applied by Homer (*Il.* xiii. 685) to the Ionians, among whom the Athenians are comprehended. Pausanias (i. 19, 1) mentions a rather improbable legend, that Theseus came to Athens in a dress of this sort, and was laughed at by the Athenians: *οἴα δὲ χιτῶνα ἔχοντος αὐτοῦ ποδήρη καὶ πεπλεγμένης δὲ εὐπρεπῶς οἱ τῆς κόμης, ὃς ἐγίνετο κατὰ τὸν τοῦ Δελφινίου ναὸν, οἱ τὴν στέγην οἰκοδομοῦντες ἥροντο σὺν χλευασίᾳ, διτὶ δὴ παρθένος ἐν ὅρᾳ γάμου πλαινᾶται μόνη.* This story is, moreover, at variance with the statements of Herodotus, v. 88, who assigns a much later epoch for the adoption of the Ionic chiton by the Athenian women.

The time when this antique dress fell into disuse admits of more accurate determination. Thucydides says, *οὐ παλὺς χρόνος*, and it is pretty certain that it still was in fashion at the time of the Persian war. See Heraclid. Pont. ap. Athen. xii. p. 512: *καὶ η Ἀθηναίων πόλις, ἔως ἐτρύφα, μεγίστη τε ἦν καὶ μεγαλυψυχοτάτους ἔτρεφεν ἄνδρας. ἀλουργῇ μὲν γὰρ ἡμπίσχοντο ἴμάτια, ποικίλους δὲ ὑπέδυντο χιτῶνας, κορύμβους δὲ ἀναδούμενοι τῶν τριχῶν χρυσοῦς τέττιγας περὶ τὸ μέτωπον καὶ τὰς κόμας ἐφόρουν ὀκλαδίας τε αὐτοῖς δίφρους ἐφερον οἱ παῖδες, ἵτα μὴ καθίζοιεν ὡς ἔτυχεν. καὶ οὗτοι ἦσαν οἱ τοιοῦτοι, οἱ τὴν ἐν Μαραθῶνι τικῆσαντες μάχην καὶ μόνοι τὴν τῆς Ἀστας ἀπάσης δύναμιν χειρωσάμενοι.* We have also the authority of Aristophanes, who often combines the description of these antiquely dressed forefathers with the

mention of the exploits at Marathon. See *Equit.* 1330; *Nub.* 984. It is also clear from Aristophanes that at the time of the Peloponnesian war this dress had gone out entirely, and the epoch of the adoption of the shorter chiton may be fixed at that period when Pericles was at the head of affairs. Eustath. *ad Il.* xiii. 689: *μέχρι γάρ, φασὶ, τῆς Περικλέους στρατηγίας ποδήρεις εἶχον χιτώνας, φοροῦντες καὶ τέπτιγας.*

The chiton, which from this time formed the universal attire of the men, had two varieties of form. Poll. vii. 47: *χιτὼν δὲ, ὁ μὲν ἀμφιμάσχαλος ἐλευθέρων σχῆμα. ὁ δὲ ἔτερομάσχαλος οἰκετῶν* It is by no means necessary to suppose that even the ἀμφιμάσχαλος invariably possessed sleeves; there were often merely arm-holes, though the shoulders were always covered. See Hesychius; Suidas; and Schol. ad. Aristoph. *Equit.* 882. The ἔτερομάσχαλος had an arm-hole only for the left arm, leaving the right, with a part of the breast, quite bare, and hence it was also called ἔξωμίς. See Hesychius; Phot. *Lex.* p. 25; Schol. to Aristoph. *Vesp.* 444; and Heliod. *Aethiop.* iii. 1: *τὸ μὲν ζῶσμα ἑκάστῳ χιτῶνα λευκὸν εἰς ἀγκύλην ἀνέστελλε. χείρ δὲ ἡ δεξιὰ σὺν ὄμφῳ καὶ μαζῷ παραγυμνουμένῃ πέλεκυν δίστομον ἐπεκράδαινεν.* See also Pausan. v. 16, 2: *χιτὼν ὀλίγον ὑπὲρ γόνατος καθήκει, τὸν ὄμφον ἄχρι τοῦ στήθους φαίνουσι τὸν δεξιόν.* But the ἔξωμίς was not only a chiton, but could also serve as an *ιμάτιον* or *περίβλημα*. Hesychius, at least, asserts this to have been the case: *'Εξωμίς· χιτὼν ὄμοῦ καὶ ιμάτιον. τὴν γάρ ἐκατέρου χρείαν παρεῖχεν· καὶ χιτῶνα μὲν δὰ τὸ ζώννυσθαι, ιμάτιον δὲ, ὅτι τὸ ἔτερον μέρος ἐβάλλετο. παρ' ὁ καὶ οἱ κωμικοὶ ὅτε μὲν "Ενδύθι, ὅτε δὲ Περιβαλοῦ.* The same meaning appears to attach to a passage of *Aelius Dionysius*, ap. Eustath. *ad Il.* xviii. 595: *χιτῶνος εἴδος καὶ η ἔξωμίς. ἔξωμίς γάρ, φησὶ, χιτὼν ἄμα καὶ ιμάτιον τὸ αὐτό.* Pollux, however, states that there were two different garments, both of which bore the same name, *exomis*. He says: *ἡ δὲ ἔξωμίς καὶ περίβλημα ἦν, καὶ χιτὼν ἔτερομάσχαλος.* This view is supported by the artistic remains, one of the most important of which is a relief figured in the *Mus. Pio-Clem.* iv. pl. 11, representing an Hephaestos clad in the *exomis*, which is no chiton, but an indubitable himation. Cf. Stuart and Revett, *Antiq. of Athens*, ii. 4, p. 36, and iii. 1, pl. 8. On the other hand, instances of the genuine *χιτὼν ἔτερομάσχαλος* occur in two polychromatic vase-

paintings, given by Stackelberg. *Die Gräber der Hellenen*, pl. 47, 48, of one of which the accompanying woodcut is a copy.



Charon, in the Exomis and sailor's cap ; from a polychromatic Lecythos in Stackelberg's *Gräber der Hellenen*, Pl. 47.

The exomis was not only the dress of the slaves, but of the working classes generally, and hence it is worn by Hephaestos in the relief above mentioned. By Hesychius the ἐτερομάσχαλος is called ἐργατικὸς, and a Scholion to Aristoph. *Equit.* 882, says: οὐ δὲ καὶ ἐτερομάσχαλος ὁ τῶν ἐργατῶν, οὐ τὴν μίαν μασχάλην ἔρραπτον. In the *Lysistrata* the Chorus of old men is clad in the exomis; v. 662, τὴν ἐξωμίδ' ἐκδυνώμεθα. See also Poll. iv. 118, 119; Plaut. *Mil.* iv. 4, 43.

There is some difficulty in determining whether the chiton was worn next to the skin, ἀμέσως πρὸς τῇ σαρκὶ, or whether there was an under garment or shirt beneath it. Eustathius, who is always thinking of the customs of later times, when a tunica interior had long been worn, frequently speaks ambiguously on the subject. See *ad Il.* xviii. 416; xvi. 224; xviii. 25 : Χιτῶνα δὲ νῦν τὸ ἐπιπολάζον ιμάτιον ἔφη καὶ οὐκ ἐξ ἀνάγκης τὸ ἀμέσως ἐπικεχυμένον τῷ σώματι, εἰ μὴ ἵσως μονοείμων ἔτυχεν εἴται ὁ Ἀχιλ-

λεύς. It is true that an article of dress is often mentioned, which apparently differed from the regular chiton. It is called *χιτωνίσκος* when worn by the men, and *χιτώνιον* in the case of women; and though Plutarch once uses the former name for both sexes, yet the latter word is exclusively restricted to the female garment. Lucian, *Lexiph.* 25: ὅτε χιτώνιον μὲν καὶ τὸν ἄνδρειον φόν λέγεσθαι, δουλάρια δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄρρενας· ἀ τις οὐκ οἴδεν, ὅτι χιτώνιον μὲν γυναικὸς ἐσθῆς, δουλάρια δὲ τὰ θήλεα καλοῦσι. Eustath. ad *Il.* xviii. 595: ὃ δὲ ἀνδρεῖος χιτωνίσκος, ὃ τινες ἐπεινδύτην, τὸ δὲ βραχὺ χιτωνισκάριον· χιτώνιον δὲ καὶ χιτωνάριον λεπτὸν ἔνδυμα γυναικείον πολυτελές. See also Plutarch, *de Gen. Socr.* 14: σοὶ δὲ, ὁ πάτερ, Μιλησίαν χλαμύδα, τῷ δὲ μητρὶ παοαλουργὸν ὠνησόμεθα χιτώνιον. Cf. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 150. The word *χιτωνίσκος* is, however, used for an article of female dress by Plutarch, *Mul. Virt.* 26, where he says, speaking of Xenocrita: παρεκαλύφατο τῷ χιτωνίσκῳ τὸ πρόσωπον, but the reason is because the Cuman women had to wear male attire. Cf. *Alcib.* 39.

As an article of female costume, *χιτώνιον* seems to mean an under shift, as will presently be shown. But when Böttiger assumes that the *χιτωνίσκος* filled an analogous position in male attire, and proceeds to explain *μονοχιτών* of one who only wore the chitoniscos, without an upper chiton, and *ἄχιτων*, on the other hand, of one who wore no under shirt, he is quite wrong. For the chitoniscos is only a short chiton, not a shirt worn under the chiton, but, as Eustathius says, ἐπιπολάζων. It is the chiton of the men, and, as may be proved by many passages, it is the outer (or rather only) visible one. Thus Antiphanes, apud *Athen.* xii. p. 545, describing an Academic, says,

λευκὴ χλαύς, φῶς χιτωνίσκος καλές.

See Demosth. in *Mid.* p. 583: ὅστε με, ὁ ἄ. Ἀ., φοβηθέντα τὸν ὑμέτερον θόρυβον, θοιμάτιον προέσθαι καὶ μικροῦ γυμνὸν ἐν τῷ χιτωνίσκῳ γενέσθαι. Cf. Aeschin. in *Timarch.* p. 142: Lyaias in *Theomn.* p. 850. An opposite conclusion would seem to be derivable from Aristoph. *Ran.* 1067: χιτῶνά γ' ἔχων οὖλων ἐρίων ὑπένερθε. The ὑπένερθε will be found, however, if the context be considered, to refer to the *ράκια* or *tribonion* before mentioned. See also Aves, 944. The clearest proof however is from Plato, *Hipp. Min.* p. 368, where the articles of Hippias' wardrobe are

one by one enumerated by Socrates. We have signet, sandals, girdle, καὶ τὸ ἴμάτιον καὶ τὸ χιτωνίσκον. A third garment, if worn, would have been infallibly mentioned.

Thus, then, the *īmátiοn*, χλαῖνα, or χλαῖς, and the χιτῶν or χιτωνίσκος, appear universally as the two sole articles of male dress, and there is no such thing as an inner shirt. And μοροχήτων denotes one who wore ποτε περιβόλαιον over the chiton, i. q. οἰοχίτων: see *Odyss.* xiv. 488. Cf. Pythænetos, ap. Athen. xiii. p. 589. On the other hand, ἀχίτων denotes one who wore the himation only, without the chiton, which was often done by persons of a simple and austere manner of life. See Xenoph. *Memor.* i. 6, 2, where Antiphon says to Socrates: καὶ ἴμάτιον ἡμφίεσαι οὐ μόιον φαῦλον, ἀλλὰ τὸ αὐτὸ θέρους τε καὶ χειμῶνος, ἀνυπόδητός τε καὶ ἀχίτων διατελεῖς. Ælian, *Var. Hist.* vii. 18, speaking of Agenilaos, says: γέρων ἥδη ὁν ἐν ἑνυπάδητος πολλάκις καὶ ἀχίτων προῆπε, τῷ τριβῶντα περιβάλλόμενος αὐτὸν, καὶ ταῦτα ἐωθινός ἐν ἄρρενει. Cf. Plutarch, *Apophth. Lac.* i. p. 838. And Diodus Siculus, xi. 26, says of Gelon: ἀχίτων ἐν ἴματιῷ προσελθὼι, κ.τ.λ. It would indeed have been an unexampled instance of τρυφὴ for a Spartan, who from his twelfth year had been clad only in a tribon, to put on a double chiton. See Plutarch, *Lyc.* 16: Γενόμενοι δὲ δωδεκαετεῖς ἀνευ χιτῶνος ἥδη διετέλουν, ἐν ἴμάτιον εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν λαμβάνοντες. Cf. Diog. Laert. vi. 18; and vii. 169.

The ἐπίβλημα or περιβλημα of the Greeks, the *īmátiοn* Ελληνικὸν, as Lucian (*de Merc. Cond.* 25) calls it, in contradistinction to the Roman toga, was a large square cloth. This is expressly stated in the story of those Greeks who, under the Roman rule, had adopted the toga, and which they again exchanged for the national dress, in order to escape the oppressions of Mithridates. Posidonius, ap. Athen. v. p. 218: τῶν δὲ ἀλλων Ῥωμαίων οἱ μὲν θεῶν ἀγάλμασι προσπεπτύκασιν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ μεταφιεσάμενοι τετράγωνα ἴμάτια τὰς ἐξ ἀρχῆς πατρίδας πάλιν συνομάζουσι. See *Gallus*, p. 410. The method of adjustment was exactly the same as in the older and simpler way of wearing the toga, described in *Gallus*, pp. 412, 413. It was first thrown over the left shoulder, and then round the back to the right side, and then above the right arm or below it, and again brought over the left shoulder or arm. This was called ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ ἀναβάλλεσ-

θαὶ οὐ ἀμπισχνεῖσθαι; and according to a man's skill or awkwardness in doing it, was he pronounced genteel, or clownish and un-Greek. The token of the ἀνελεύθερος and ἀπαίδευτος is expressly stated by Plato, *Theaet.* p. 175, to be ἀναβάλλεσθαι μὴ ἐπίστησθαι ἐπιδέξια ἐλευθέρως. Cf. Athen. i. p. 21: "Εμελε δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ τοῦ κοσμίως ἀναλαμβάνειν τὴν ἑσθῆτα καὶ τοὺς μὴ τούτῳ ποιοῦντας ἔσκωπτον. See also Aristoph. *Aves.* 1565, where Poseidon says to the barbarian :

οὗτος, τί δρᾶς, έπ' ἀριστέρ' οὔτως ἀμπέχει;
οὐ μεταβαλεῖς θοιμάτιον ὡς ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ;

At an earlier period it was the fashion, as with the Romans (*cohætere brachium*), to keep the right hand in the garment, ἐντὸς τὴν χεῖρα ἔχειν), a rule which does not apply to orators alone. *Æschin.* in *Timarch.* p. 52; Demosth. *de Falsa Leg.* p. 420; Müller, *Handb. d. Archäol.* pp. 85, 468. Many adhered to this ancient custom; Phocion, for instance, as we are told by Duris, apud Plutarch, *Phoc.* 4.

The himation reached properly to the knee at least, and a shorter ἀναβολὴ was considered unbecoming. Theophr. *Char.* 4: (ἀγροίκου) ἀναβεβλημένος ἄνω τοῦ γόνατος καθιζάνειν, ὥστε τὰ γυμνὰ αὐτοῦ φαίνεσθαι. Philetærus, ap. Athen. i. p. 21: 'Αμφὶ στέρνου φᾶρος οὐ καθήσεις, μηδὲ ἀγροίκως ἄνω γόνατος ἀμφέξει; Usually it reached even lower. Quint. *Instit.* xi. 3, 143: 'Togas veteres ad calceos usque demittebant, ut Græci pallium.' Cf. Böttiger, *Vasengemälde*, p. 56. Still, when Athens was at her zenith, so long a garment would have been thought a mark of luxury and pride. Plato, *Alcib.* i. p. 122; Demosth. *de Falsa Leg.* p. 422: καὶ διὰ τῆς ἀγορᾶς πορεύεται, θοιμάτιον καθεῖς ἀχρι τῶν σφυρῶν. Even in Lucian's time it was thought a sign of τρυφῆ. See *Amor.* 8: φαιδρὰ μὲν ἑσθὶς μέχρι ποδῶν τὴν τρυφὴν θειμένη.

The Spartans wore a short mantle of coarse texture, called τριβῶν or τριβώνιον. Those who aped Spartan customs, the Λακωνίζοντες, and the philosophers of the cynic and stoic schools, naturally adopted it also. See Thucyd. i. 6; Plato, *Protug.* p. 342; Aristot. *Ethic. Nic.* iv. 13: Müller, *Dorians*, ii. p. 279. Of course a good deal would depend on a man's means and condition, and the lower classes would frequently content themselves with such a garment. See Iseus, *de Dicæog. Her.* p. 94; Aristoph. *Vesp.* 116, 1131; *Eccl.* 850.

The boys at Athens used, in early times, to wear the simple chiton, but towards the period of the Peloponnesian war it became usual for them to wear an upper garment also. See Aristoph. *Nubes*, 964, 987. The boys of Sparta, as above-mentioned, were allowed the chiton only till their twelfth year; afterwards the tribon was their sole article of dress, in winter as well as summer. Xenoph. *de Republ. Laced.* 2, 4: Καὶ ἀντὶ γε τοῦ ἴματίος διαθρύπτεσθαι, ἐνόμισεν ἐνὶ ἴματίῳ δὲ ἔτους προσεθίζεσθαι, νομίζων οὗτῳ καὶ πρὸς ψύχην καὶ πρὸς θάλπη ἄμεινον ἀν παρασκευάσασθαι. Plutarch, *Dec. Or. Vit.* iv. p. 379: ἴμάτιον ἐν καθ' αὐτῷ ἐφόρει τοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ τοῦ θέρους.

After the Athenian lad had attained to the age of an ephesus, his proper dress was the chlamys, a garment entirely different from



the himation. It originally came from Thessaly or Macedon, whence it seems to have been spread over all Greece. Poll. vii. 46: *τὰς δὲ Θετταλικὰς χλαμύδας Θετταλικὰ πτερὰ ὡνόμαζον, καὶ τεθετταλισμέθα ἐλεγον τὸ χλαμυδοφοροῦμεν.* The clearest description of its form is in Plutarch, *Alex.* 26, where its shape is compared to that of the city of Alexandria: *κυκλοτερῆ κόλπον ἦγον, οὐ τὴν ἐντὸς περιφέρειαν εὐθεῖαν βάσεις, ὥσπερ ἀπὸ κρασπέδων εἰς σχῆμα χλαμύδος, ὑπελάμβανον ἐξ ἵσου συνάγουσαι τὸ μέγεθος.* It is also represented very frequently in vase-paintings, and other artistic remains. See the accompanying wood-cut, which represents Oedipus before the Sphinx, and is taken from Tischbein, *Engrav.* ii. 24. The chlamys which he wears appears to be of an oblong quadrangular shape. It has a purple border, and tassels at the four corners. It was fastened by a button on the right shoulder, and sometimes also across the breast, and the tassels which hang down are the πτερὰ or πτέρυγες. Hesychius: Θετταλικὰ πτερά· τοῦτο εἴρηται διὰ τὸ πτέρυγας ἔχειν τὰς Θετταλικὰς χλαμύδας. Πτέρυγες δὲ καλοῦνται αἱ ἐκατέρωθεν γωνίαι, διὰ τὸ ἐουκέναι πτέρυξιν. The time when this garment got into vogue throughout Greece is unknown. The first mention of it is said to occur in Sappho. Poll. x. 124: *οἱ μέντοι Ἀττικοὶ τὸ λεπτὸν χλανίδα, τὸ δὲ ἵππικὸν χλαμύδα, ὡς Θετταλῶν. πρώτην δέ φισι χλαμύδα ὄνομάσαι Σαπφὼ ἐπὶ τοῦ Ἐρωτος εἰποῦσαν, Ἐλθόντ' ἐξ ὄραιω πορφυρέαν ἔχοντα προΐέμενον χλαμύν.* Pollux rightly calls it *τὸ ἵππικόν*, for it is the proper riding coat, and was worn on journeys. Müller, *Dorians*, ii. p. 278. Other names, such as χλαῖνα, χλαῖς, &c. refer not so much to the form as to the material which was adopted.

The dress of the women was in its main features the same as that of the men, though distinguished by various additions. Care, however, must be taken to distinguish between the two chitons, the Doric and the Ionic. The Doric was a very simple woollen shift, perhaps consisting only of two short pieces of cloth, sewed together up to the breast (at least on one side), while the parts covering the breast and back were fastened over the shoulders, and thus formed arm-holes. The *σχιστὸς* of the virgins, alluded to in the Excursus on *The Gymnasia*, p. 298, is only one species. For this garment see the accompanying figure of Nike, which is copied from Stackelberg, *Gräb. der Hell.* pl. 60. The *σχιστὸς*



which she wears can only be called a mixture of Doric and Ionic. It should however be remarked that artists represented the longer chiton with the diplōidion, open in the same manner as in the figure, so that the proper Doric *σχιστός* is only to be seen on the Amazons, *Marbles in the Brit. Mus.* iv. 16; and in the *Mus. Barb.* iv. 21.

The Ionic chiton, on the other hand, was an ample shift, falling in many folds down to the feet, and with broad sleeves, which were variable in length. It was of linen or of similar material. Cf. Herodot. v. 87: ἐφόρεον γὰρ δὴ πρὸ τοῦ αἱ τῶν Ἀθηναίων γυναικες ἐσθῆγα Διωρίδα τῇ Κορινθίᾳ παραπλησιωτάτην. μετέβαλλον δὲ τὸν λινεον κιθῶνα, ὡρα δὴ περόνησι μὴ χρέωνται. ἔστι



A Bronze from Herculaneum, *Mus. Bord.* II. 6.

Here the adjustment of the chiton is complete. On the shoulders are the clamps which fasten together the *πτέρυγες*. The chiton is girded under the bosom, and the upper part, which is thus made to hang over (*κόλπος*), forms a parallel line with the diploion.



A Bronze from Herculaneum, *Mus. Barb.* ii. 4.

The girl is just in the act of fastening the chiton over the right shoulder, and we see how the lappet, διπλοτόνιον, is caused by this means. On the side where the seam is, joining the πτέρυγες, are two purple stripes,

δὲ ἀληθέει λόγῳ χρεωμένοισι οὐκ Ἰας αὐτη ἡ ἐσθῆς τὸ παλαιὸν ἀλλὰ Κάειρα ἔπει τῇ γε Ἐλληνικῇ ἐσθῆς πᾶσα ἡ ἀρχαίη τῶν γυναικῶν ἡ αὐτῇ ἦν, τὴν νῦν Δωρίδα καλέομεν.

The διπλοῖς, διπλοῖδιον, or ἡμιδιπλοῖδιον, is intimately connected with the chiton, or rather is a part of it. Böttiger supposes this diploidion, or the ἐπωμὶς, to have been a separate article of dress, a kind of double mantle, which at last came to be drawn on like a tunic. In the case of the sleeved chiton, which was not fastened with a clasp over the shoulder, this may have been the case, but originally, and in most instances, it was nothing more than the turn-over or lappet of the chiton itself. This is very clearly seen in many vase-paintings; but no antiques show the arrangement of this garment more unmistakably than the two bronzes from Herculaneum which are here engraved. The parts covering the breast and back are much too long, and hence this flap or turn-over, which in some cases falls as low as the hips, or lower; and inasmuch as the chiton was double so far as this reached, it was called διπλοῖδιον. When the lappet was formed on the breast only, or on the back, instead of on both, it may have borne the name ἡμιδιπλοῖδιον; or perhaps this name was used when the flap did not double the chiton more than half way down. There is no passage which determines which of these two meanings properly attaches to the word. This diploidion was also called ἐπωμὶς, because it was fastened over the shoulders by agraffes. Müller, it is true, supposes that ἐπωμὶς merely means the end which was fastened across the shoulder. *Handb. d. Archäol.* p. 472. In support of this position he adduces Eurip. *Hec* 553:

λαβοῦσα πέπλοις ἐξ ἄκρας ἐπωμίδος
ἔρθησε λαγόνος ἐς μέσον παρ' ὄμφαλόν.

He also cites a fragment of Chæremon, apud Athen. xiii. p. 608:

ἴκειτο δὲ μὲν λευκὸν εἰς σεληνόφων
φαίνουσα μαστὸν λελυμένης ἐπωμίδος.

In these passages, however, the word ἐπωμὶς may just as well be understood of the garment itself, and it is evidently taken in this sense by Pollux, vii. 49: Καὶ ἵδια δὲ γυναικῶν ἐπωμὶς, διπλοῖδιον, ἡμιδιπλοῖδιον, κ.τ.λ. So too a fragment of Apollodorus, ap. Suidas, s. v. ἐγκομβώσασθαι:

τὴν ἐπωμίδα
πτήξασα διπλῆν ἕνωθεν ἐνεκομβωσάμην

Müller also takes ἔγκυκλον as synonymous with diploidion; but this is very doubtful. The Scholiast to Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 261, very properly observes: δῆλον δὲ, στι τὸ ἔγκυκλον ἴμάτιον, δὲ κροκωτὸς ἐνδύμα: and again, *Lysistr.* 114, we have τοῦγκυκλον τουτὶ καταθεῖσαν. Pollux, however, understands the word to mean a coloured border. See vii. 58.

The sleeves of the proper Ionic chiton seem quite closed, and



A female from Millin, *Paint. d Vas.* II. 70. She is dressed in a long chiton, without sleeves, and fastened over the shoulders (*ἐπωμίς*). The diploidion is bordered with a coloured edge; below it is the lappet (*κόλπος*) caused by the girdle; on the right side near the seam are two parallel stripes (*βάθδαι* or *παρύφαι*). The small shawl-shaped himation (*ἀμπεχόντον*) has also a purple border (*παρυφὲς* or *παραλοουργὲς*, Poll.) at each end. She wears shoes, covering the whole foot, and in her left hand is a parasol (*σκιδδεῖον*), of the usual form.

hang down in folds like broad pouches; but they were often slit open from the shoulder on the upper side, and fastened with clasps, so that the arm might be seen. This sort Bottiger very improperly terms *χιτών σχιστός*.

The Ionic chiton was generally much longer than the body, and was so drawn up by the girdle as just to reach to the feet. The fold or lappet (*κάλπας*) which was by this means caused under the breast or lower (according to the position of the girdle), forms a parallel line with the border of the diploidion. See Figure on p. 423. When the chiton was not girded, but hung loose from the top, it was called *όρθοστάδιος*, or *συμμετρία χιτών*. Poll. vii. 48: *χιτών ὄρθοστάδιος ὁ οὐ ζωνύμενος*. Phot. *Lex* p. 346: *'Ορθοστάδιοι οἱ σταροὶ χιτῶνες· οἱ γὰρ συρόμενοι συρτοὶ*. The chiton was called *συρτός* before it was girt up; it was never worn with a train. Sometimes it had below a flounce with folds, and was then called *στολιδωτός*. Poll. vii. 54: *εἴη δὲ ἀν τις καὶ στολιδωτὸς χιτών. στολίζεις δέ εἰσιν αἱ ἐξεπίγητδες ὑπὸ δεσμοῦ γιγγόμεναι κατὰ τέλη τοῖς χιτῶσιν ἐπιπτυχαῖ. μάλιστα ἐπὶ λινῶν χιτωνίσκων.* Cf. Xenoph. *Cyrop.* vi. 4, 2.

The girdle used by women is called *ζώνιον* or *στρόφιον*. Ptolem. *Ascal. de differ. voc.* 87: *ζώνην λέγουσι τὴν τοῦ ἀνδρὸς· ζώνιον δὲ τὸ γυναικός.* Mœr. Att. p. 124; Poll. vii. 67; Aristoph. *Thesm.* 189; *Lysistr.* 72. This must be distinguished from the band placed around the breast (usually) under the chiton. It was called by several names, of which the most usual are *ταινία*, *μ.τρα*, *ἀπόδεσμος*, and *στηθόδεσμος*. Poll. vii. 65: *τὸ δὲ τῶν μαστῶν τῶν γυναικείων ζῶσμα ταινίαν ὡιδόμαζον καὶ ταινίδιον.* Cf. *Anthol. Pal.* v. 199; *Anacr.* 20, 13. The *ἀπόδεσμος* corresponds to the *fascia pectoralis* (see *Gallus*, p. 432), but is also generally a bosom-band. Lucian, *Dial. Mer.* xii.: *ἡ δὲ φιλησασα μεταξὺ τῶν μαστῶν ὑπὸ τῷ ἀπόδεσμῳ παρεβύσσατο.* The manner of wearing it is seen in a bronze, figured in the *Antich. d'Erc.* vi. 17, 3. The body-band, *περιζωμα*, was different, being used as a *περὶ τῆς κοιλίας ζῶσμα*. Poll. vii. 65. The Greek women had an infinity of means for improving the figure, though few, perhaps, beside *hetærae* made use of them. Alexis, ap. *Athen* xiii. p. 568, gives a long catalogue:

οὐκ ἔχει τις ισχια·
διπενδυσθὲν δρέπαμεν' αὐτήν, διστε τὴν εὐπυγίαν
ἀναβοῦν τοὺς εἰσιδόντας. κοιλίαν ἀδρὰν ἔχει·

στηθὶ ἔστιν αὐταῖς τούτων, διν ἔχουσαν οἱ κωμικοί,
δρθὰ προσθεῖται τοιαῦτα γυνὶς αὐτῶν τῆς κοιλασ,
δισπερεὶ κόντοισι τούτοις εἰς τὸ πρόσθιον ἀπήγαγον.

The *ἐπιβλημα*, or upper garment of the women, in all essential points resembled the himation of the males; hence the same might serve for both man and wife. *Aelian, Var. Hist.* vii. 9 : ή Φωκίωνος γυνὴ τὸ Φωκίωνος ἴμάτιον ἐφέρει καὶ οὐδὲν ἐδεῖτο οὐ κροκωτοῦ, οὐ Ταραντίνου, οὐκ ἀναβολῆς, οὐκ ἔγκυελίου, οὐ κεκρυφάλου, οὐ καλύπτρας, οὐ βαπτῶν χιτωνίσκων. The same author relates that Xantippe refused to go out in her husband's himation, which is likely enough. The usual name for this female himation is ἀμπεχόνη or ἀμπεχόνιον, and the use of the diminutive shows that smaller shawl-like garments were also worn. See the figure with the *σκιάδειον*, p. 426. The word *πέπλος*, with the exception of the Panathenaic, denotes any article of apparel ordinarily used. See Poll. vii. 49. If there was originally a particular garment called by this name, it must have become obsolete.

Before proceeding to describe these garments further, let us return a moment to the question whether the *χιτών* and ἀμπεχόνη sufficed for a woman's attire, or whether an under shift was also worn. Even at Athens this was probably not universally the case, still, most likely, it was pretty general. It is true that there is no monument which distinctly represents one chiton over the other; though the *χιτώνια* mentioned above can certainly be nothing else than such under-shifts. But it is clear from Aristophanes that these could never have been worn alone, not even in the house, for it would have been next to nudity. *Ly-sistr.* 150 :

εἰ γὰρ καθοίμεθ' ἔνδον ἐντεριμμένας
καὶ τοῖς χιτωνοῖσι τοῖς ἀμοργίνοις
γυμναλ παρίουμεν.

In the *Adoniaeas* of Theocritus, Praxagora, while washing herself, is clad in her chitonion; she then puts on the *περονατρίς* or upper *ἔνδυμα*, and the *ἀμπέχονον*. Still plainer, however, is what Athenaeus says of the celebrated Phryne, xiii. p. 590 : διόπερ οὐδὲ ἥφασις ήν αὐτῇν ισεῖν γυμνήν. ἔχεσαρκον γὰρ χιτώνιον ἡμπείχετο καὶ τοῖς δημοσίοις οὐκ ἔχρηστο βαλανείοις. So too the artifice of Hyperides, at the conclusion of his oration in her defence : περιφρήξας τοὺς χιτωνίσκους γυμνά τε τὰ στέρνα ποιήσας, κ. τ. λ.

In the following engraving, taken from Tischbein, *Engravings*, i. pl. 59, one of the women, who are here performing their ablutions, has on such a short thin shift, ἔξωμις, which has all the peculiarities of a χιτώνιος, for it reaches scarcely half down the thigh, and is quite διαφανές, (Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 48,) and ἔχεσταρκον, like that of Phryne.



We will next speak of the materials of the several articles of Greek dress. After the linen chiton of the men had fallen into disuse, sheep's wool was the only material employed, the fabric being of coarser or finer texture, according to circumstances. The most celebrated wool came from Miletus. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 729; Strabo, xii. 7, 16 : φέρει δ' ο περὶ τὴν Δαοδίκειαν τόπος πριβάτων ἀρετάς, οὐκ εἰς μαλακότητας μόνον τῶν ἐρίων, ὃ καὶ τῶν Μιλησίων διαφέρει, ἀλλὰ καὶ εἰς τὴν κοραξῆν χρόαν. See *Gallus*, p 442. For winter wear the chiton was made of much stouter cloth, and shagged on one or both sides. Thus in Aristophanes, *Ran.* 1067, we have: χιτὼν οαλων ἐρίων: and Pollux, vii. 57, mentions the χιτὼν δασὺς, μαλλωτὸς or ἀμφίμαλλος. The χλαιῖνα, which was probably like the ordinary himation in form, only of

thicker stuff, was worn in winter. See Aristoph. *Aves*, 714, where the appearance of the swallow is said to indicate

ὅτε χρὴ χλαιναν πωλεῖν ἥδη καὶ ληδάριον τι πρίσθαι.

Also Hesych. : *χλαινα ιμάτιον χειμερινόν*. Cf. Suidas; Aristoph. *Vesp.* 738, 1132; *Ranm*, 1459. In summer, on the other hand, was worn a garment of lighter material, *θεριστρια*, which Winckelmann mistakes for a veil. See Hesychius; and Poll. vii. 48. In Theocri xv. 69, Praxinoe wears a *θεριστριον* at the season of the festival of Adonis. The *λῆδιον*, or *ληδάριον*, was also a light summer-garment, and so, probably, was the *χλαινις* also.

The female attire was made from other materials besides wool and linen. The byssus claims the first mention, though the subject is obscure, since the ancients appear to have called various stuffs by this name. The byssus of our naturalists is quite distinct, being a tuft of silky threads secreted by a family of mollusks, of which the *Pinna marina* is the type. This also was known to the ancients. See Tertull. *de Pallio*, 3; Man. Philes. *de Anim. Propr.* 88. But the byssus used for garments was a vegetable product, consisting of the fibres of certain plants. In this all writers, ancient and modern, agree; but what the plants were is not so easy to say. Herodotus, ii. 86, speaks of it in reference to the Egyptian mummies: *κατειλίσσοντι πᾶν τὸ σῶμα σιδόνος βύσσοιν τελαμῶσι κατατεγμημένοισι*. It has been generally supposed that mummies, at least those of the first and second classes, were enveloped in swathes of cotton; and if this was the case, Herodotus must have taken *βύσσος* for cotton. [Recent microscopical investigations, however, tend to show that the fibres of the mummy-cloth are of flax, not cotton.] Again, Herodotus, vii. 181, mentions *βύσσος* as a bandage for wounds, a purpose to which cotton is not at all adapted. Cf. Id. ii. 37; Plin. *Nat. Hist.* xix. 1, 2. Philostratus, moreover, *Vit. Apollon.* ii. 20, says: *καὶ βύσσοφ δὲ τοὺς φαγερωτέρους αὐτῶν (Ἴδῶν) φασιν ἐπτάλθαι, τῇ δὲ βύσσον φύεσθαι δένδρον φασιν*. It is not unlikely that the thicker cotton fabrics may have been confounded with linen. Anything resembling linen was probably often called so, and this may explain the uncertainty of the expression. See Plutarch, *de Pythia Orac.* 4; and Poll. vii. 76: *καὶ μῆγ καὶ τὰ βύσσινα καὶ ἡ βύσσος λίνου τι εἶδος παρ' Ἰνδοῖς. ἥδη δὲ καὶ παρ' Αἰγυπτίοις ἀπὸ ξύλου τι ἔριον γίγνεται*

ἔξ οὖ τὴν ἐσθῆτα λίνου ἀν τις μᾶλλον φαῖη προσεοικένατι, πλὴν τοῦ πάχους. On the whole, the best authorities have inclined to the opinion that by βύσσος cotton is meant. See Forster, *de Byso Antiquorum*, p. 47; Boëtiger, *Aldobrand. Hochz.* p. 127; Sprengel, *Hist. rei Herb.* i. p. 15. There can however be no doubt that several fabrics, essentially different from each other, all bore this name. The usual byssus was white, like cotton; but there was also one kind of a yellow colour. Philostr. *Vit. Apollon.* ii. 20: καὶ ἡσθῆται τῷ βύσσῳ φῆσιν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ἐπειδὴ ἔσικε φαιῶ τριβωνι. Empedocles, apud Plutarch, *de Def. Orac.* 4: βύσσῳ δὲ γλαυκῆς κρόκου καταμίσγεται. Pausan. vii. 21, 7; and v. 5, 2; ἡ δὲ βύσσος ἡ ἐν τῷ Ἰλείᾳ λεπτότητος μὲν εἴνεκα οὐκ ἀποδεῖ τῆς Ἐβραιῶν, ἔστι δὲ οὐχ ὅμοιως ξανθή. Cf. Plin. xix. 1, 4. But the enormous price of this yellow byssus, which grew around Elis, makes it probable that it was used for cauls and other ornaments, but hardly for whole dresses. According to Voss, ad Virg. *Georg.* ii. 120, the true byssus is the yellow cotton (*Gossypium religiosum?*); but the question is, what he means by the true byssus, for Herodotus certainly is not thinking of the yellow kind, and that grown at Elis was evidently not the common article. It seems then that we must assume that, originally, there was a great resemblance among a variety of stuffs, owing to a similarity in the style of manufacture; and the confusion and perhaps intentional imitation which took place will account for the contradictory nature of the descriptions which have come down to us. See Wedel, *de Purp. et Byso*; Bertolini, *de Byso Ant.*; Heeren, *Ideen*, i. 1, p. 106.

The period at which cotton garments were introduced into Greece is uncertain. The fragment of Empedocles, quoted by Plutarch, is too brief to afford us any information as to the use of byssus for clothing; a βύσσιον φάρος, however, is mentioned, with reference to the same period, in a fragment of the *Laocoön* of Sophocles, apud Dionys. *Halic. Ant. Rom.* i. 48. Plutarch, also, *de Virt. et Vit.* 2, affirms that at the Homeric period, wool and linen, only, were known. There is a remarkable passage in Diogenes Laertius, (vi. 90,) referring to the surveillance exercised by the *Astydomi* over luxuriousness in dress; where the obscure expression σινδὲν may originally denote linen, but in any case of foreign manufacture. He says: ἵπτὸ τῶν Ἀθήνησιτ ἀστρινόμων

ἐπιτιμηθεῖς, ὅτι σινδόνα ἡμφίεστο, ἔφη, Καὶ Θεόφραστον ὑμῖν δεῖξω σινδόνα περιβεβλημένον. ἀπιστούντων δὲ ἀπῆγαγεν ἐπὶ κουρεῖον καὶ ἔδειξε κειρόμενον. See Poll. vii. 72; Phot. *Lex.* p. 512: Σινδονίτης χιτών· λινοῦς. But since Herodotus mentions the σινδῶν βυσσίνη, it would appear that fabrics of cotton were also called by this name. Hence, if in the above story from Diogenes Laertius robes of cotton are meant, it will follow that this was, at that period, a very unusual dress for men; but how early women made use of this material does not appear. Cf. Art. *Byssus* in the *Real-Encyklop. d. Class. Alterth.*

Another somewhat similar material was a very fine sort of flax, which derived its name from the island Amorgos, where the best was grown. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 150, mentions χιτώνια ἀμόργινα, and these are doubtless synonymous with the διαφανῆ χιτώνια of v. 48. See *Aeschin. in Timarch.* p. 118: γυναικα ἀμόργινα ἐπισταμένην ἐργάζεσθαι καὶ ἐργα λεπτὰ εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἐκφέρουσαν. The garments thus made were particularly delicate and transparent, and seem to have resembled those of byssus. Harpoer. Ἀμοργός ἔστι παραπλήσιον τι βύσσῳ. Pollux. vii. 74, says: Τὰ δὲ ἀμόργινα γίγνεσθαι μὲν τὰ ἄριστα ἐν τῷ Ἀμοργῷ. λίνου δ' οὐν καὶ ταύτας εἶναι λέγουσιν. δὲ ἀμόργινος χιτώνιος καὶ ἀμοργίς ἐκαλεῖτο. This last assertion is, however, erroneous, as appears from Aristophanes, *Lysistr.* 735, 787, and the Scholiion thereon: τῆς λινοκαλάμης. ἔστι δὲ ἡ ἀμοργίς δημοιον ἀλεπτῷ λίνῳ. The material was exported raw, and manufactured abroad.

The history of the silk manufacture is enveloped in still greater obscurity, and the writers on the subject deal in the most extravagant assertions. With regard to early times this need excite no surprise, considering the distance of the country that produced the material, and the fables which the silk-dealers purposely spread abroad. See Voss, ad Virg. *Georg.* ii. 121. But it is strange that the Macedonian conquest did not introduce more accurate information. Aristotle, it is true, appears to be acquainted with the species (*Bombyx mori*, Linn.) by which the silk is produced; but from his account of its metamorphoses, and his description of the larva, it would appear that he knew nothing about the insect from personal observation. He says, *Hist. Anim.* v. 17: ἐκ δέ τινος σκώληκος μεγάλου, δις ἔχει οἷον κερατα καὶ διαφέρει τῶν ἀλλων, γίγνεται τὸ πρῶτον μὲν μεταβαλόντος τοῦ σκώληκος κάμπη,

ἐπειτα βομβύλιος, ἐκ δὲ τούτου νεκύδαλος· ἐν οἷς δε μησὶ μετα-
βάλλει ταύτας τὰς μορφὰς πάσας. Ἐκ τούτου τοῦ ζώου καὶ τὰ
βομβύκια ἀναλύουσι τῶν γυναικῶν τινες ἀναπηγιζόμεναι κάπειτα
ὑφαίνουσι. Πρώτη δὲ λέγεται ὑφῆναι ἐν Κῷ Παμφίλου Πλάτεω
θυγάτηρ. Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* vi. 17, 20, and xi. 22, 23, has merely
reproduced Aristotle's account, with the addition of a few blunders
from other sources; while Strabo, xv. 1, 21, follows Nearchus, and
gravely states that silk came ἐκ τινῶν φλυιῶν ξαινομένης βύσσου.
The traditions followed by Pausanias, vi. 26, 4, and Eustathius,
ad Dionys. Perieg. 758, are still more absurd. The latter takes
σηρικά to be a different thing from silk, and Pollux, vii. 76,
fancies it was made from something resembling spiders' webs.

Silk came both in a raw and manufactured state to the West;
and in the latter case, perhaps, was called *σηρικά*. By far the
larger quantity, however, was imported in a raw condition, and
was then denominated *μέταξα*. Procop. *Bell. Pers.* i. 20; *Bell. Goth.* iv. 17. Cf. Hesychius, s. v. Σῆρες. The cocoons, on ar-
rival, were first unwound (according to Aristotle on the isle of
Cos), and the *βομβύκια* were then woven from the thread. The
obscurity of Aristotle's words, ἀναλύουσιν ἀναπηγιζόμεναι κάπειτα
ὑφαίνουσι, and still more of Pliny's, vi. 17, 20, 'unde geminus
feminis labor, redordiendi fila rursumque texendi,' has given rise
to the erroneous notion that the webs, already finished, were again
unravelled. Forster, *de Byssso Ant.* 16, shares in this error. The
word ἀναλύειν refers only to the cocoons, as is correctly remarked
by Salmasius and Schneider.

In all probability silken garments were not used in Greece till
a late period, but the Asiatics wore them from the earliest times;
for the ἑσθῆτες Μήδικαί, which Herodotus (iii. 84, vii. 116) men-
tions as gifts of honour, were certainly of silk, as Procopius ex-
pressly states: *Bell. Pers.* i. 20: (*μέταξα*) οἱ δὲ εἰώθεσαν τὴν ἑσθῆ-
τα ἔργάζεσθαι, ήτι πάλαι μὲν "Ελληνες Μήδικην ἐκάλουν, τὰ δὲ νῦν
σηρικὴν διομάζουσιν. In Aristotle's time the manufacture was
still very limited in Greece; for his words are, ἔνιαι τῶν γυναι-
κῶν. This, to be sure, does not prove that silk dresses were not
imported; but the silence of the writers of the time, and the
enormous price which the article maintained at a later period,
shows that its use must have been extremely limited. In after
times silk chitons even are mentioned. Alciphron. *Epist.* i. 39:

βόμβυξ δὲ ήν τὸ χιτώνιον. Cf. *Gallus*, p. 442; and Art. *Bombyx*, in the *Real-Encycl. d. Class. Alterth.*

It cannot therefore be doubted that the notorious Coën robes were a gauze-like silk fabric; but the *εἰμάρα διαφανῆ*, often alluded to at an earlier period, must have been of another material, *βύσσινα* or *ἀμόργινα*. See Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 48: *διαφανῆ χιτώνια*. Philemon, Fragm. (p. 387, Mein.): *ἱμάτια διαφανοντα*. These were often employed by artists, as through them the contour of the form was pretty visible. See the woodcut, p. 460. Also, *August.* iii. 105; *Marm. Oxon.* 5; *Mus. Borb.* iii. 36. Lucian, *Amor.* 41, aptly terms such a dress an *εἰς πρόφασιν ἰσθῆς*. Cf. Hippolochus, apud Athen. iv. p. 129: *εἰσβάλλοντιν αὐλητρίδες καὶ μουσουργοὶ καὶ σαμβυκίστριαι τινες ὢδιαι, ἐμοὶ μὲν γυμναὶ δοκῶ, πλὴν ἔλεγόν τινες αὐτὰς ἔχειν χιτῶνας.*

The manufacture of asbestos fabrics at Carystos in Eubœa may be mentioned as a curiosity. Strabo, x. 1, 6; Steph. Byz. s. v. *Κάρυστος*. Clothes of such a material were never actually worn.

Furs were not required, on account of the mildness of the climate, and indeed are scarcely mentioned. Atheneus, v. p. 220, tells a story of a sophist who used to wear a sheep-skin. Cf. Böttig. *Vasengem.* iii. p. 186; and the derivation of the name Δοκροὶ Ὁξολαὶ, given by Pausanias, x. 88, 1; see also Philostr. *Vit. Apollon.* i. 2.

Chitons of leather are mentioned by Pollux, vii. 70: *καὶ σκύτινοι δὲ ἡσαν ἑσθῆτες καὶ χιτῶν ἐκ δέρματος.* In the time of Pausanias the poorer classes in Eubœa and Phocis wore chitons of hogs' hides. Pausan. viii. 1, 2: *χιτῶνάς τους ἐκ τῶν δερμάτων τῶν ὑῶν, οἵς καὶ νῦν περὶ τε Εὐβοιαν ἔτι χρῶνται καὶ ἐν τῇ Φωκίδῃ, διπέσσοι βίον στανίζουσιν.*

The next enquiry is as to the colour of the dresses. In the first place we must protest against the very prevalent notion that in the rank of the free burghers, and indeed among all respectable females, with few exceptions, nothing but white was worn. This assertion has been repeatedly made by Böttiger; he affirms that 'so long as the ancient Hellenic world, and, later, Rome, kept free from admixture with the barbarians,—which of course was not the case under the later Roman emperors,—white was the prevailing colour worn by the respectable females and among

the higher classes, and at Athens purple and other colours were even considered the marks of immodest women.' *Kl. Schr.* iii. p. 44. In one of his latest essays, however, he states his views in a materially modified form. He there says, 'Though the Greek women unquestionably wore coloured garments, and, as is clear from the pictures of Polygnotus, often wore dresses of yellow, and of variable colours, yet these are very different from stripes and flaring patterns.' *Kl. Schr.* i. p. 293. This more recent opinion is certainly that which will best bear examination. On this subject we read in Pollux, vii. 55 : *αἱ δὲ ἀπὸ χρωμάτων ἐσθῆτες καλούμεναι, ἀλουργὶς, πορφυρὶς, φοινικὶς καὶ φοινικοῦς χιτῶν, βατραχὶς.* αὗται μὲν ἀνδρῶν. Γυναικῶν δὲ, κρυκωτὸς, κροκώτιον, παραλουργὶς, ὄμφακιον. τούτῳ δὲ τῷ χρώματι καὶ Ἀλέξαινδρον ἥδεσθαι λέγουσι, τὸ δὲ ὑδροβαφὲς εἴη ἀν ιμάτιον, δὲ νῦν ψυχροβαφὲς καλυῦσιν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ κίλλιον ἐσθῆτος χρῶμα, τὸ νῦν ὀνάγρινον καλούμενον. καὶ κίλλον γὰρ τὸν ὄνον οἱ Δωριεῖς, καὶ κιλλακτῆρα τὸν ὀνηλάτην. φαιὸν δὲ καὶ μέλαν ἀλλήλοις ἐστὶν ἔγγυς. καὶ τὸ κοκκοβαφὲς δὲ καλεῖται ἀπὸ τοῦ χρώματος. Here there is an express distinction drawn between those colours which were worn by the men, and those which were confined to the women. In another place the same writer mentions the colours appropriated to particular characters on the stage; and we should bear in mind that comedy, especially the new, was an imitation of the manners of ordinary life. Poll. iv. 118 : *κωμιὴ δὲ ἐσθῆτες ἔξωμις. ἔστι δὲ χιτὼν λευκὸς ἀσημος . . . γερόντων δὲ φόρημα ιμάτιον, καμπύλη· φοινικὶς ἡ μελαμπόρφυρον ιμάτιον, φόρημα γεωτέρων. πήρα, βακτηρία, διφθέρα, ἐπὶ τῶν ἀγροίκων. καὶ πορφυρᾶ δὲ ἐσθῆτι ἔχρωντο οἱ νεανίσκοι. οἱ δὲ παράσιτοι μελαίνῃ ή φαιῷ . . .* 'Η δὲ γυναικῶν ἐσθῆτες κωμικῶν, η μὲν τῶν γραῶν μηλίνη, η ἀερίνη, τλήν ιερειῶν· ταύταις δὲ λευκῇ . . . η δὲ τῶν γέων λευκῇ η βυσσίνη. ἐπικλήρων δὲ λευκῇ, κροσσωτῇ. πορυνοβοσκοὶ δὲ χιτῶνι βαπτῷ καὶ ἀνθεινῷ περιβολαίῳ ἐνδέδυνται, κ.τ.λ. From this passage it must not be inferred that because a young man, in contrast to a γέρων, wears a dark-coloured garment, μελαμπόρφυρον, and a lad a bright purple one, πορφυρᾶ ἐσθῆτις, that therefore they were always so clad; on the contrary, we only conclude that a coloured robe was not unusual in common life among the higher orders, or they would never have thus appeared in one on the stage.'

Besides, it would be wonderful if that passion for magnificence

in dress which was so prevalent in Ionia, had not exercised some influence on the costume of the mother-country. The Ionians selected remarkably brilliant colours for their attire, though this certainly was not the case at Athens, at least till a very late period. See a fragment of Democritus of Ephesus, ap. Athen. xii. p. 525: Τὰ δὲ τῶν Ἰώτων ιοβαφῆ καὶ πορφυρᾶ καὶ κρόκινα φόρμισις ὑφαντά. καὶ σαράπεις μῆλινοι καὶ πορφυροῖ καὶ λευκοῖ, οἵ δὲ ἀλουργεῖς. καὶ καλασίρεις Κορινθιούργεῖς. εἰσὶ δὲ αἱ μὲν πορφυραὶ τούτων, αἱ δὲ ιοβαφεῖς, αἱ δὲ ὑακίνθιναι. λάβοι δ' ἄν τις καὶ φλογίνας καὶ θαλασσοειδεῖς. There is distinct proof, moreover, that in the mother-country the use of coloured garments partially prevailed, even among the men. Thus there must be some meaning in the line in Aristoph. *Plut.* 533:

οὗθι ἰματιῶν βακτάν δαπάναις κοσμήσαι ποικιλομόρφων.

See also Xenoph. *Econ.* 10, 3: ἐπιδεικνύς τε ἀργύριον κιβδηλον καὶ δρμους ὑποξύλους, καὶ πορφυρίδας ἔξιτήλους φαίνην ἀληθινὰς εἶναι. Plutarch, *de Trag.* An. 10: ἡ πορφύρα τριῶν μιτῶν. The reply of Socrates shows that a garment is here meant. Occasionally we even meet with notices of the dress of individuals. Thus Chamæleon, ap. Athen. ix. p. 374, says of the comedian Anaxandrides: ἐφόρει ἀλουργίδα καὶ κράσπεδα χρυσᾶ. See Elilian, *Var. Hist.* xii. 32: Ἐμπεδοκλῆς δὲ ὁ Ἀκραγαντῖος ἀλουργεῖ ἐχρήσταρο, καὶ ὑποδίμασι χπλοκοῖς. Ἰππίαν δὲ καὶ Γοργίαν ἐν πορφυραῖς ἐσθῆσι προιέναι διαφέρει λόγος. Cf. *Ib.* xii. 11; Athen. xii. p. 543. In these passages, it is true, such coloured clothes are mentioned as something remarkable; and no doubt it was not everybody that wore them, but they certainly were used on festive occasions, and doubtless frequently by ἀβροδίαιτοι. See Lucian, *Bis Accus.* 17: ἀφήρει τε τοὺς στεφάνους . . . καὶ ἐπὶ τῇ πορφυρίδι γραῦνετο. The whole passage may be referred to as giving a striking picture of an Athenian dandy.

Dark-coloured chitons appear to have been not at all unusual. See especially a fragment of Antiphanes, apud Athen. xii. p. 544, where the costume of the academicians is described:

λευκὴ χλαύς, φαιδὲ χιτωνίσκος καλὸς,
τιλίβων ἀπαλὸν, εὔρυθμος βακτηρία,
βασι τραπεζα, τί μακρὰ δεῖ λέγειν; δλως
ἀντὴν δρᾶν γὰρ τὴν Ἀκαδημείαν δοκῶ.

Here the φαιδὲ χιτωνίσκος is certainly not black, but either

brown, as manufactured from the undyed wool of the brown sheep, or else grey. See Phot. *Lex.* p. 637 : χρῶμα σύνθετον ἐκ μέλανος καὶ λευκοῦ • ήγουν μύῃον. Cf. Suidas, s. v. φαιός.

Coloured dresses were prevalent to a far greater extent among the female sex. In theory, no doubt, white was considered the most becoming for a discreet and modest woman. See Phintya, apud Stob. *Tit.* lxxiv. 61 : περὶ δὲ τῷ κόσμῳ τῷ περὶ τὸ σῶμα δοκεῖ μοι αὐτως. Δεῖ λευχείμονα ἡμεν καὶ ἀπλοϊκάν, καὶ ἀπερίστευτον. Ἐσεῖται δὲ τοῦτο, αἴκα μὴ διαφανέσσι, μηδὲ διαποικίλοις, μηδὲ ἀπὸ βέμβικος ὑφασμένοις χρᾶται τοῖς περὶ τὸ σῶμα, ἀλλὰ μετρίοις καὶ λευκοχρωμάτοις. Evidently enough this advice is directed against the prevailing practice. What is related of Polygnotus by Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* xxxv 9, 35, ‘primus mulieres lucida veste pinxit,’ may indicate a change in attire which took place after the Persian war, or rather perhaps an improvement in the art of painting and the preparation of pigments; and it is certain that the painter would never have ventured on this step, if, as Böttiger supposes, coloured clothes had been at Athens the legal distinction of hetæræ; nor does it follow, because he was the first to paint women in brilliant colours, that his predecessors had attired their females in white only. The polychromatic vase-paintings and terracottas published by Stackelberg, in his *Gräber der Hellenen*, which represent figures from the life, are the more valuable, inasmuch as they corroborate, in the most striking manner, many of the statements made by Pollux. Though in most instances the colours have been much faded by age, yet the ground tone still remains; and the fact that white as well as coloured chitons and himatia occur, demonstrates that the scenes are from every-day life. Thus in Plate 44, 2, are represented two female figures, one of whom wears a dark upper garment (*ἀμπεχόνη*) with a white border, over a pale yellow sleeved-chiton. The latter, which looks like nankeen, is probably of byssua. Cf. Philostr. *Vit. Apollon.* ii. 20 : καὶ ἡσθῆναι τῷ βύσσῳ φῆσιν ὁ Ἀπολλώνιος, ἐπειδὴ ἔσικε φαιῶ τρίβων. This colour frequently occurs in women's dress. The himation, with its white border, is what is called *περιλευκον* by Pollux, vii. 51 : τὰ δὲ περιλευκα τούραρτίον εἰη ἀν ὑφασμα ἐκ πορφύρας η ἀλλον χρώματοι, ἐν τῷ περιδρόμῳ λευκὸν ἴνυφασμένον. The second figure is in a gold-brown diplois, also with a white edging. In Pl. 45, 1, are seen

two females, one of whom wears a white chiton with sleeves, under a red himation; while the second is wrapped in a red mantle. Pl. 46, 2, is especially interesting. One of the women who stand at the tomb is clad in an ample blue cloak, which entirely conceals the under garment; the other wears a short and close-fitting purple chiton, without sleeves, the seam of which is adorned with a tolerably broad border of yellow. This border consists of upright indentations, which are seen elsewhere on monochromatic vase-paintings; see Tischbein, *Engrav.* i. 15; Millin. *Peint.* i. 52, 61. But under this dress the woman seems to have also a chitonion of the usual yellow colour, the sleeves of which are visible. On these polychromatic *lecythæ* there are also representations of men in coloured garments; for instance in Pl. 45, 2, is seen a young man in a red cherry-coloured chlamys; and the shades in Charon's bark wear red himatia. See Pl. 48. Charon's exomis, however, is grey or brown, which was the usual colour for sailors. Plaut. *Mil.* iv. 4, 43:

Palliolum habeas ferrugineum; nam is colos thalassicu'st.

Indeed the garb of the working classes was always dark-coloured. Artemidor. *Oneirocr.* ii. 8, p. 132: οὐ γὰρ πρὸς ἔργῳ ὅντες οἱ ἀνθρωποι, καὶ μάλιστα οἱ τὰς βαναύσους τέχνας ἐργαζόμενοι λευκοῖς ἴματίοις χρῶνται. The terracottas given in Stackelberg's work go also to show that white was by no means the only colour worn either by men or women, and that perhaps it was only the very staring and brilliant tints, αἰνθεινὰ χρώματα, which were avoided by sober-minded and respectable women; this view, moreover, is excellently borne out by Artemidor. *Oneirocr.* ii. 8, p. 135: Γυναικὶ δὲ ποικίλῃ καὶ ἀνθηρὰ ἐσθῆτις συμφέρει, μάλιστα δὲ ἐταΐρᾳ καὶ πλουσίᾳ· ἡ μεν γὰρ διὰ τὴν ἐργασίαν, ἡ δὲ διὰ τὴν τρυφὴν ἀνθηραῖς ἐσθῆταις χρῶνται.

It would seem from Pollux, iv. 120, that damsels belonging to the upper classes wore only the white or yellowish chiton, for he says: ἡ δὲ τῶν νέων (ἐσθῆτις) λευκὴ ἡ βυσσίνη. He does not here refer to the ἀμπεχόνη, a garment which belongs indeed more to the matrons than the maidens, who, being rarely abroad, did not require it. It is strange that he alludes to no particular costume for the hetæræ. He mentions, as suitable to women, first, the κροκωτὸς (*χιτών*), probably a chiton with a saffron-coloured diplōdion. See Aristoph. *Ecc.* 831:

τῆς γυναικὸς ἐξελήνυθα
τὸ κροκωτίδιον ἀμπεχόμενος, οὐνδὶ τῷ

Cf. Id. *Thesmoph.* 253: τὸν κροκωτὸν πρῶτον ἐνδύου λαβέσθε. Pollux gives an erroneous explanation of this word: he says, ὁ δὲ κροκωτὸς ἴμάγιον, having manifestly in view Aristoph. *Rana*, 46; but in that passage there is not the slightest allusion to an Limation. The κροκωτὸς was also occasionally worn by men, though of course not as a diplois. Cf. Suidas, s. v. κροκωτὸς, and Diog. Laert. vii. 169. It certainly was never of silk, as is affirmed by the Scholiasts to Aristoph. *Rana*, 46.

The other colours mentioned by Pollux are ὄμφακίνον, perhaps olive-green; μήλινον, apple-green or yellow; ἀέρινος, not only azure, but a variety of tints, even to a bright grey. There is much more obscurity about the ὑδροβαθές, which Pollux, doubtlessly, compares with ψυχροβαθές. If with this we compare the ὑδάτινα βράκη in Theocr. xxviii. 11, and the ὑδατόκλυνστα of Plutarch, *Quest. Rom.* 26, it would almost seem that we are to suppose watered cloth (moiré) to be meant, and the same sort of thing is probably intended by the *undulata vestis* of Pliny, *Nat. Hist.* viii. 48, 74, and the *cumatile* (*κυματώδες*) of Plautus, *Epid.* ii. 2, 49.

The ornaments of the chiton may be divided into horizontal borders, vertical stripes, figures irregularly embroidered, and lastly, regular patterns running over the whole garment. The first kind of ornament ran along the bottom edge, or round the hole for the neck, and consisted either of simple coloured stripes or of ornamental patterns. They were called πέζαι. Poll. vii. 62: αἱ δὲ παρὰ τὰς ῥάς παρυφαὶ καλοῦνται πέζαι καὶ πέζίδες, καὶ περιπέζαι τὰ οὖτα παρυφασμένα. These stripes also were apparently many-coloured. The diploidion of the figure of *Nikη*, on p. 422, has a narrow blue stripe close to the lower edge, and above that a broader one of red; probably too it was shaded off. See a fragment of Menander, apud *Athen.* ii. p. 163:

τῆς σκιᾶς τὴν πορφύραν
πρῶτον ἐνυφαίνουσ· εἴτα μετά τὴν πορφύραν
τοῦτ' ἔστιν, οὐδὲ λευκὸν, οὐδὲ πορφύρα,
ἀλλ' ὕσπειρ αὐτῇ τῆς κρύκης κεκραμένη.

These borders were usually woven in, but sometimes were sewn on, and, when faded, replaced by new ones. Poll. vii. 64: περιῆσαι δὲ ἔλεγον των παλαιῶν ἴματίων τὰς ῥάς ἀφελόντα καινὰς παραθεῖναι. Phot. *Lex.* p. 405: τὸ ἀπολλῆγον τοῦ χιτῶνος, δὴ ἡμεῖς ῥάν (sic) λέγομεν· πρότερον γὰρ ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ τρίβεσθαι δέρμα προβάτων προσέρθαπτον. (?)

The vertical stripes frequently appear on the two sides of the chiton, where the πτέρυγες are sewn together, and are therefore always double. They are also often seen in front, also doubled, and are either on the chiton, and reach down to the feet, or are only on the diplōdion. See the woodcuts on pp. 423, 424, 426; also Tischbein, *Engrav.* i. 4. The general name for these stripes was ράβδοι or πάρυφοι. Poll. vii. 53: *ai μέντοι ἐν τοῖς χιτῶσι πορφυραὶ ράβδοι πάρυφοι καλοῦνται.* Cf. Id. vii. 65; and Hesychius, s. v. "Οχθοιβοί," which he supposes to mean these stripes, although this seems a mistake. In Millin. *Peint. des Vases Gr.* i. Pl. 38, may be seen a chiton with long sleeves reaching to the hand, and which has a singular ornament. An arabesque runs from the breast to the lower seam, and a similar one passes down the whole length of the sleeve. Such sleeve-ornaments also occur on men's chitons, being perhaps borrowed from the tragic costume. See Tischbein, *Engrav.* i. 3.

On the himatia also of both men and women are to be seen similar borders, which sometimes run right round, and sometimes appear to be only on the two seamed sides of the oblong cloth. To the former kind Pollux refers the words περίησα and ἔγκυκλον. The second is said by Hesychius to be comprehended under the dubious term παράπηχν. Cf. Phot. *Lex.* p. 388. Pollux seems to assign a different signification to this word. He says, vii. 53: *τὸ δὲ παράπηχν ἴμάτιον ἦν τι λευκὸν πῆχυν πορφυροῦν ἔχον παρυφασμένον.* τὸ δὲ παρυφὲς καὶ παραλουργὲς τὸ ἐκατέρωθεν ἔχον παρυφασμένην πορφύραν. "Ιωνες δὲ αὐτὰ καλοῦσι πηχυαλές.

Fringes also, κρισσοί, θύσαιοι, were appended to the garments, and tassels at the corners, as in the Roman *toga*; these were not for ornament merely, but for the purpose of keeping down the dress by their weight. Poll. vii. 64; iv. 120.

The third class of ornaments consisted of flowers, stars, and so forth, embroidered or woven in, and scattered all over the chiton, which was then called χιτών κατάστικτος. Poll. vii. 55: *ὁ δὲ κατάστικτος χιτών ἔστιν ὁ ἔχων ζῶα ή ἄνθη ἐνυφασμένα.* καὶ ζωωτὸς δὲ χιτών ἐκαλεῖτο καὶ ζωδιωτός. Plato, *de Republ.* viii. p. 557: *ἱμάτιον ποικίλον, πᾶσιν ἀνθεσι πεποικιλμένον.* These are very commonly represented on vases.

Fourthly come the dresses of regular patterns. In a very ancient and remarkable vase-painting in Millin. ii. Pl. 61, are

seen two Attic maidens, who are being offered to the Minotaur. They are enveloped in garments of a chessboard-looking pattern; which the artist could never have borrowed entirely from his own invention. A somewhat similar device occurs elsewhere for turbans. See Plaut. *Epid.* ii. 2, 40, where the *vestis impluviata* is probably something of the sort.

There are but few names of dresses which yet remain to be mentioned; some of these are of a general import, others are peculiar to the lower classes and the slaves. The word *ξυστίς* is very insufficiently explained by Böttiger to mean an embroidered purple coat. The grammarians give a variety of explanations, such as ποδῆρες ἔνδυμα and *τραγικὸν ἔνδυμα*, again, χλαῖς κωμικῇ, ἴμάτιον πορφυροῦν, ἵππικὸν ἔνδυμα, or λεπτὸν ὑφασμα, κ. τ. λ. See Harpocr.; Hesych.; Phot. ad Aristoph. *Nub.* 70; Schol. ad Theocr. ii. 74. That it was not exclusively an *ἔνδυμα*, nor belonged merely to the tragic or comic stage, but might also denote a female robe of state, is evident from Theocr. ii. 74:

Ἔγώ δέ αἱ μηγάλοις
φιλάρτευν, βασιοι καλδε σέροισα χιτῶνα
καμφιστειλαμένη τὰν ξυστίδα τὰν Κλεαρίστας.

The name *ξυστίς* does not refer to the shape at all, but merely to the material and ornaments. Thus it is correctly observed by Pollux, vii. 49: *ξυστίς, ἔνδυμά τε ὁμοῦ καὶ περιβλημα, καὶ χιτών.* The best proof of this is that rich coverlets, *στρώματα*, are also thus designated. See Poll. vi. 10; x. 42.

The name *ἔφεστρίς* also refers more to a cloth or coverlet than to a garment of any particular shape. Hence Pollux, x. 42, reckons it among the *στρώματα*, as well as the *χλαῖνα*, though this, too, served also as a robe. Nevertheless, it is clear that it resembled the chlamys, being, like that garment, fastened by a clasp. The word is used for an himation in Xenophon, *Symp.* 4, 38; but in Lucian, *Dial. Mereitr.* ix., it denotes a garment resembling a chlamys: *ἔώρακα δὲ κάγῳ αὐτὸν ἔφεστρίδα περιγόρφυρον ἐμπεπορπημένον.* See also Id. *Contempl.* 14; Artemidor. *Oneirocr.* ii. 3: *χλαμὺς, ηντοι μανδύην, οἱ δὲ ἔφεστρίδα, οἱ δὲ βιβρὸν καλοῦσι.* In Heliod. *Aethiop.* iii. 6, it is used for the ἀμπεχόνη of the women. In Agathias, apud Suidas, it is used both for this, and also for a soldier's chlamys.

The διφθέρα was a coat of skins used by herdsmen and countryfolks. Aristoph. *Nubes*, 71 :

“Οταν μὲν οὖν τὰς αἵγας ἐκ τοῦ Φελλέων,
διπερὸς πατήρ σου, διφθέραν ἔνησεν.

Schol.: τοιμενικὸν δὲ περιβόλαιον ἡ διφθέρα. Ἀττικοὶ δὲ λεγουσιν, ἣν νῦν ισάλην καλοῦμεν. ἔστι δὲ ἐκ δέρματος. It could be drawn over the head. Poll. vii. 70 : (Περὶ σκυτίνων ἐσθῆτων) διφθέρα δὲ στεγανὸς χιτῶν ἐπίκρανον ἔχων. See Aristoph. *Vesp.* 444; Plato, *Crit.* p. 53; Lucian, *Tim.* 12. A herdsman wearing the διφθέρα is represented in the *Mus. Pio-Clem.* iii. 34. Probably the σισύρα was something similar, but serving more as an himation than a chiton. It was also a κώδιον, see Aristoph. *Eccles.* 418, and it appears to have been mostly used as a coverlet, as was shown in Note 8 to Scene VIII. It also served the purpose of a cloak; and sometimes was not a skin, but was made of coarse thick cloth. Lucian, *Rhet. Præc.* 16 : ἡ πορφύρα μόνον ἔστω καλὴ καὶ εὐανθῆς, οὖν σισύρα τῶν παχειῶν τὸ ἴμάτιον ἥ. Cf. Longus, *Past.* ii. p. 85.

The κατωνάκη was a dress for slaves, probably used only in the country: it was a chiton of coarse cloth, with the lower hem trimmed with sheep-skin. See Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 1151; Athen. vi. p. 271; Poll. vii. 68; Müller, *Dorians*, ii. p. 38. The lower orders, and especially seafaring folks, wore a kind of matting, φορμός. Pausan. x. 29, 2 : ὁ δὲ Ἐλπήνωρ ἀμπέχεται φορμόν ἀντὶ ἐσθῆτος, σύνηθες τοῖς ναύταις φόρημα. There are a number of other names which refer either to trivial variations of attire, or to articles introduced from abroad, but they need not be discussed here, being irrelevant to the general Greek customs.

We will now say a word or two on the head-coverings worn by the men; the women used nothing of the kind, and their nets, cauls, and head-dresses will be treated of in the Excursus on *The Hair and Beard*. The men did not wear any covering on the head, either at the gymnasium or when going about the city. So Anacharsis, in Lucian, *de Gymn.* 16, speaking of the fierceness of the sun, says : τὸν γάρ πελόν μοι ἀφελεῖν οἴκοθεν ἔδοξεν, ὃς μὴ μάνος ἐν ὑμῖν ξενίζοιμι τῷ σχήματι. But something of the kind was required in certain trades, and was also worn on journeys. They may be divided into two sorts, hats with brims, and caps with

none, though both kinds were known by the common term *κυνῆ* and *πῖλος*. The *πέτασος* is the best known form of the first kind; it was of Thessalian or Macedonian origin, like the chlamys, and quite appertained to it, and hence was commonly worn by the ephebi and those who appeared in the chlamys. Poll. x. 164: Τὸ δὲ τῶν ἐφήβων φόρημα πέτασος καὶ χλαμύς. Hesych. *Πέτασος*, τὸ τῶν ἐφήβων φόρημα. The best illustrations of its use are the reliefs of the Parthenon, and many other monuments. The variations, which are very numerous, always occur in the brim. The ephebi from the Parthenon wear a petasos, the brim of which is bent downwards, and has four arch-shaped cuts, by which means four corners are formed, one of which projects right over the forehead. Another variety is seen on the Bellerophon in Tischbein, *Engrav.* i. 8, where the brim is entire, and bent upwards. The petasos of Hermes has often a very small brim. See Winkelm. iv. Pl. 7. a. But the invariable characteristic of all is the round arched crown. See the figure of Oedipus, p. 420. In Sophocl. *Æd. Col.* 315, Ismene wears such a hat, *ἡλιωστερὴς κυνῆ Θεσσαλίς*: and the only explanation of a female wearing such an article may be found in the equally unusual apparition of a virgin on such a journey. Cf. Böttiger, *Furienmaske*, p. 123.

The *καυστά*, also Macedonian in its origin, much resembled the petasos, only that it had a higher crown, flat at the top, and a horizontal brim, quite round, and often very broad. Tischbein, *Engrav.* i. 10. Probably the Arcadian *κυνῆ* resembled it. Böttiger erroneously supposes that this *κυνῆ* had a kind of shade, *παραπέτασμα*, on the brim, which was bent downwards. The mistake appears to have arisen from a misconception of Aristoph. *Aves*, 1202. Iris no doubt had a rainbow round her head, when she appeared on the stage, and this ring may have resembled the shade of an Arcadian sombrero. Concerning the *καυστά*, see Müller, *Ueber die Makedoner*, p. 48.

The cap-shaped coverings for the head vary but little; they were generally semi-oval in shape. They were worn by the boatmen, and consequently Charon is thus represented. See the woodcut on p. 416; also Stackelberg, *Die Gräber der Hell.* Pl. 47 and 48. The same is also the case with Odysseus and Cadmos; Millingen, *Uned. Mon.* i. 2¹. The artisans also wore them, and therefore Hephaestos usually has one; Hirt, *Bilderb.* Pl. vi. 1, 2;

Terracottas in the Brit. Mus. 10. The workmen of the Argo wear a similar cap with a somewhat broad rim running round it.

The colour of these hats and caps was various. That of Charon in the preceding woodcut should be red; while Plautus, *Mil.* iv. 4, 42, mentions a *causia ferruginea* among the *ornatus nauclericus*. On another lecythos in Stackelberg (Pl. 45, 2), a young man in a chlamys wears a white petasos with red rim. In Macedonia a purple *καυστά* was a mark of honour, bestowed by kings. Plutarch, *Eumen.* 8: 'Εἶην γὰρ Εὐμένει καὶ καυστάς αλουργεῖς καὶ χλαμύδας διανέμειν, ητοι ἦν δωρεὰ βασιλικωτάτη παρὰ Μακεδόνα. Cf. Id. *Demetr.* 41. Occasionally, and especially in early times, the material may have been leather; afterwards it was generally felt, and hence all head-coverings go by the name of *πῖλοι*. On this subject see Mongèz, *sur les Vêtemens des Anciens. Mém. de l'Institut. Royal*, iv.; Clarac, *Musée de Sculpt.* ii. p. 49; and *Gallus*, p. 408.

EXCURSUS II. TO SCENE XI.

THE SHOES.

IN-DOORS the Greeks always went about unshod, and even when abroad the use of a foot-covering was by no means universal. Already in the heroic ages we find persons putting on the πέδιλα just before going out, not on a journey, but for a common walk. See *Iliad*, ii. 44; *Odyss.* ii. 4; xvii. 2. At a later period the custom continued the same. Shoes were only worn to protect the feet from injury in the street: at home they were never used, and at a stranger's were put off before reclining to the meal. See *Excursus on The Meals*, p. 318. Effeminate persons, in winter-time, may possibly have covered their feet with something at home; but this was not the rule; and many even went barefoot out of doors both in summer and winter. Plato, *de Republ.* ii. p. 372; Lucian, *Navig.* 1. At Sparta, in the case of younger persons, this was actually compulsory by law. Xenoph. *de Republ. Laced.* 2, 3: Ἀντὶ γε μὴν τοῦ ἀπαλύνειν τοὺς πόδας ὑποδήμασιν ἔταξεν, ἀνυκοδησίᾳ κρατύνειν, νομίζων, εἰ τοῦτο ἀσκήσειν, πολὺ μὲν φάσον δὲ ὅρθιάδε βαίνειν, ἀφαλέστερον δὲ πρανῆ καταβαίνειν. Plato, *Leg.* i. p. 688. And even aged people did the same. Ælian, *Var. Hist.* vii. 18: Ἄγησιλαος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος γέρων ἡδη ὡν ἀνυπόδητος πολλάκις καὶ ἀχίτων προγει . . . καὶ ταῦτα ἐωθινὸς ἐν ἄρα χειμερίῳ. At Athens, too, it was usual for those of simple habits never to wear anything on the feet, except on special occasions, when propriety demanded it. Plato, *Symp.* p. 220; cf. Xenoph. *Mem.* i. 6, 2. Of this Socrates was by no means a solitary instance, and it was also done by persons of consequence and wealth, such as Lycurgus the orator; Plutarch, *Dec. Or. Vit.* iv. p. 379: ἵπεδέδετο ταῖς ἀναγκαῖαις ἡμέραις. See also Phocion; Plutarch, *Phoc.* 4. It was a special mark of the stricter philosophic sects, and, as such, affected by the later beard-philosophers. Lucian, *Icaromen.* 81.

With these exceptions, it was usual to wear sandals or some such thing out of doors; and masters also gave them to their slaves, at least in winter-time. See Aristoph. *Vespæ*, 448.

In spite of numberless varieties of form, the foot-coverings of the Greeks may be divided into two chief classes, sandals and shoes. But there are so many transition forms, that a complete set of gradations may be adduced, from the simple sandal up to the quasi-boot or endromis. Sandals bound under the foot are the genuine ὑποδήματα; and the often-repeated assertion of Salmasius (*ad Tertull. de Pallio*, p. 387), that ὑπόδημα denotes the regular shoe, and σανδάλιον the sandal, is entirely erroneous. The passage on this subject in Pollux, vii. 84, stood in the old editions: λέγοις δὲ ἀν καὶ ὑποδήματα κοῖλα, βαθέα, εἰς μέσην τὴν κνήμην ἀνήκοντα. τὰ δὲ οὐκ οἶδα εἰ μόνον ἀποχρῶν ἔστιν εἰπεῖν ὑποδήματα. It has, however, been thus corrected by Kühn from the MSS.: τὰ δὲ οὐ (μὴ) κοῖλα αὐτὸν μόνον ἀποχρῶν ἔστιν εἰπεῖν ὑποδήματα.

The σανδάλιον or σάνδαλον is the first transition form to the shoes which covered the upper part of the foot. For it had a thong across the toes, which grew into a small upper leather, and was called ζυγὸς or ζυγόν. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 416:

Ὥστιν τῷ μον γυναικεδος τοῦ ποδὸς
τὸ δακτυλίδιον πιέζει τὸ ζυγόν,
ἢ δακταλὸν δν· τούτ' οὖν σὸ τῆς μεσημβρίας
ἐλθὼν χάλασον, θώσ ἀν εὐρυτέρως ἔχη.

Scholiast: μέρος τοῦ σανδαλίου . . . ζυγὸς γὰρ καλεῖται ὁ περικείμενος τοῖς γυναικείοις σανδαλίοις ἴμᾶς κατὰ τοὺς δακτύλους πρὸς τὸ συνέχειν ἔξαγόμενον τὸν πόδα. So also Hesychius, and Pollux, vii. 81. Without this ζυγόν the sandal was no σανδάλιον; and hence Böttiger has wrongly interpreted a passage in Strabo, vi. 1, 8: τιγὰς δὲ καὶ σανδάλια ὑποδομένας ἀζυγα, τὸ μὲν ὑψηλὸν, τὸ δὲ ταπεινόν. The word ἀζυγα he explains, 'not having thongs over the feet;' whereas it evidently means, odd, not pairs, one of the sandals being high, another low. It is evident that this ζυγὸν was not a mere thong over the toes, because we read of sandals embroidered and ornamented even with gold. See Cephisodorus, apud Poll. vii. 87:

σανδάλια τε τῶν λεπτοσχιδῶν,
ἔφ' οἷς τὰ χρυσᾶ ταῦτ' ἐπεστιν ἄνθεμα

Also Clem. Alex. *Paed.* ii. 11: Αἰσχρὰ γοῦν ἀληθῶς τὰ σανδάλια ἕκεῖνα, ἐφ' οἷς ἔστι τὰ χρυσᾶ ἀναθέματα (l. ἄνθεμα). In this respect the sandal was like a slipper; but it was fastened with thongs beside. Thus Pollux, vii. 92, says of the Tyrrhenian

sandals : *οἱ δὲ ιμάντες ἐπίχρυσοι. σανδάλιον γὰρ ήν.* Generally, however, *σανδάλια* are appropriated to the women. See Hesychius : *Σανδάλια, σάνδαλα, γυναικεῖα ὑποδήματα, ἀ καὶ βλαύγια.* Hence it is clear that *σανδάλια* could not have been mere *sandals*, for these were worn by men also.

Mere sandals, made of cow's hide, are mentioned by Homer, *Odyss.* xiv. 24; and Hesiod, *Op.* 542; in later times such may have been worn by women in the house, or by the lower classes; but a stronger double-soled kind was worn on going out. See Winkelm. v. p. 41. Not only leather was employed, but cork was sometimes used to form the intermediate thickness of the sole. Concerning the manifold ways of fastening them, see *Gallus*, p. 425. The most usual plan was for a thong to go between the great and second toe, being fastened by a heart or leaf-shaped *fibula* to two side straps, or to another, which ran along the instep, and was then fastened to the back strap. Instead of thongs the poorer classes used *σπάρτια*, i.e. cords of twisted *σπάρτος*. See *Athen.* v. p. 220 : *τὰ ὑποδήματα σπαρτίοις ἐνημένον σαπτοῖς.* The thongs, however, were often so multiplied as to cover not only the foot, but the lower part of the leg up to the calf. See Millingen, *Peint. d. Vas.* Pl. 51; *Mus. Barb.* vii. 19. These, which were probably called *βατίδια*, in some sort resembled shoes or boots with holes pierced in them, and therefore form a transition to the regular shoes, *κοίλα ὑποδήματα*. These were made on a last, *καλόπους*, which was different, so as to suit each foot. They were worn both by men and women, and were like our high shoes, reaching to the ankle, and having a slit over the instep. See Millingen, *Peint. d. Vas.* Pl. 89; *Pitt. d'Ercol.* i. 18-28; *Mus. Barb.* vii. 20, 28-40.

The very numerous varieties of form mentioned by Pollux are difficult to specify and distinguish, owing to the brevity with which they are noticed. In this place we can only mention a few of the kinds which were most generally worn. The *κρητικ* is one of those names whose explanation is the most dubious. From the other signification of the word it might be supposed to mean a mere sole; and this derives additional probability from the name being also applied to a kind of cake, which in form probably resembled this *ὑπόδημα*. *Athen.* xiv. p. 645 : *'Εμπεπτας . . . πύρινος δότος κοιλος καὶ σύμμετρος, δμοιος ταῖς λεγομέ-*

ναις κρηπῖσιν, εἰς ἃς ἐντίθεται τὰ διὰ τοῦ τυροῦ σκευαζόμενα πλακούντια. See also Poll. vi. 77. Cf. Suidas and Hesychius. Athenaeus also distinguishes between the κρηπὶς and the ὑπόδημα. He says, xiv. p. 621: καὶ τὸ μὲν παλαιὸν ὑποδήμασιν ἔχρηστο, οὓς φησιν ὁ Ἀριστοκλῆς, τοῦν δὲ κρηπῖσι. Cf. Poll. vii. 91: οὐδέ τι ὑπόδημα καὶ ὀπισθοκρηπὶς. From these passages the κρηπὶς would appear to have been a high sandal, differing from the simpler ὑπόδημα in having several thicknesses; and in Pollux it seems to be a sandal with a higher heel than usual. With these accounts it is difficult to reconcile what is said of the κόλαξ by Theophrastus, Char. 2: καὶ συνωρούμενος δὲ κρηπίδας τὸν πόδα φῆλαι εἶναι εὐρυθυμότερον τοῦ ὑποδήματος. Most likely it was a sort of half-shoe, which only covered the fore-part of the foot, and was fastened behind with thongs. See also Heliod. *Aethiop.* iii. 3: κρηπὶς μὲν αὐτοῖς ιμάντι φοινικῷ διάπλοκος ὑπὲρ ἀστράγαλον ἐσφῆγγετο. Poll. vii. 85: κρηπίδες, τὸ μὲν φόρημα στρατιωτικόν. Cf. Plutarch, *Alex.* 40. We cannot, however, confine its use to soldiers. The Romans formed out of κρηπὶς the word



Fig. 1. Foot-covering belonging to a young man, from Tischbein, I. 14. Perhaps the name βασία might be applied to it.

Fig. 2. Man's shoe, of a form which very frequently occurs. Millin, II. 8.

Fig. 3 Half-boot of a male figure from Millin, II. 69; it seems slit down and laced in front, though the lacing serves only for ornament.

Fig. 4. Woman's shoe, from Millingen, *Point. d. Vas. Gr.* 39

crēpīdā, which is certainly not equivalent to *solea*, as is assumed by Heindorf, ad Hor. *Sat.* i. 3, 127. See Cic. *pro Rab.* 10; *Liv.* xxix. 19.

Something more definite is known about the ἐμβάδες. They were real shoes, and must therefore be reckoned among the κοῖλα ὑποδήματα in a more extended sense. They were worn exclusively by men, as is seen from Aristophanes, *Eccles.* 47, 814; *Equit.* 872. Also Suidas : ἐμβάς τὰ ὑποδήματα τὰ ἀγδρεῖα. In the time of Aristophanes they seem to have been the most usual kind of common men's shoes, though they were not worn by the higher classes. See Isaeus, *de Dicæog. Her.* p. 94 : καὶ πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις κακοῖς ὀνειδίζει καὶ ἔγκαλεῖ αὐτῷ, ὅτι ἐμβάδας καὶ τριβύνια φορεῖ, ἀλλ' οὐκ ἀδικῶν, ὅτι ἀφελόμενος αὐτὸν τὰ δυτα πένητα τεποίκεν. This of course refers principally to Athens; for the ἐμβάς was not everywhere the same. Thus Herodotus, i. 195, tells us that the Babylonians wore ὑποδήματα ἐπιχώρια, παραπλήσια τῇσι Βοιωτίῃσι ἐμβάσι. Pollux derives them from Thrace; he says, vii. 85 : ἐμβάδες εὐτελὲς μὲν τὸ ὑπόδημα, Θράκιον δὲ τὸ εὑρημα· τὴν δὲ ἰδέαν κοθόρνοις ταπεινοῖς ἔουκεν.

The Λακωνικαὶ were also men's shoes, and probably bore some resemblance to the ἐμβάδες. As the name imports, they originated at Lacedæmon, but were also very much worn in Athens. Sometimes they are distinguished from the ἐμβάδες, at others they are confounded with them. See Aristoph. *Vespæ*, 1157; *Eccles.* 314, 345, 507. Perhaps there were two sorts of Laconian shoes, a εὐτελέστερον and a πολυτελέστερον ὑπόδημα; and in this case the latter may be the Ἀμυκλαῖδες, which Pollux calls an ἐλευθεριώτερον ὑπόδημα. See also Hesychius: Ἀμυκλαῖδες εἰδος ὑποδήματος πολυτελοῦς Λακωνικοῦ. Pollux proceeds to say that the Laconian shoes were red: αἱ δὲ Λακωνικαὶ τὸ μὲν χρῶμα ἐρυθραῖ. Hence they cannot be the so-called ἀπλαῖ, which the Λακωνιζοῖτες wore along with the tribon. Demosth. *in Conon.* p. 1267. Of these ἀπλαῖ Harpocration says: Καλλίστρατός φησι, τὰ μονόπελμα τῶν ὑποδημάτων οὔτω καλεῖσθαι, i.e. they had only one thickness of sole, and perhaps were not a regular shoe at all.

The βλαῦται or βλαυτία were shoes of a more elegant sort, and were worn by men when they went out to dinner. Thus shod, Socrates goes to Agathon's; Plato, *Symp.* 174: ἔφη γάρ ο Σωκράτη ἐντυχεῖν λελουμένον τε καὶ τὰς βλαύτας ὑποδεδεμένον-

ἀ ἔκεινος ὅλιγάκις ἐποίει Cf. Aristoph. *Equites*, 889. Pollux, vii. 87, calls them *σανδαλίου τι εἰδος*, and they were in fact a sort of half-shoe, fastened round the ankles by thongs. This explains Athen. xii. p. 543: *χρυσοῖς ἀνασπαστοῖς ἐπέσφιγγε τῶν βλαυτῶν τὰς ἀραιγωγες*.

The foregoing names are those most frequently met with. We may, however, mention the *ἐνδρομίδες* and *καρβάτιναι*, both worn by men. The first were high shoes, or rather boots, which Pollux, perhaps led astray by the etymology, mentions as being suited for *athletæ* (iii. 155); though elsewhere (vii. 93) he assigns them to Artemis: *ἴδιον τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος τὸ ὑπόδημα*. This is corroborated by a Scholion to Callim. *Hymn. in Del.* 238: *Ἐνδρομίδας, κυρίως τῶν κυνηγῶν ὑποδήματα*. Perhaps in essential points they were the same as the *κόθυρνος*. See Salmasius, ad Tertull. *de Pallio*, p. 310. Singularly enough, the word has quite another meaning in Latin; signifying a warm garment. See Mart. iv. 19, 4; Juven. iii. 108. The *καρβάτιναι*, on the contrary, were probably the commonest foot-covering of the lower orders, and made of undressed leather. Poll. vii. 88: *Καρβατίνη μὲν ἀγροικῶν ὑπόδημα*. See Phot. *Lex.* p. 181; Hesychius; Xenoph. *Anab.* iv. 5, 14. Many other names are mentioned, and probably this article of costume was more subject to the caprices of fashion than any other. Hence there were many kinds which were named after the persons who had introduced them. Poll. vii. 89: *ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν χρησαμένων, Ἰφικρατιδες, Δεινιάδες, Ἀλκιβιάδιαι, Σμινδυρίδιαι, Μυνάκια ἀπὸ Μυνάκου*. Shoes were imported in great quantities; those from Sicyon, *Σικυώνια*, are often mentioned.

So likewise there were many kinds of women's shoes; but little more is known of them than the names which are recounted by Pollux, vii. 92–94. Besides the *σανδάλιον*, Aristophanes makes special mention of the *Περσικά*, which, according to the best accounts, was a sort of common shoe, which covered the whole foot. Hesychius: *Περσικά . . . εὐτελῇ ὑποδήματα*. Steph. Byz.: *Πέρσαι. Καὶ Περσικαὶ εἶδος εὐτελοῦς ὑποδήματις. οὐκε δὲ γυναικεῖον εἶναι*. Pollux is evidently mistaken in his account of them. He says: *ἴδια δὲ γυναικῶν ὑποδήματα Περσικά· λευκὸν ὑπόδημα, μᾶλλον ἐταιρικόν*. Probably they were not made right and left, but suited either foot, like the *κόθυρνοι*. With regard to the *κόθυρνοι* (not those of tragedy or the chase), see Schol. ad

Aristoph. *Eccl.* 846: κόθορνος εἶδος ὑποδήματος, ἀρμόδιοι ἀμφοτέροις ποσί. Poll. vii. 90: ὁ δὲ κόθορνος ἐκάτερος ἀμφοῖν τοῖν ποδοῖν. Suidas: ὑπόδημα ἀμφοτεροδέξιον. Photius, *Lex.* p. 176, says it was κοινὸν ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν: but this is probably a confusion with the *cothurnus* of the chase. The βανκίδες were a more elegant sort. See Pollux, vii. 94: αἱ δὲ βανκίδες πολυτελές ἦν ὑπόδημα, κροκοειδές, γυναικεῖον. The περιβαρίς was a kind used for slaves. Poll. vii. 92. The Boeotian women wore a low purple shoe. Dicæarch. *Fragm.* p. 491: ὑπόδημα λιτὸν, οὐ βαθὺ, φοινικοῦν δὲ τῷ χροἴᾳ καὶ ταπεινόν· ὑσκλωτὸν δὲ, ὥστε γυμνοὺς σχεδὸν ἐκφαίνεσθαι τοὺς πόδας.

All these foot-coverings were generally of leather; and hence the designation *σκυτοτόμος* includes the shoemaker. But other materials were occasionally used. Cf. Plato, *Symp.* p. 220: ὑποδεδεμένων καὶ ἐνειλιγμένων τοὺς πόδας εἰς πīλους καὶ ἀρνακίδας. So Antiphanes, apud Athen. xii. p. 545:

λευκὴ χλανὶς, φαιδὸς χινωνίσκος καλὸς,
πιλίδιον ἄπαλδν, εὔρυθμος βακτηρία,

The word *πιλίδιον* in this place certainly refers to a shoe, not a hat. So Poll. vii. 171: οὐ μόνον δὲ ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν ἐπιτιθέμενος πīλος οὕτως ἐκαλεῖτο, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ περὶ τοῖς ποσὶν, ὡς δηλοῖ Κρατῖνος ἐν Μαλθάκοις λέγων 'λευκοὺς ὑπὸ ποσσὸν ἔχων πīλους.' In Stackelb. *Gräber der Hell.* Pl. 45, is a young man who apparently wears boots of white felt. Such also were the shoes of Demetrius Poliorcetes. Duris, apud Athen. xii. p. 585: τὴν μὲν γάρ ὑπόδεσιν, ἣν εἶχε, κατεσκεύαζεν ἐκ πολλοῦ δαπανήματος. ἣν γάρ κατὰ μὲν τὸ σχῆμα τῆς ἐργασίας σχεδὸν ἐμβάτης, πīλημα λαμβάνων τῆς πολυτελεστάτης πορφύρας· τούτῳ δὲ χρυσοῦ πολλὴν ἐνύφαιον ποικιλίαν ὄπιστα καὶ ἐμπροσθεν ἐνιέντες οἱ τεχνῖται. Felt socks were also worn inside the shoes or sandals. Hesiod, *Op.* 541:

ἀμφὶ δὲ ποποῖ πέδιλα βοῦς ἵψι κταμένοιο
ἄρμενα δῆσασθαι πīλοις ἔντοσθε πυκάσσας.

These in some measure supplied the place of our stockings, as we see from Lucian, *Rhet. Præc.* 15: καὶ ἡ κρηπὶς Ἀττικὴ καὶ γυναικεία, τὸ πολυσχιδές· ἡ ἐμβάτης Σικυωνία, πīλοις τοῖς λευκοῖς ἐπιτρέπουσα. Also Poll. vii. 91: ἀ δὲ πόδεια Κριτίας καλεῖ, εἴτε πīλους αὐτὰ οἰητέον εἴτε περιειλήματα ποδῶν, ταῦτα πέλυντρι καλεῖ ἐν Φοινίσσαις Αἰσχύλος,

πέλυντρ' ἔχουσιν εὐθέτοις ἐν ἀρβύλαις

τὰ δὲ πέλυντρα εἶδος ὑποδήματος, ὥσπερ αὖ τὰ πόδεια ταῦτα
ἢν ταῖς ἀνακυρίσιν, ἃς σκελέας ἔνιοι ὄνομάζουσι. Hesych. σκε-
λεῖα, τὰ τῶν σκελῶν σκεπάσματα. These are the *udones* of the
later Roman time.

Cork was often used for the stronger sole, κάττυμα; it formed
the middle layer; and women were very partial to such shoes, as
they added to their apparent height, and yet were not heavy.
Xenoph. *Econ.* 10, 2: ὑποδήματα ἔχουσαν ὑψηλὰ, ὅπως μείζω,
δοκοτὴ εἶναι οὐ ἐπεφύκει. So Alexis, apud Athen. xiii. p. 568,
speaking of the arts of the hetæræ, says:

τυγχάνει μικρά τις οδσα· φελλὸς ἐν ταῖς βαυκίσιν
θυκεκάπτυται, μακρά τις· διάβαθρον λεπτὸν φορεῖ.

See Böttiger, *Ueber die Stelzenschuhe der Alten Griechinnen*.
Men's shoes were studded with nails, ἥλοι, to render them more
durable, but of course this was not considered à la mode; and
Theophrastus, *Char.* 4, mentions it as a mark of ἀγροκία. Still
it was not unusual on a journey, and even gold and silver nails
were sometimes used.

Being neatly shod was essential to propriety of attire. Hence
the frequent notices of the subject in Plato, as in *Protag.* p. 322,
Phæd. p. 64, *Hipp. Maj.* 294; cf. Lucian, *Imag.* 10; Theophr.
Char. 4. From these passages we see that a good fit was con-
sidered desirable, and the contrary a mark of ἀγροκία.

The most usual colour was either black, or the natural one of
the leather; and the shoes were cleaned with a sponge. Aristoph.
Vesp. 600 :

τὸν σπόργγον ἔχων ἐκ τῆς λεκάνης τάμβαδὶ ἡμῶν περικωνεῖ.

Athen. viii. p. 351: ἀπαντήσας δὲ τινι τῶν γυνωρίμων, ὡς εἰδεν
ἰσπογγισμένα τὰ ὑποδήματα καλῶς, συνηχθέσθη, ὡς πράττοντι
τακῶς, νομίζων, οὐκ ἀν οὔτως ἐσπογγισθαι καλῶς, εἰ μὴ αὐτὸς
ἐσπόργγισεν. But it is evident from the foregoing passages that
both sexes also wore white and party-coloured shoes. For further
information on the subject, consult Ferrari and Rubens, *de Re
Vest.*; Sperling, *de Crepidis* (Gronov. *Thes. ant. Gr.* ix.); and
Voss, *Mythol. Briefe*, i. pp. 182, 188.

EXCURSUS III. TO SCENE XI.

HAIR AND BEARD.

THE Greeks bestowed great pains on that natural ornament of the head, the hair, *oiketoi πῖλοι*, as Plato calls it; and he is very adverse to having it covered up in any manner *τὴν τῶν ἀλλοτρίων σκεπασμάτων περικαλυφῆ*. *Leg. xii.* p. 942. Winkelmann (iii. p. 49) remarks that the natives of the south are endowed with a greater profusion of hair than the inhabitants of northern lands; and by the Greeks its growth was carefully cherished, as it was thought to contribute greatly to render the figure noble and attractive.

Moreover, a certain political significance was attached to the hair; families, grades of rank, and of age, being thereby distinguished. Even Homer mentions the *καρηκομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ* and the *ὅπιθεν κομόωντες Ἀβαντες*; and in after times the Athenians, who followed the Ionic fashion, were distinguished from the Spartans, who adhered to the old Doric. The latter allowed the hair, as being the cheapest of ornaments, *τῶν κόσμων ἀδαπανώτατος*, to grow long. Plutarch, *Apophth. Reg.* i. p. 754. Id. *Lyc.* 22: *κομῶντες εὐθὺς ἐκ τῆς τῶν ἐφήβων ἡλικίας, μάλιστα περὶ τοὺς κινδύνους ἔθερύπενον τὴν κόμην, λιπαράν, τε φαίνεσθαι καὶ διακεκριμένην.* Id. *Lysand.* 1: *Δυσάνδρον δέ ἐστιν εἰκονικὸς (ἀνδριάς), εὖ μάλα κομῶντος ἔθει τῷ παλαιῷ καὶ πώγωνα καθειμένου γεννιαῖον.* Οὐ γάρ, ὡς ἔνιοι φασιν, *Ἀργείων μετὰ τὴν μεγάλην θηταν ἐπὶ πένθει καρέντων οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται πρὸς τὸ ἀντιπαλον αὐτοῖς τὰς κόμας, ἀγαλλόμενοι τοῖς πεπραγμένοις, ἀνῆκαν.* οὐδὲ *Βακχιαδῶν τῶν ἐκ Κορίνθου φυγόντων εἰς Λακεδαιμονα ταπεινῶν καὶ ἀμόρφων διὰ τὸ κείρασθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς φανέντων, εἰς ζῆλον αὐτοὶ τοῦ κομαν θλθον.* ἀλλὰ καὶ τοῦτο Δυκούργειν ἐστι. Καὶ φασὶν εἰπεῖν αὐτὸν, ὡς ἡ κόμη τοὺς μὲν καλοὺς εὐπρεπεστέρους ὄρασθαι ποιεῖ, τοὺς δέ αἰσχρους φοβερωτέρους. See also *Heliod. Ethiop.* ii. 20; *Xenoph. de Republ. Lac.* 11, 3. This practice was certainly not an institution of Lycurgus, but an old Doric fashion. Plutarch's assertion, that the Spartans adorned their hair before battle, or on the eve of any imminent danger, is derived from Herodotus, vii.

208, 209, where it is related that the spy of Xerxes found the Spartans τὰς κόμας κτενιζομένους before the battle of Thermopylae. Cf. Müller, *Dorianis*, ii. pp. 264, 282. Other passages, however, seem to contradict these accounts. See Plutarch, *Alcib.* 28: τοὺς πολλοὺς κατεδημαγώγει καὶ κατεγοήτευε τῷ διαιτῃ λακωνίζων· ὥσθ' ὁρῶντας ἐν χρῷ κουριῶντα καὶ ψυχρολούστα, κ. τ. λ. Also Lucian, *Fugit.* 27: γυναικαὶ ἐν χρῷ κεκαρμένην εἰς τὸ Λακωνικὸν, ἀφειωπῆν καὶ κομιδῇ ἀνδρικήν. The only way of reconciling the discrepancy is to suppose that Plutarch confounded the habit of his own time with the earlier one; for the Spartans had long given up this antique fashion, certainly before the time of the Achæan league. Pausan. vii. 14, 2; Philostr. *Vit. Apollon.* iii. 15.

It is stated that in Sparta it was on arriving at the age of an ephebos that the hair was first allowed to grow, boys wearing it cut short. Plutarch, *Lyc.* 16. Elsewhere, however, as at Athens, the custom was exactly the reverse. There, as is well known, cutting off the hair on the entering upon the age of an ephebos was a solemn act, accompanied by religious ceremonies. A sacrifice, called *Olinistýria*, was first made to Hercules. Hesychius says: Ἀθήνησιν οἱ μέλλοντες ἐφηβεύειν πρὶν ἀποκείρασθαι τὸν μαλλὸν εἰσέφερον Ἱπρακλεῖ μέτρον σίνου καὶ σπεισαντες τοῖς συνελθοῦσιν ἐπεδίδουν πίνειν. ή δὲ σπονδὴ ἐκαλεῖτο *Olinistýria*. Cf. Phot. *Lex.* p. 321; Eustath. *ad Il.* xii. 811. The hair was then usually consecrated to some deity, most usually perhaps to a neighbouring river-god. Aeschyl. *Choëph.* 6: πλόκαμον Ἰνάχῳ θρεπτήριον. Pausan. i. 87, 2: ἀνάθημα κειρομένου τὴν κόμην τοῦ παιδός οἱ τῷ Κηφισσῷ. There was also an ancient custom of repairing for this purpose to Delphi, and this Theseus is reported to have done. Plutarch, *Thes.* 5: Ἐθους δὲ ὅντος ἔτι τότε, τοὺς μεταβαίνοντες ἐκ παιδῶν ἐλθόντας εἰς Δελφοὺς ἀπάρχεσθαι τῷ θεῷ τῆς κόμης ἥλθε μὲν εἰς Δελφοὺς ὁ Θησεύς. And this custom had not fallen into disuse, even in the age of Theophrastus, for among the marks of μικροφιλογιμία, he gives: τὸν νιὸν ἀποκεῖραι ἀπαγαγὼν εἰς Δελφούς. *Char.* 21.

The ephebi always appear with short hair; and so also do the athlētē. Lucian, *Dial. Mer.* v. p. 290: ἐν χρῷ ὀφθῇ αὐτὴν, καθάπερ οἱ σφόδρα ἀνδρώδεις τῶν ἀθλητῶν ἀποκεκαρμένη. The expression, κουρὰ ἐν χρῷ, means the hair cropped short and smooth. Cf. Eustath. *ad Odyss.* ii. 376.

In manhood, on the contrary, the hair was worn longer, and the correct quantity, and the fashion of the cut, served quite as much to indicate the polished gentleman, as did the adjustment of the himation, or the fit and fashion of the shoes. See Lucian, *Lexiph.* 10. In Theophrastus, *Char.* 21, πλειστάκις ἀποκείμασθαι is mentioned as a sign of ridiculous vanity.

Hair-cutting was performed in the barbers' shops, κουρεῖα, which were also, however, frequented as mere lounging-places; hence Theophrastus called them wineless symposia. Plutarch, *Symp.* v. 5: Διὸς καὶ Θεόφραστος ἀστινα συμπόσια παῖς· ἀλλεὶ τὰ κουρεῖα διὰ τὴν λαλιὰν τῶν προσκαθιζόντων. A place of this kind, with the instruments and mirrors, is depicted by Lucian, *adv. Ind.* 29: τοὺς κουρέας τούτους ἐπίσκεψαι, καὶ ὅψει τοὺς μὲν ἱεράτας αὐτῶν ἔνδρον καὶ μαχαιρίδας, καὶ κάτοπτρον σύμμετρον ἔχοντας, κ. τ. λ. Cf. Plutarch, *de Aud.* 8; Alciphron, *Epist.* iii. 66. The instruments used by the κουρεὺς are enumerated by Pollux, x. 140.

Besides cutting the hair, and trimming the beard, the κουρεὺς cleansed the nails, removed excrescences of the skin (*τύλοι*, warts?), and other corporeal disfigurements. In small matters of this kind the εὐσχημονεῖν was carefully observed; for instance, it was considered very unseemly to appear with nails unpared.) Theophr. *Char.* 19: Ὁ δὲ δυσχερῆς τοιοῦτός τις, οὗσος λέπραν ἔχων καὶ τοὺς ὄνυχας μεγάλους περιπατεῖν. At Athens it does not seem to have been thought so much *infra dig.* for a person to pare his own nails as it was at Rome. (Cf. Hor. *Epist.* i. 7, 51: 'Cultello proprios purgantem leniter unguis.') Thus in Xenophon, *Memor.* i. 2, 54, we have αὐτοὶ τε γὰρ αὐτῶν ὄνυχάς τε καὶ τρίχας καὶ τύλους ἀφαιροῦσι: but the mention of the hair in this passage shows that it can hardly apply to persons of the upper class; and moreover it took place in the κουρεῖον, where there were ὄνυχιστήρια λεπτὰ for the purpose. See Posidippus, apud Poll. x. 140. People were also in the habit of using the τριχολάβιον to pluck out the hairs on the body, παρατίλλεσθαι and παραλειμμεσθαι. This custom is said to have been first originated by the Tarentines. Athen. xii. p. 522: Ταραντίνους δέ φησι Κλέαρχος ἐν τετάρτῳ βίων ... εἰς τοσοῦτον τρυφῆς προελθεῖν, ὅπει τὸν δλον χρῶτα παραλειμμεσθαι καὶ τῇς ψιλώσεως ταύτης τοῖς λοιποῖς κατάρξαι. Cf. Poll. vii. 165.

After the extinction of the old Attic κρώ/βυλος, little is known with certainty concerning the particular modes of wearing the hair which were usual among the men. It is true that several εἰδὴ κουρᾶς are mentioned by Pollux, ii. 29, as well as by other writers; but how many of them were in ordinary use, and in what their several peculiarities consisted, is left chiefly to conjecture; nor do the portraits in Visconti's *Iconographie Grecque* afford much certain information on the subject.

Black was probably the prevailing colour of the hair, though blond is frequently mentioned. Thus even in Homer, ξανθαὶ τρίχες are said to be ἵναιι θίνω ἄνθει δροιαι. *Odys.* vi. 231. Both colours could be produced artificially. Poll. ii. 35: ἔλεγον δὲ καὶ ξανθίζεσθαι τὴν κόμην καὶ μελαίνεσθαι. καὶ μέλασμα τὸ τῆς κόμης βάρμμα. This was practised not only by women, but also by men, especially when the hair began to turn grey.; *Aelian, Var. Hist.* vii. 20: 'Ανὴρ εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἀφίκετο Κεῖος γέρων ἥδη ὄν, τὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἀλαζών, γέδειτο δὲ ἐπὶ τῷ γήρᾳ καὶ διὰ ταῦτα τὴν τρίχα πολιάν σύσαν ἐπειράτο βαφῇ ἀφανίζειν. According to Plutarch, *Apophth. Reg.* i. p. 709, this was done by Philip of Macedon; and also by Demetrius Phalereus; see Duris, *ap. Athen.* xii. p. 542: τὴν τρίχα τὴν ἐπὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς ξανθίζομενος. The blond or yellow hair was much admired; and there was a preparation which, being smeared on the hair, produced this tint by exposure to the sun. Women, probably, often had recourse to it. Menand. *Fragm.* (Mein. p. 235):

τὴν γυναικαὶ γάρ
τὴν σώφρον' οὐ δεῖ τὰς τρίχας ξανθὰς ποιεῖν.

There is no necessity to suppose a reference to late Roman usage in Plutarch, *Amat.* 25: φάρμακον, φ τὴν κόμην αἱ γυναικες ἐναλειφόμεναι ποιοῦσι χρυσοειδῆ πυρράν. The most detailed account is in Lucian, *Amor.* 40: Τὸ δὲ πλεῖστον ἀναλίσκει ἡ πλοκὴ τῶν τριχῶν. αἱ μὲν γάρ φαρμάκοις ἐρυθαίνειν δυναμέοις πρὸς ἥλιον μεσημβρίαν τοὺς πλοκάμους, ἵσα ταῖς τῶν ἐριῶν χροιαῖς, ξανθῷ μεταβάπτουσιν ἄνθει, τὴν ἰδίαν κατακρίνουσαι φύσιν ὑπόσταις δὲ ἀρκεῖν ἡ μέλαινα χαῖτη νομίζεται, τὸν γεγαμηκότων πλοῦτον ἀναλίσκουσιν, δλην Ἀραβίαν σχεδὸν ἐι τῶν τριχῶν ἀποτίνουσαι. Ointment was often applied; and those who contemned the perfumes mentioned by Lucian, still used pure oil to assist the growth of the hair, and render it soft./ Plutarch, *Prec Conjug.* 29; Plato, *Protag.* p. 884.

No less attention was lavished on the beard, which was not looked on as a troublesome incumbrance, but as a dignified ornament of maturity and old age. Lucian, *Cyn.* 14; Epictet. *Dissert.* i. 16, 13. Hence the whiskers, πώγων, the moustachios, μύστακ, πάππος, ὑπήνη, and the beard, γένειον, were allowed to grow (*πωγωνοτροφεῖν*). The words πώγων, ὑπήνη, and γένειον are often used for the hair on the face generally; but originally their meanings were restricted as above stated. Poll. ii. 80; Eubulos, ap. Id. x. 120.

None of these parts were shorn; but of course there were variations in the wear, according to race, abode, condition, and individual character. Compare, for instance, the busts of Solon and Lycurgus, Visconti, *Iconogr. Grecque*, Pl. 8 and 9; or those of Plato, Antisthenes, and Chrysippus: *Ib.* Pl. 18, 22, 23.

In general a strong full beard, πώγων βαθὺς or δασὺς, was held to be a sign of manliness and power. Cf. Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 31. Still it was never allowed to go untrimmed, the κυρεὺς attending to it, as well as to the hair of the head, though this may have been neglected by the sophists and others. Thus Plato is ridiculed for the opposite extreme by Ephippos, ap. Athen. xi. p. 509:

εὐ μὲν μαχαίρᾳ ξεστ' ἔχων τριχώματα,
εὐ δ' ὑποκαθεὶς ἄτομα πώγωνος βάθη.

Cf. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 1072. Alexander brought shaving into fashion, but there can be no doubt that it was partially adopted at a much earlier period, though the practice was certainly regarded as contemptible. See Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 218. So too the courtiers of Philip are attacked by Theopompos, apud Athen. vi. p. 260: τί γὰρ τῶν αἰσχρῶν ίδεινῶν αὐτοῖς οὐ προσῆν, ή τί τῶν καλῶν καὶ σπουδαίων οὐκ ἀπῆν; οὐχ οἱ μὲν ξυρούμενοι καὶ λειπούμενοι διετέλουν ἀνδρες ὄντες, οἱ δὲ ἀλλήλοις ἐτόλμων ἐπαινεῖσθαι πώγωνας ἔχοντι. Cf. Chrysippus and Alexis, apud Athen. xiii. p. 565. Yet Chrysippus expressly states that this new custom of shaving, probably derived from the East or Egypt, was introduced by Alexander. Τὸ ξύρεσθαι τὸν πώγωνα κατ' Ἀλέξανδρον προηκται, τῶν πρώτων οὐ χρωμένων αὐτῷ. Plutarch, *Thes.* 5, asserts that Alexander caused his soldiers' beards to be shaved, from motives of strategical caution: ὡς λαβὴν ταύτην ἐν ταῖς μάχαις οὖσαν προχειροτάτην. Cf. Id. *Apophth. Reg.* i. p. 714;

Eustathius, *ad Odyss.* xxi. 305. The innovation was stoutly resisted in many states, and was forbidden by special laws which do not seem to have had much effect; Chrysippus adduces a couple of instances: ἐν Ρόδῳ δὲ νόμου ὄντος, μὴ ξύρεσθαι, οὐδὲ ὁ ἐπιληψόμενος οὐδεῖς ἔστι, διὰ τὸ πάντας ξύρεσθαι. ἐν Βυζαντίῳ δὲ ζημίας ἐπικειμένης τῷ ἔχοντι κουρεῖ ξυρόν, οὐδὲν ἥττον πάντες χρῶνται αὐτῷ. Hence the practice seems to have been very universally and speedily adopted. Alexander's successors adhered to the new custom in their own persons, and most of the kings of the Macedonian dynasties are thus represented. There are a few exceptions, such as Philip V. and Perseus, (*Visconti, Iconogr.* Pl. 40,) as well as Ptolemaeus Philadelphus on the celebrated Cameo-Gonzaga (*Mus. Odesc.* i. Pl. 15: Meyer, *Abbild. z. Kunstgesch.* Pl. 14). The same is also the case with the busts of poets, as Menander and Posidippus; of physicians, as Asclepiades; and even of philosophers, as Aristotle, which are all without beards. *Visconti*, Pl. 6, 32. Yet the sophists, for the most part, kept to the ancient fashion; and till a late period the πώγων βαθὺς continued to be the badge of the stoic Aretalogi: and so much did they affect it, that it gave rise to more than one proverb directed against them, as ἐκ πώγωνος σοφὸς, πωγωνοτροφία φιλόσοφον οὐ ποιεῖ, etc. See *Plutarch, de Iside et Osir.* 3; *Lucian, Demon.* 13; *Gell. ix.* 2.

A pleasant picture of the process of shaving is drawn by Alciphron, *Epist.* iii. 66: ὡς γάρ ἀφικόμην ξυριεῖσθαι τὴν γενειάδα βουλόμενος, ἀσμένως τε ἐδέξατο καὶ ἐφ ὑψηλοῦ θρόνου κυθίσας, σινδόνα καινὴν περιθείεις πράως εὖ μάλα κατέφερέ μοι τῶν γιάθων τὸ ξυρόν, ἀποψιλῶν τὸ πύκνωμα τῶν τριχῶν. Comp. *Plaut. Capt.* ii. 2, 16; *Böttiger, Sabina*, ii. p. 57; and Becker's *Gallus*, p. 428. Concerning the enigmatical Spartan decree, μὴ τρέφειν οἱ κείρεοθαι τὸν μύστακα, see *Valcken. ad Theocr.* p. 288. But there is still much difficulty about it. Cf. *Plutarch, Agesil.* 30; *Antiphanes, apud Athen.* iv. p. 143.

The women doubtless wore their hair in manifold ways; the antiques, however, do not enable us to establish the prevalence of any definite fashions, or even to interpret the names that here and there occur. The extraordinary artificial coiffure of the virgins of the Pandroseum (the so-called Caryatides) has no more reference to the every-day costume than has their dress itself.

This observation will also apply to many varieties depicted on the terracottas found in Attic tombs, and in this case, moreover, we are ignorant of the period to which they belong. See Stackelberg, *Gräber der Hellen*. Pl. 75-78. In by far the majority of cases the long and luxuriant hair is neither braided nor curled, but, if no other head-dress is worn, it is gathered together and tied behind or over the crown in a knot. The forehead, at the same time, is pretty well covered, as it was considered a beauty to have a βραχὺ τῷ μετώπῳ μεταίχμιον. Cf Hor Od. i. 83, 5 : *tenuis frons*. There are nevertheless instances of a more elaborate coiffure, for instance, in the busts of Aspasia, and of Berenice, the wife of Ptolemæus Soter. See Visconti, *Iconogr.* Pl. 15 and 52. In both the head is encircled with a wreath of curiously twisted ringlets, which hang low down. Cf. Lucian, *Amor.* 40 : σιδηρὰ τε ὅργανα, πυρὸς ἀμβλεῖφ φλογὶ χλιανθέντα βίᾳ τὴν ἐλίκων οὐλότηγα διαπλέκει. καὶ περίεργοι μὲν αἱ μέχρι τῶν ὄφρυντο ἔφειλκυσμέναι κόμαι βραχὺ τῷ μετώπῳ μεταίχμιοι ἀφιάσι· σοβαρᾶς δὲ ἄχρι τῶν μεταφρένων οἱ ὄπισθεν ἐπισταλεύονται πλόκαμοι. On the comic stage, long locks hanging down on both sides belonged to the custom of *hetæræ*. Poll. iv. 153 : Τὸ δὲ τέλειον ἑταιρικὸν τῆς ψευδοκόρης ἔστιν ἐρυθρότερον καὶ βοστρύχους ἔχει περὶ τὰ ὄτα. Cf. Lucian, *Bis Accus.* 81 : τὰ τρίχας εὐθετίζουσαν εἰς τὸ ἑταιρικὸν καὶ φυκίον ἐντριβομένην, καὶ τὰ ὄφθαλμῷ ὑπογραφομένην.

In vase-paintings we usually see the hair held together by variously formed bandeaus, by a cap-like kerchief, a net, or something of the kind. And first of these stands the *σφενδόνη*, which, as the name indicates, was a sling-shaped band, i.e. broad over the forehead, and narrow at the sides. It was sometimes, perhaps, of metal, or merely of gilded leather : for of the somewhat similar *στλεγγίς*, we read in Pollux, vii. 179 : ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἔτερόν τι στλεγγίς, δέρμα κεχρυσωμένον, ὃ περὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν φοροῦσι. Cf. Id. v. 96 ; Böttiger, *Vasengem.* iii. p. 225 ; and Gerhard, *Prodromus*, p. 20, sqq. This band was also worn on the back of the head, as an *ὄπισθοσφενδόνη*, and the two were often worn at the same time. Böttiger, *Kl. Schr.* iii. p. 108. The forms of these bandeaus are very numerous, and they were mostly ornamented in some way with gold, for Pollux, after enumerating their names, adds : χρυσᾶ καὶ ἐπίχρυσα πάντα.

The cap-like head-coverings, the use of which is of great antiquity, may be divided into nets, hair-bags, and kerchiefs. They are all comprehended under the name *κεκρύφαλος*, though properly a distinction should be drawn between *κεκρύφαλος*, *σάκκος*, and *μίτρα*. The *κεκρύφαλος* proper was a net, which was worn both night and day, like the reticulum of the Roman ladies. See *Gallus*, p. 440; and the Article *Calantica*, in the *Real-Encyklop. d. Klass. Alterth.* It was merely netted or woven of threads; hence the makers were called *κεκρυφαλοπλόκοι*. Poll. vii. 179. The *σακχυφάνται* mentioned by Demosthenes, in *Olympiod.* p. 1170, are, it is true, said by Pollux, x. 192, to be the same as *τοὺς πλέκοντας ταῖς γυναιξὶ τοὺς κεκρυφάλους*, but the word has nevertheless a wider signification. Such hair-nets are not visible on vase-paintings, but they may be seen on the carefully executed frescoes of Herculaneum and Pompeii. See *Mus. Borb.* iv. 49; vi. 18; viii. 4; and fig. 1, *infra*. They seem to consist of gold threads, which agrees with Juven. ii. 96:

Reticulumque comis auratum ingentibus implet.

Cf. Petron. 97. They were also made of silk (*Salmas. Exerc. ad Solin.* p. 392), and of the costly gold-yellow byssus of Eleia, (*Pausan. vii. 21, 7*), as well as of commoner stuff. See Hesychius: *τρίχαπτον* τὸ βομβύκινον ἔφασμα ὑπὲρ τῶν τριχῶν, τῆς κεφαλῆς ἀπτόμενον. Cf. Photius and Suidas. A different explanation of the word is, however, given by Pollux, x. 82: καὶ τρίχαπτον δέ φασι, πλέγμα ἐκ τριχῶν.

The *σάκκοι* or snoods, on the contrary, were often of thicker stuff, and sometimes covered the whole head, so that the hair



Different kinds of *κεκρύφαλος*. Fig. 1 is a regular *κεκρύφαλος* or hair-net, from a Pompeian fresco, *Aphrodite and Eros*; *Mus. Borb.* viii. 5. The gauze drapery also deserves attention. Figs. 2 and 3 are from a vase-painting in Millini, *Peint. d. Vas.* II. 43. Fig. 4, a *σάκκος*, from Tischbein, *Engrav.* I. 14.

hung down on the neck like a pouch; occasionally the front part was left bare; and sometimes it was open behind, so as to allow a tuft of hair to hang out. See figs. 3 and 4; also Stackelberg, *Gräber der Hell.* Pl. 68, 75, 76. From the peak of the snood tassels sometimes depended. A head-dress of this kind is evidently intended by the κεφαλὴ περίθετος, in Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 257:

ΕΤΡ. κεκρυφάλου δεῖ καὶ μίτρας. ΑΓ. ἡδὶ μὲν οὖν
κεφαλὴ περίθετος, ἦν ὁγδὸν σύκτωρ φορῶ.

They were of divers materials—silk, byssus, and wool. See Poll vii. 66. They usually were coloured, and often worked in patterns, like the kerchiefs. See Millingen, *Coghill*, Pl. 22; Millin. *Point des Vases Gr.* i. Pl. 36, 37, 41, 58, 59; ii. 43; Stackelberg, Pl. 33, 34. Bladders were also used for the purpose; and the πομφόλυγας of Aristophanes are explained in the same manner by Mœr. Attic. p. 222: Πομφόλυγας, τὰ δερμάτια, ἀ ἐπὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν αἱ γυναικες ἔχουσιν. Ἀριστοφάνης Θεσμοφοριαζούσαις. Cf. Mart. viii. 33, 19:

Fortior intortos servat vesica capillos.

A coloured kerchief was also wrapped round the hair, sometimes covering the entire head, at others only a part of it. This was doubtless the μίτρα, which originally signified only a band, and this must be its meaning in the above-quoted passage of Aristophanes, where the κεκρύφαλος is also mentioned. The band was by degrees worn broader and broader, till it at last merged into the kerchief, and from this originated the snood itself.

For further details, see Böttiger, *Aldobr. Hochz.* pp. 79, 150; *Kl. Sch.* ii. p. 245; *Sabina*, i. p. 143; also Junii *de Coma lib.*; Hotoman, *de Barba*, in Pitisci *Lex.*; Ferrarii *Electa*, ii. 12; Camill. *Silvestr. ad Juven.* iv. 108.

EXCURSUS TO SCENE XII.

THE WOMEN.

A VARIETY of views have been entertained on the social position of the Greek women, and their estimation in the eyes of the men. The majority of scholars have described them as despicable in the opinion of the other sex, their life as a species of slavery, and the gynæconitis as a place of durance little differing from the Oriental harem; while a few writers have stoutly contended for the historic emancipation of the fair sex among the Greeks. To the former class belong de Pauw, *Recherches sur les Grecs*; Meiners, *Gesch. des Weibl. Geschl.*; as well as Böttiger and Thöluck. This last writer was replied to by Jacobs, in his *Beitr. z. Gesch. d. Weibl. Geschl.* As usual, the truth lies between the contending parties. The assertions of the former are manifestly exaggerated; while Jacobs, without undertaking the necessary research, has assigned to the Grecian women in general a position analogous to that which they occupied in the heroic age. The former view, though in a modified and less objectionable form, has been again espoused by Limburg-Brower, in his *Hist. de la Civilis. Morale et Relig. des Grecs*.

It cannot be denied that the women of Homer occupy a more honourable position in the household than those of the so-called historic period. The reason of the change cannot be ascertained, as we have no certain accounts of the intervening centuries, during which had been effected an entire revolution in the modes of life among the Greeks. For instance, the vice of *παιδεμπατρία* is utterly unknown to Homer; and again, while he describes the husband as almost buying the bride from her parents, the father now gave a dowry with his daughter. We need, then, no longer wonder that the women, at the later period, were less respected and more restrained, and that the marriage relationship was less tender and endearing.

It is no part of the purpose of this work to dwell upon the Homeric period. That subject is complete in itself, and the sources of information are by no means difficult of access. We

may refer especially to Lenz, *Gesch. d. Weiber im Hero. Zeitalter*, and Helbig, *Die Sittlichen Zustände d. Griech. Heldenalters*.

We shall here strictly confine ourselves to the historic epoch. At this time, and in the very focus of civilisation, the women were regarded as a lower order of beings, neglected by nature in comparison with man, both in point of intellect and heart; incapable of taking part in public life, naturally prone to evil, and fitted only for propagating the species and gratifying the sensual appetites of the men. Of course the invectives of the notorious misogynist Euripides, or the complaints of pestered husbands in the comedians, must not be adduced as proof; though, on the other hand, they cannot be entirely ignored. Passages such as that in the *Hippolytus* of Euripides, v. 615–621, are nothing but rhetorical exaggerations. See Athen. xiii. p. 557: Εἰκόντρος Σοφοκλεῖ τινος, διτὶ μισογύνης ἐστὶν Εὐριπίδης, "Εἰ γε ταῖς τοαγγδίαις, ἔφη δὲ Σοφοκλῆς· ἐπεὶ ἔν γε τῇ κλίνῃ φολογύνης. So also the παιδῶν ἑραστῆς in Lucian, *Amor*. 38, praises this outburst of the poet; but this is only in keeping with his assigned character. Cf. Hippoanax, ap. Stob. *Tit.* lxviii. 8:

Δύ' ἡμέραι γυναικός εἰσιν ἥδισται·
ὅταν γάμη τις κάκφέρη τεθνηκών.

Also Plaut. *Asin.* i. 1, 80; *Mil.* iii. 1, 91; Achill. *Tat.* i. 7. But such expressions prove nothing as to the general opinion. We may regard, however, as the deeply-rooted sentiment of Greek antiquity, the confession of Iphigenia in the *Iphigenia in Aulide* of Euripides, v. 1373:

εἴς γ' ἀνὴρ κρείσσων γυναικῶν μυρίων,

And the habit of regarding the wife as a necessary evil of the household is shown by the words of Menander (p. 190, Mein.):

ἀνάγκη γὰρ γυναικί εἶναι κακόν,
ἄλλ' εἰτυχῆς ἐσθ' δὲ μετριότατον λαβάν.

A great number of such passages as the foregoing might be easily collected from the dramatists and others. But far greater weight should be attached to the voices of the most thoughtful, liberal, and unprejudiced philosophers of antiquity, who have, without any bitterness or comic exaggeration, deliberately pronounced that nature assigns to woman a place far beneath that of man. It is true that Aristotle considers the putting women

and slaves on an equality, as un-Hellenic; see *de Republ.* i. 2, p. 1252, and *ib.* 18, p. 1260; but he clearly enunciates his opinion in *ib.* 5, p. 1254, where he says: τὸ ἄρρεν πρὸς τὸ θῆλυ φύσει τὸ μὲν κρεῖττον, τὸ δὲ χεῖρον, τὸ μὲν ἀρχον, τὸ δὲ ἀρχόμενον. Cf. *Hist. Anim.* ix. 1. Plato, too, with all his mildness, benevolence, and love of justice, says, *Leg.* vi. p. 781: λαθραιότερον μᾶλλον καὶ ἐπικλοπώτερον ἔφη τὸ θῆλυ: and he proceeds to say that the women must be so much the more curbed, δσῳ ή θήλεια φύσις ἔστι πρὸς ἀρετὴν χείρων τῆς τῶν ἄρρενων. See also Aristot. *de Republ.* ii. 9, p. 1270; and *Id. Probl.* xxix. 11: Διὰ τὴν δεινότερον γυναικα ἀποκτεῖναι ή ἀνδρὶ; καίτοι βέλτιον τὸ ἄρρεν τοῦ θῆλεος φύσει. Cf. Stob. *Tit.* lxxiii. 62. All this expresses the prevalent notion; and the only ἀρετὴ of which woman was thought capable in that age differed but little from that of a faithful slave. See *Plato, Meno*, p. 71.

In some cases, doubtless, a woman's virtues ensured her a greater share of affection; and, again, a great dower, or her own natural character, might occasionally give her the upper hand in the household; but the general notion mentioned above always prevailed. Except in her own immediate circle, a woman's existence was scarcely recognised; and though now and then an extraordinary instance of female σωφροσύνη was publicly recognised, yet the homage was clearly intended for the husband. See Plutarch, *Phoc.* 19.

Among the Dorians, and especially at Sparta, where the women enjoyed a much greater degree of freedom than among the Ionico-Attic race, and where the attempt of Lycurgus to place the women under stricter regulations is said to have failed, their position may have been somewhat different; but even there the woman had only a physical worth. Aristot. *de Republ.* ii. 9; Plutarch, *Lyc.* 14; *Id. Agis.* 7.

Intimately connected with this vilipending of the woman was her utter want of independence, in consequence of which she was, at least in Athens, considered a minor all her life long. But little is said of this in connexion with judicial and public matters, yet quite enough to show how the case was regarded by the law. See Thucyd. ii. 45; Plutarch, *de Mul. Virt.* 1. Thus it was enacted, that everything that a man did by the counsel or request of a woman should be null. Demosth. in *Olymp.* p.

1183 : καὶ ἄκυρά γε ταῦτα πάντα ἐνομοθέτησεν εἶγαι Σόλων, διη
δύ τις γυναικὶ πειθόμενος πράττη, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοιαύτη (πόριη).
They were not allowed to conclude any bargain, or transaction
of consequence, on their own account. Isaeus, *de Aristarchi
Hered.* p. 259: ὁ γὰρ νόμος διαφρήδην κωλύει, παιδὶ μὴ ἔξειναι
τυμβάλλειν μηδὲ γυναικὶ πέρα μεδίμνων κριθῶν. Plato, it is true,
proposes that this concession should be made them, but this is
only a notion of his own. See *Leg.* xi. p. 987.

Their education from early childhood corresponded to the rest of their treatment. As has been already stated, there were no educational institutions for girls, nor any private teachers at home. Their whole instruction was left to the mother and the nurses, through whose means they obtained, perhaps, a smattering *ἐν γράμμασι*, and were taught to spin and weave, and similar female avocations. This was certainly the case at Athens. How it was in other states does not appear, but it was probably much the same elsewhere, except at Sparta. Hence there were no scientific or even learned ladies, with the exception of the hetæræ. See, however, Eurip. *Hippol.* 635. They were also almost entirely deprived of that most essential promoter of female culture, the society of the other sex. They were excluded from intercourse not only with strangers, but also with their nearest relations, and they saw but little even of their fathers or husbands; for the men lived more abroad than at home, and even when at home they inhabited their own apartments. Κεχωρίσθαι ἀνδρας γυναικῶν was an established maxim, as Herodotus says, v. 18: and to this Plato also adheres, when desirous of introducing Syssitia of the women: see *Leg.* vii. p. 806. A more confidential intercourse would seem to be indicated by passages such as Demosth. *in Neer.* p. 1382; and Aeschin. *in Timarch.* p. 178; but we cannot infer that anything like instructive and improving conversation took place.

Thus the gynæconitis, though not exactly a prison, nor yet an ever-locked harem, was still the confined abode allotted, for life, to the female portion of the household; and Plato rightly calls the women γένος εἰθισμένον δεδυκὸς καὶ σκοτεινὸν ζῆν. *Leg.* vi. p. 781. This applies especially to the maidens, who lived in the greatest seclusion till their marriage, and, so to speak, regularly under lock and key, κατάκλειστοι (Callim. *Fragm.* 118),

θιλαμενόμεραι, and φρυγούμεναι (Aristen. ii. Ep. 5). See also Phocylides, 203 :

Παρθενικὴν δὲ φύλασσε πολυκλείστοις θαλάμοισι,
μηδέ μν ἄχρι γάμου τρὸ δόμων ὀφθῆναι ἔστη.

Cf. Eurip. *Iphig. in Aul.* 728; Sophocl. *OEdip. Colon.* 344. They never quitted the shades of the *παρθενῶν*, except on special occasions, such as to be spectators of a festal procession, or to swell its pomp ; and probably it was on such opportunities that a tender passion first arose ; as we see from the use made of such circumstances by the comedians. But no *παρθένος ἐλευθέρα* ever takes part in the action of a comedy. No such instance occurs in the pieces preserved to us by the Romans, except in the *Persa* of Plautus, where, however, the appearance of the parasite's daughter is owing to the father's pretended sale of her as a slave. In tragedy it was allowed, though Euripides says, *Orest.* 108 :

εἰς δχλον ἔργεων, παρθένοισιν οὐ καλόν.

The material of tragedy was taken from the domain of the epic, and, as we learn from Homer, the virgins in his time enjoyed more liberty.

After marriage these restrictions were mitigated at Athens, though at Sparta, on the contrary, the married women lived in stricter seclusion than the others, who were purposely allowed to have intercourse with the men. See Müller, *Dorians*, ii. p. 273. In fact, it is impossible to deny that a gross mistake prevailed at Sparta respecting the destination and natural disposition of women, and an education such as was there practised necessarily induced bold and unfeminine manners, which to us seem highly repulsive. Plutarch, *Compar. Lyc.* c. Num. 3; Aristot. *de Rep.* ii. 9; and the Excursus on *The Gymnasia*, p. 297.

Returning to the Attic women, we find that after marriage they were still, in a great measure, confined to the gynæconitis, which no strange man was allowed to enter. It was also considered unbecoming for the young wife to leave the house without her husband's knowledge ; and, in fact, she seldom quitted it : she was thus restricted for the most part to the society of her female slaves ; and her husband, if he chose to exercise it, had the power of keeping her in confinement. The doubt which has been thrown upon these assertions renders it necessary to substantiate them by the production of the original authorities.

Now first with regard to the *οἰκουρεῖν*, or continuous staying at home, we find this universally mentioned as a woman's first duty. See Eurip. *Troad*. 649 :

πρῶτον μὲν, ἔνθα καὶ προσῆ, καὶ μὴ προσῆ
ψύχος γυναιξὶν, αὐτὸς τοῦτον ἐφέλκεται
εἰκὼς ἀκούειν, ητίς οὐκ ἔνδον μένει,
τούτου πόθον παρεῖσται, ἔμμινον ἐν δόμοις.

Also Menand. *Fragm.* (p. 87, Mein.) :

Τοὺς τῆς γαμετῆς δρους ὑπερβαίνεις, γύναι,
τὴν αὐλίαν πέρας γάρ αὐλίος θύρα
ἐλευθέρᾳ γυναικὶ νενόμιστ' οἰκίας.

These passages certainly express the universal opinion hereon, though their critical value may be called in question, on the ground that Euripides was a *μισογύνης*, and that Menander refers to a special case. No such objection, however, can be urged against the extract from the treatise *περὶ γυναικὸς σωφροσύνης* of Phintys the Pythagorean, which has been preserved by Stobæus, *Tit.* lxxiv. 61 : "Ιδια μὲν ἀνδρὸς τὸ στραταγὲν, τὸ πολιτεύεσθαι καὶ δαμαγορέν. ἴδια δὲ γυναικὸς τὸ οἰκουρεῖν καὶ ἔνδον μένειν, καὶ ἐκδέχεσθαι καὶ θεραπεύειν τὸν ἄνδρα. Further on she specifies the cases in which a wife might be permitted to go abroad. So also Aristophanes speaks of the wrath of the husbands when their wives leave the house unknown to them; nor is there the slightest ground for supposing him to exaggerate; *Thesmoph.* 793 :

καὶ ἐξέλθῃ τὸ γύναιον ποι, καζθεῖσητον αὐτὸς θύρασιν,
μανλας μανεσθο.

See also *Pax*, 980. And hence when the news of the defeat of Chæroneia reached Athens, and we might have expected that the eager anxiety of the moment would have caused the women to leave the house, we find them only at the doors. Lycurg. *in Leocr.* p. 165 : δρᾶν δ' ἦν ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν θυρῶν γυναικας ἐλευθέρας περιφόβους, κατεπτηχνίας καὶ πυνθανομένας, εἰ ζῶσι, τὰς μὲν ὑπὲρ ἀνδρὸς, τὰς δ' ὑπὲρ πατρὸς, τὰς δ' ὑπὲρ ἀδελφῶν, κ.τ.λ., and even this the orator calls ἀναξίως αὐτῶν καὶ τῆς πόλεως δρωμένας. Much the same took place at Thebes, after the overthrow of the foreign domination. Plutarch, *de Gen. Socr.* 88 : Αἱ δὲ γυναικες, ὡς ἐκάστη περὶ τοῦ προσήκοντος ἤκουσεν, οὐκ ἐμένουσαι τῶν Βοιωτῶν ήθεσιν ἐξέτρεχον πρὸς ἀλλήλας καὶ διετυμάγοντο παρὰ τῶν ἀκαντώντιν .. Οὐδεὶς δὲ ἐκώλυε. Cf. Xenoph. *Econ.* vii. 80.

Older females were not so straitly guarded as those of younger years, as may be gathered from the words of Hyperides, apud Stob. Tit. lxxiv. 33: Δεῖ τὴν ἐκ τῆς οἰκλας ἐκπορευομένην ἐν τοι-
αύτῃ καταστάσει εἶναι τῆς ἡλικίας, ὥστε τοὺς ἀπαντῶντας πυνθά-
νεσθαι, μὴ τίνος ἐστὶ γυνὴ, ἀλλὰ τίνος μήτηρ. Cf. Eurip. *Androm.*
358, *Heraclid.* 474; and Plato, *de Republ.* ix. p. 579, where it
is said of tyrants: καταδεδυκὼς ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τὰ πολλὰ ὡς γυνὴ
ζῆ. And lastly, the tortoise, on which the Aphrodite Urania
of Phidias was supported, was considered as a symbol of this
secluded existence of the women. Plutarch, *de Iside et Osir.* 76:
Τῷ δὲ τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς (εἰκάσματι) τὸν δράκοντα Φειδίας παρέθηκε, τῷ
δὲ τῆς Ἀφροδίτης ἐν "Ηλιδὶ χελώην, ὡς τὰς μὲν παρθένους φυλακῆς
δεομένας, ταῖς δὲ γαμεταῖς οἰκουρίαν καὶ σιωπὴν πρέπουσιν. Cf.
Id. *Conjug. Præc.* 32; Pausan. vi. 25, 2.

As regards going abroad, we may take in their full extent
the words of Aristophanes, *Lysistr.* 16: χαλεπή τοι γυναικῶν
ἔξοδος. Apart from the consideration of toilet and household
occupations, the women were detained at home by special restric-
tions. Thus Athenæus, xii. p. 521, informs us, on the authority
of Phylarchos, that a law was in force at Syracuse, which forbade
free-women to go out at all after sunset; or even in the daytime,
ἄνευ τῶν γυναικονόμων, ἀκολουθούσης αὐτῇ μιᾶς θεραπαινίδος.
To a similar effect was a law of Solon's; Plutarch, *Sol.* 21:
'Ἐπέστησε δὲ καὶ ταῖς ἔξδοις τῶν γυναικῶν καὶ τοῖς πένθεσι καὶ
ταῖς ἑυρταῖς νόμον ἀπειργοντα τὸ ἄτακτον καὶ ἀιδλαστον' ... μήτε
νύκτωρ πορεύεσθαι πλὴν ἀμάξῃ κομιζομένην, λύχνου προφαίνοντος.
The γυναικονόμοι are not mentioned in the latter law, but there
were such officers at Athens, though whether at so early a period
is doubtful. See Poll. viii. 112; Hesych. s. v. Πλάγανος. Be-
sides their other duties they had to watch over the ἔξδους of
the women, as is clear from Aristot. *de Republ.* iv. 15, p. 1300:
παιδονόμος δὲ καὶ γυναικονόμος, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος ἄρχων κύριος ἐστὶ¹
τοιαύτης ἐπιμελείας, ἀριστοκρατικὸν, δημοκρατικὸν δ' οὐ. πῶς γὰρ
οἶόν τε κωλύειν ἔξιέναι τὰς τῶν ἀπόρων. Also id. vi. 8, p. 1323:
τεύτων δ' ἔνιαι φαινερῶς εἰσιν οὐ δημοτικαὶ τῶν ἀρχῶν, οἷον γυναι-
κονομία καὶ παιδονομία· τοῖς γὰρ ἀπόροις ἀνάγκη, χρῆσθαι καὶ
γυναικὶ καὶ ταισὶν ὅσπερ ἀκολούθοις διὰ τὴν ἀδουλίαν. Somewhat
similar is Plato's appointment of women, as ἐπίσκοποι of morals.
Leg. vi. p. 784.

It is scarcely possible that, in accordance with the Syracusan law, women were never allowed to go out except by the permission of the gynaeconomi, and doubtless this would not apply to excursions away from home. In the above-mentioned treatise of Phintys, περὶ γυναικῶν σωφροσύνης, the third place is taken by the ἐκ τῶν ἔξοδων τῶν ἐκ ταῖς ιδίαις οἰκίαις. She thinks the occasions on which the women should be allowed to go out are, religious ceremonies, to be spectators of a festival, and to purchase household necessities. She says: Τὰς δὲ ἔξοδως ἐκ ταῖς οἰκίαις ποιεῖσθαι τὰς γυναικας τὰς δαμοτελέας θυητολούσας τῷ ἀρχαγέτᾳ θεῷ ταῖς πόλιος ὑπὲρ αὐτᾶς καὶ τῷ ἀνδρὸς καὶ τῷ παντὸς οἴκω. ἐπειτα μήτε ὄρφνᾶς ἀνισταμένας, μήτε ἐσπέρας, ἀλλὰ πλαθούσας ἀγορᾶς καταφανέα γυνομέναν τὰν ἔξοδον ποιεῖσθαι, θεωρίας ἔνεκά τινος, ή ἀγορασμῶ οἰκήω μετὰ θεραπαίνας μᾶς, ή κατὰ πλειστον δύο εὐκόσμως χειραγωγουμέναν. We are hardly justified in assuming that so much liberty was usually allowed, and our surprise is by no means lessened when we find that she goes on to recommend a walk for the improvement of the complexion, instead of the use of rouge. Whether this ever actually took place, or whether it is merely a theoretical suggestion of her own, we cannot determine; no mention ever occurs of such a thing, and at all events no such promenading was in vogue in Attica; and the γυναικεῖα ἥγορα at Athens would hardly be visited by respectable females, as has been shown in the *Excursus on The Markets and Commerce*, p. 287. At those festivals, however, from which men were excluded, the women had an opportunity of seeing something of each other; and they enjoyed themselves all the more on account of their ordinary seclusion. Cf. Isaeus, *de Pyrrhi Her.* p. 66; Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 795.

No respectable lady thought of going out without a female slave, as we see from the Syracusan law above quoted; and the husband always assigned one to his wife; and how indispensable such an attendant was thought, we see from the example of the ἀνελεύθερος, who hired a slave for the purpose, when wanted. Theophr. *Char.* 22: τῇ γυναικὶ μὴ πρίασθαι θεράπαιναν, ἀλλὰ μισθοῦσθαι εἰς τὰς ἔξοδους παιδίον ἀκολουθῆσσον. At a later period the number of these attendants was greatly increased. Lucian, *Imag.* 2: θεραπεία δὲ πολλῇ καὶ ἀλλῃ περὶ αὐτὴν πιμπασκεινὴ λαμπρὰ, καὶ εὐνούχων τι πλῆθος, καὶ ἀβραι πάνυ πολλαῖ, κ. τ. λ. Cf. *Excursus on The Slaves*, p. 362.

Under such circumstances there could not have been much interchange of visits, except among relatives, though they were not entirely omitted. See Naumachios, apud Stob. *Tit.* lxxiv. 7 :

μήτε γραῦν ποτε σοῖς κακτῷ δέξαιο μελάθροις·

πολλῶν γρῆς ἔπερσαν ἐκτίτα δώματα φάτων.

μηδὲ μὲν ἀκριτόμυθον ἐταιρίσσαο γυναικά·

κεδνὰ κακοὶ φθείρουσι γυναικῶν ήθεα μῦθοι.

Here ἐλεύθεραι γυναικες cannot be meant; but they are in another passage; Euripides, *Androm.* 926. There is no doubt that elderly and experienced women used to visit and offer their assistance at childbeds and in cases of illness. Quite different, however, from the regular Grecian custom was that prevalent at Alexandria. See Theocrit. xv.

We see, then, that there were very severe restrictions on the freedom of the Greek women, with the exception of those of the lowest class. Yet many writers have gone further, and have asserted that husbands often kept their wives under lock and key, and even placed their seals on the door of the gynæconitis, for the sake of additional security. Perhaps a jealous and suspicious man might now and then have ensured his wife's fidelity by fastening the μέσανλος; but the passages quoted in proof of this seem of no great weight. Thus we have the tirade in Eurip. *Androm.* 932 :

*πρὸς τάδ' εὖ φυλάσσετε
κλῆθροις· καὶ μοχλοῖς δωμάτων πύλας.*

This, however, does not refer to the door of the women's apartments, but to the house-door, and the end proposed was to get rid of the visits of other women. See also Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 414 :

*εἴτα διὰ τοῦτον ταῖς γυναικωνίτισιν
σφραγίδας ἐμβάλλουσιν ήδη καὶ μόχλους,
τηροῦντες ήμᾶς. καὶ προσέτι Μολοττικοὺς
τρέφουσι, μορμολυκέα τοῖς μοιχοῖς, κύνας.*

We must not suppose this to be by any means intended as a representation of actual life; it is merely meant as a persiflage on passages of Euripides, such as that in the fragment of the *Danaē*, v. 58 :

*πατήρ δέ μιν κλῆσας
εὐ παρθενῶσι σφραγῖσι δέμας φυλάσσει.*

More weight may be attached to a seriously-meant passage of Menander, apud Stob. *Tit.* lxxiv. 27 :

δοτις δὲ μοχλοῖς καὶ διὰ σφραγισμάτων
σώζει δάμαρτα, δρᾶν τι δὴ δοκῶν σοφὸν,
μάταιός ἐστι καὶ φρουρῶν οὐδὲν φρονεῖ.

But if we consider that these Euripido-Aristophanic inventions became almost proverbial, we shall hardly be disposed to argue as to facts from Menander's hypothetical expressions. Tholuck, moreover, is quite wrong in asserting that the gynæconitis was guarded by eunuchs, a notion which he may perhaps have culled from Barthelemy or Potter.

Such a method of treatment naturally had the effect of rendering the girls excessively bashful, and even prudish; but the proverbial modesty of the Attic virgins, which arose from this, stood in agreeable contrast to the wantonness of other Greek damsels, and the pert forwardness of those at Sparta. See the remarkable account of the Lydian girls given by Herodotus, i. 98 : Τοῦ γὰρ δὴ Λυδῶν δῆμου αἱ θυγατέρες πορνεύονται πᾶσαι, συλλέγονται σφίσι φερνάς, ἐς δὲ ἀν συνοικήσωσι τοῦτο ποιέονται. ἐκδιδόνται δὲ αὐταὶ ἑωντάς. Strabo, xi. 13, 16, relates the same thing of the Armenian damsels, and those of Tuscany did likewise. See Plaut. *Cist.* ii. 3, 20 :

non enim hic, ubi ex Tusco modo
Tate tibi indigne dotem queras corpore.

It is especially noticeable that the Lydians and Tuscans, whose other customs were so similar as to lead to the inference of a common origin, should also resemble each other in this strange usage. Such enormities were quite unknown to the Greeks, and branding was the punishment inflicted in the few cases of the sort. But at Athens, and indeed in most other cities, the Spartan γύμνωσις and ἄνεσις must have been thought very repulsive. See the Excursus on *The Gymnasia*, p. 298, and the passage there quoted from Euripides, *Andromache*, 586. There was as great a diversity between the manners of the Spartan and Athenian virgin as between the χιτῶν σχιστὸς of the former, and the modest dress of the latter, which so carefully concealed the person. Even the married woman shrunk back and blushed if she chanced to be seen at the window by a man. Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 797. And thus the whole behaviour of the women, and not at Athens only, was most modest and retiring. Indeed it sometimes lapsed into a simplicity very amusing. See Plutarch, *de Cap. ex Inim. Util.* 7 : 'Ο 'Ιέρων ὑπό τινος τῶν ἔχθρῶν εἰς τὴν

δυσωδίαν ἐλοιδορήθη τοῦ στόματος· ἐλθὼν οὖν οἰκαδε πρὸς τὴν γυναικα, Τί λέγεις, εἶπεν, οὐδὲ σύ μοι τοῦτο ἔφρασας; ή δὲ οὖσα σώφρων καὶ ἄκακος, Ωμην, εἶπεν, ὅτι τοιοῦτο πάντες δέουσιν οἱ ἄνδρες. Cf. Id. *Apophth. Reg.* p. 695; *Conjug. Præc.* 29.

On the one hand, the men were very careful as to their behaviour in the presence of women, though they were quite strangers to those minute attentions which constitute the gallantry of the moderns. On the other hand, the conjugal rights and relations were carefully respected, and the men were ceremoniously observant of that etiquette which debarred them from the society of the other sex. Thus it was considered a grievous infraction of the rights of a married couple, as well as a gross piece of vulgarity, for a man to enter an abode of women in the absence of the master. We have a remarkable instance of the conscientious observance of this rule, in a case where a friend or relation who is called in to give assistance, does not venture to cross the threshold. See Demosth. in *Euerg.* p. 1157: *προσελθὼν δὲ ὁ Ἀγνόφιλος προσκληθεὶς ὑπὸ τοῦ θεράποντος τοῦ Ἀιθεμίωνος, ὃς ἐστι μοι γείτων, εἰς μὲν τὴν οἰκίαν οὐκ εἰσῆλθεν οὐ γὰρ ἡγεῖτο δικαιον εἶναι μὴ παρόντος γε τοῦ κυρίου.* Again, in the same speech, the plaintiff excuses his having entered the house of his opponent, on the plea of this person being unmarried. *Ibid.* p. 1150: *καὶ ἐπεπύσμη αὐτὸν ὅτι οὐκ εἴη γεγαμηκώς.* And in a case similar to the former one, Lysias accuses Simon of a gross *ὕβρις* for forcing his way into the gynæconitis. Lysias, *adv. Simon.* p. 139: *ἰλθὼν ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν τὴν ἐμὴν νύκτωρ μεθύων, ἐκκόψας τὰς θύρας εἰσῆλθεν εἰς τὴν γυναικωνίτην, ἔνδον οἰσῶν τῆς τε ἀδελφῆς τῆς ἐνῆς καὶ τῶν ἀδελφιῶν, αἱ οὐτώ κοσμίως βεβιώκασιν, ὥστε καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν οἰκείων ὄρώμεται αἰσχύνεσθαι.*

Offensive language before females was held very culpable. See Demosth. in *Mid.* p. 540: *τῆς ἀδελφῆς ἔτ' ἔνδον οὖσης τότε καὶ παιδὸς οὖσης κόρης ἐναντίον ἐφθέγγοντο αἰσχρὰ καὶ τοιαῦτα, οἷα ἀνθρώποι τοιοῦτοι φθέγξαντο.* Hiero punished Epicharmos for a similar offence. Plutarch, *Apophth. Reg.* p. 696: *Ἐπίχαρμον δὲ τὸν κωμῳδοποιὸν, ὅτι τῆς γυναικὸς αὐτοῦ παρούσης εἶπε τι τῶν ἀπρεπῶν, ἔζημιώσε.* Cf. Terent. *Heaut.* v. 4, 19: *'pudet dicere hac præsente verbum turpe'* (i.e. the word *scortum*). A beautiful observance, had it sprung from true moral grounds, and not rather from motives of respect to the *κύρως*, whoever he might

be. Besides which, even the strong current of popular opinion was not able to prevent frequent breaches of this custom.

Marriage, in reference to the procreation of children, was considered by the Greeks as a necessity enforced by their duties to the gods, to the state, and to their ancestors; and they also took into account the advantages which the wedded state possessed with regard to household arrangements. Aristot. *Ethic. Nic.* viii. 14, p. 1162: *οι δὲ ἀνθρώποι οὐ μόνον τῆς τεκνοποίας χάριν συνοικουσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τῶν εἰς τὸν βίον.* Until a very late period, at least, no higher considerations attached to matrimony, nor was strong attachment a frequent cause of marriage. Yet it would be too much to assert with Müller, *Dorians*, ii. p. 292, that there is no instance of an Athenian falling in love with a free-born woman, and marrying her from violent passion. Now, firstly, this is actually related of Callias, who, in order to obtain the sister of Cimon, paid the debt of her father. Plutarch, *Cim.* 4: *ἐπεὶ δὲ Καλλίας, τῶν εὐπόρων τις Ἀθήνησιν, ἐρασθεῖς προσῆλθε, τὴν ὑπὲρ τοῦ πατρὸς καταδίκην ἔκτινει ἔτομος ὁ πρὸς τὸ δημάσιον.* Cf. Demosth. *adv. Bæot.* ii. p. 1016. Secondly, how often do the comedians describe a youth desperately enamoured of a girl; and they surely would not have done so had not such a thing sometimes occurred. We may cite the instances of Charinus and Pamphilus in the *Andria* of Terence, of Antiphon in the *Phormio*, and many others. And if we remember the Antigone and Haemon of Sophocles, can we assert that the *ἔρως ἀνίκατος μάχαν* was at work for hetæræ only? Still it must be admitted that sensuality was the soil from which such passion sprung, and none other than a sensual love was acknowledged between man and wife. This is very distinctly stated by Pausanias, in Plato, *Symp.* p. 181; cf. Plutarch, *Amat.* 4.

But in the greater number of cases there was no such previous inclination, as is shown by the way in which marriages were usually arranged. The ordinary motives are laid down by Demosthenes, in *Near.* p. 1386: *τὰς μὲν γὰρ ἔταιρας ἡδονῆς ἐνεκ' ἔχομεν· τὰς δὲ παλλακὰς τῆς καθ' ἡμέραν θεραπείας τοῦ σώματος.* *τὰς δὲ γυναικας τοῦ παιδοποιεῖσθαι γυησίως καὶ τῶν ἔνδον φύλακα πιστὴν ἔχειν.* This agrees with Antiphon, *de Venef.* p. 613, where the *παλλακὴ* follows Philoneos to the sacrifice, and waits upon him and his guests at table. In this case she was the

absolute property of her master, as we see from *Ib.* p. 611 : καὶ ἦν αὐτῷ παλλακῇ ἦν ὁ Φιλόνεως ἐπὶ πορνεῖον ἔμελλε κιταστῆσαι. Sometimes, however, the παλλακῇ occupied a higher position. This is seen from the law quoted by Demosthenes, in *Aristocr.* p. 637 : ἢ ἐπὶ δάμαρτι, ἢ ἐπὶ μητρὶ, ἢ ἐπ' ἀδελφῷ, ἢ ἐπὶ θυγατρὶ, ἢ ἐπὶ παλλακῇ ἦν ἀν ἐπ' ἐλευθέροις παισὶν ἔχῃ. Here we should notice the distinction between ἐλεύθεροι and γυνήσιοι. Cf. Lysias, *de Cæde Eratosth.* p. 84. In the heroic age it was quite usual to keep a παλλακῇ as well as the lawful wife ; but there is no passage directly informing us whether this was subsequently allowable, though it most likely was not, since we know that if a husband brought an hetēra into the house, it was a legal ground for separation. Andocid. in *Alcib.* p. 117. See also Eurip. *Androm.* 891. It is stated by Diog. Laert. ii. 26, and by Athenaeus. xiii. p. 556, that in the time of Socrates a Psephisma made it lawful, γαμεῖν αὖτις ἀστῆν μιαν, παιδοποιεῖσθαι δὲ καὶ ἔξι ἑτέρας. This assertion must be received with suspicion, in spite of the authorities adduced. The thing itself might no doubt sometimes occur. Cf. Hermann, *Griech. Staatsalt.* p. 254.

In regular marriage, on the other hand, in which the wife as γαμεῖν is opposed to the παλλακῇ, the chief object was, as Demosthenes expresses it, παιδοποιεῖσθαι γυνησίως, though this intention was not made so prominent at Athens as at Sparta, where, as Plutarch tells us, the women were married for nothing else ἢ ἐπὶ τὸ τῆς τεκνιώσεως ἔργον, and the husband often resigned his rights to some more potent individual, though the marriage continued undissolved. Plutarch, comp. *Lyc.* c. *Num.* 3 : 'Ο δὲ Λάκων οἵκοι τῆς γυναικὸς οὐσῆς παρ' αὐτῷ, καὶ τοῦ γάμου μένοιτος ἐπὶ τῶν ἔξι ἀρχῆς δικαίων, μετεδίδον τῷ πείσαντι τῆς κοινωνίας εἰς τέκνωσιν. πολλοὶ δὲ, ὥσπερ εἴρηται, καὶ παρακαλοῦντες εἰσῆγον ἔξι ἄντας ἀν ἐδόκουν μάλιστα παῖδας εὐειδεῖς καὶ ἀγαθινὰς γενέσθαι. Cf. Xenoph. *de Rep. Lac.* 1, 8; and Goguet, *Orig. des Lois*, v. p. 427.

At Athens, too, and probably in the other Grecian states as well, the generation of children was considered the chief end of marriage. Xenoph. *Memor.* ii. 2, 4 : Καὶ μή που τῶν γε ἀφροδισίων ἔνεκα παιδοποιεῖσθαι τοὺς ἀθρώπους ὑπολάμβανε, κ.τ.λ. Cf. Demosth. *pro Phorm.* p. 953. Here, however, the sacredness of the married state was not sacrificed to this eager desire of

posterity, nor were state-interests in this case the only motives

There were three considerations by which the duty of marriage was enforced. First, respect to the gods; for it was considered to be incumbent on every one to leave behind him those who should continue to discharge his religious obligations. Plato, *Leg.* vi. p. 773 : ἀεὶ τῷ θεῷ ὑπηρέτας ἀνθ' αὐτοῦ παραδιδόναι. Secondly, obligation to the state: since by generating descendants, its continuance was provided for. Entirely consonant with the Spartan institutions was such a subordination of individual inclination to the demands of the public weal. See Plutarch, *Lyc.* 15 : οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀτιμίαν τινὰ προσέθηκε τοῖς ἀγάμοις. εἰργοντο γὰρ ἐν ταῖς γυμνοπαιδιαῖς τῆς θέας τοῦ δὲ χειμῶνος οἱ μὲν ἄρχοντες αὐτοὺς ἐκέλευον ἐν κύκλῳ περιένται τὴν ἀγορὰν, οἱ δὲ περιέόντες ἦδον εἰς αὐτοὺς φέδην τινα πεποιημένην ὡς δίκαια πάσχοιεν, ὅτι τοῖς οὐρανοῖς ἀπειθοῦσι· τιμῆς δὲ καὶ θεραπείας, ήν νέοι πρεσβυτέροις παρεῖχον, ἐστέροντο. See Aristo, apud. Stob. *Tit.* Ixvii. 16; Poll. viii. 40; Clearch. apud Athen. xiii. p. 555. These passages relate to Sparta, but at Athens, and probably in all or most of the other states, there were no such express penalties on celibacy. Something of the kind, it is true, is hinted at by Plutarch, *de Amore Prol.* 2 : Πρῶτοι οὐκ ἀναμένει (τὰ ζῶα) νόμους ἀγάμου καὶ ὄφειγάμου, καθάπερ οἱ Δικούργου πολῖται καὶ Σόλωνος. Pollux, also, not referring to Sparta, speaks of a γραφὴ ἀγάμου, though such a process does not appear to have been ever instituted. Laws of this kind, enforced by ἀτιμία, as well as fines, are no doubt recommended by Plato, *Leg.* iv. p. 721, and vi. p. 774. But here, as in many other instances, he leans more to the Spartan than to the Attic principles of legislation. Thus he says p. 773 : τὸν γὰρ τῷ πόλει δεῖ συμφέροντα μηηστεύειν γάμον ἔκαστον, οὐ τὸν ἥδιστον αὐτῷ. Of the same tendency was the regulation to the effect that the orators and generals should be married, as a pledge of their fidelity to the state; see Dinarch. *in Demosth.* p. 51. Nevertheless the number of bachelors seems to have been very considerable; and we see from the lengthy apologies for celibacy (e.g. Antiphon, ap. Stob. *Tit.* Ixviii. 37; Plaut. *Mil.* iii. 1), how many, to avoid the trouble of maintaining a wife and children, or from suspicion of the sex, remained single. Other causes also are assigned by Fr. Schlegel, *Griechen und Römer*, p. 261,

A third consideration which induced persons to marry was a regard for their own race and lineage; and this was not only from the wish of seeing themselves perpetuated in the same, but was chiefly in reference to the continuance of the duties to the departed, inasmuch as the belief in the beneficial perception of the offerings and tokens of love devoted to the manes made obligatory the propagation of the family. See Isocrates, *Plat.* 24. Hence those who were childless sought, by means of adoption, to prevent the cessation of these usages. Isaeus, *de Apollod. Her.* p. 179 : πάντες γὰρ οἱ τελευτήσειν μέλλοντες πρόνοιαν ποιοῦνται σφῶν αὐτῶν, ὅπως μὴ ἐξερημώσωσι τοὺς σφετέρους αὐτῶν οἴκους, ἀλλ' ἔσται τις καὶ δὲ ἐναγιῶν καὶ πάντα τὰ γομιζόμενα αὐτοῖς ποιήσων. διὸ καν̄ ἀπαιδες τελευτήσωσιν, ἀλλ' οὖν ποιησάμενοι καταλείπουσι.

In addition to these motives, considerations of an economical nature entered into the case; and many married chiefly in order to obtain a trusty and skilful housekeeper. It is very rarely that we meet with even a hint of any higher considerations. See, however, the fragment of Musonius, apud Stob. *Tit.* lxvii. 20.

The choice of the bride seldom depended on previous, or at least on intimate, acquaintance. More attention was generally paid to the position of a damsel's family and the amount of her dowry than to her personal qualities. This subject is enlarged on by Plato, *Polit.* p. 310, and he utterly repudiates the principle of looking out for a wife of equal condition and property : τὰ πλούτους καὶ δυνάμεων διώγματα. That great regard was paid to the proverb, τὴν κατὰ σαυτὸν ἔλα (Plutarch, *Educ. Puer.* 19), is seen not only from many passages in Plato, but from frequent expressions of the comedians, when rich men sue for the sisters or daughters of their poorer neighbours. Thus, in the *Aulularia* of Plautus, ii. 2, 58, where the wealthy Megadorus sues for the hand of the daughter of the poor Euclio : 'Hoc magnum est periculum, ab asinis ad boves transcendere, etc.' Cf. Xenophon, *Hier.* i. 27; Plutarch, *Amat.* 2. If the rich objected to a dowerless bride, the poor, on their side, had equal scruples about a rich alliance; and on this hinges the whole plot of the *Trinummus* of Plautus, in which Lescronicus strongly urges the impropriety of his undowered sister being wedded by the rich Lysiteles. See Act iii. 2, 62.

Hence it was usual for a father to choose for his son a wife

and one perhaps whom the bridegroom had never seen. Terent. *Andr.* i. 5, 14. Marriage was often adopted by the father as an expedient for putting an end to the debaucheries of his son, who received the lady as a sort of penalty inflicted on him. Terent. *Heaut.* v. 5; Plaut. *Trin.* v. 2, 59: ‘si pro peccatis centum ducat uxores, parum est.’ Achill. Tat. i. 8: Γάμοι, εἰπεν, ἡδη σοι δίδωσιν ὁ πατήρ; τι γὰρ ἡδίκησας, ίνα καὶ πεδηθῆς;

Such arrangements were unfavourable to the existence of real affection, and we cannot be surprised at the frequent prevalence of coldness, indifference, or discontent. Plato thinks these consequences might be prevented, by giving the young people more frequent opportunities of seeing one another. See *Leg.* vi. p. 177. No such previous intercourse was possible at Athens, and therefore couples might often find themselves mutually disappointed. Love after marriage was of unfrequent occurrence, though an instance is to be found in the *Hecyra* of Terence. It was probably still more unusual for the lady’s inclinations to be consulted. The hard fate of maidens who were thus consigned for life to an unknown master, is forcibly described in a fragment of the *Tereus* of Sophocles, apud Stob. *Tit.* lxviii. 19. At first, as we might expect, there was an entire absence of confidence between the newly-married pair, and it was a long while before the shyness in the woman gave place to a more familiar tone. See the characteristic description Ischomachos gives of the behaviour of his wife soon after marriage. Xenoph. *Œcon.* 7, 10: ἐπεὶ ἡδη μοι χειροήθης ήν καὶ ἐπιθυσσεύετο, ἀστε διαλέγεσθαι, ἥρόμην αὐτῇ τ. λ.

An essential consideration with the Attic burgher, ἀστος or Ἀθηναῖος, was that his bride should be also of that rank. For the children of such marriages only were γενήσιαι, and marriage between an ἀστὸς and a ξενὴ was forbidden. The two laws on this subject are produced by Demosthenes, in *Near.* pp 1850, 1863. For further details see Wachsmuth, *Hellen. Alterthumsk.* i. 2, p. 205. These laws, however, appear to have been frequently infringed. See Demosth. *ibid.* p. 1885.

Relationship was, with trifling limitations, no hindrance to marriage, which could take place within all degrees of ἀγχιστεία or συγγένεια, though naturally not in the γένος itself. See Isaeus, *de Cir. Her.* p. 217: Κίρωνος θυγάτηρ ή ἀδελφὸς ἐγγυτέρω τοῦ γένους ἔστι; δῆλον γὰρ ὅτι θυγάτηρ. ή μὲν γὰρ ἐξ ἑκείνου νέγος

νεν, ὁ δὲ μετ' ἑκείνου. θυγατρὸς δὲ παιδες ἦ ἀδελφός; παιδες δῆτονθεν· γένος γὰρ, ἀλλ' οὐχὶ συγγένεια τοῦτ' ἔστιν. The marriage of brothers and sisters was only allowed in the case of their not being ὄμομάτριοι. Demosth. *adv. Eubul.* p. 1304; Plutarch, *Themist.* 82; Pausan. i. 7, 1; Achill. Tat. i. 3. But there is strong reason to conclude that, except in the very earliest period, such alliances were universally condemned. It seems also that we should take in their full meaning such passages as Lysias, in *Alcib.* p. 550, and Eurip. *Androm.* 175. Plato, too, carefully enumerates all the grades of relationship within which the daughters might marry, in case the father died intestate, and he makes no mention of any but collateral branches. *Leg. xi.* p. 925. Cf. *ib.* viii. p. 838. The force of public opinion was not, however, sufficient to prevent the occasional occurrence of flagrant cases. Andocid. *de Myst.* p. 61: γαμεῖ μὲν Ἰσχομάχου θυγατέρου· ταύτη δὲ συνοικήσας οὐδὲ ἐνιαυτὸν τὴν μητέρα αὐτῆς ἔλαβε. καὶ συνψήσῃ ὁ πάντων σχετλιώτατος ἀνθρώπων τῇ μητρὶ καὶ τῇ θυγατρὶ . . . καὶ εἶχεν ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ ἀμφοτέρας. See also Athen. xii. p. 534.

It is well known that widows frequently married again; this was often in compliance with the testamentary dispositions of their husbands, as little regard being paid to their own wishes as in the case of girls. See Isaeus, *de Philoctem.* Her. p. 149; *de Cir.* Her. p. 215; Demosth. *in Aphob.* i. p. 814. This custom was of very ancient date, and it is asserted by Pausanias, ii. 21, 8, that Gorgophone, the daughter of Perseus, was the first widow who married again! The words of Euripides (*Troad.* 669) are at the most his own individual view, though they in some measure agree with the law of Charondas, quoted by Stobæus, *Tit. xliv* 40: Ο μητριαὶ ἐπιγαμῶν μὴ εὐδοξείτω, ἀλλ' ὁνειδιζέσθω αἵτιος ἀν οἰκεῖας διαστάσεως.

With regard to age, there does not seem to have been any fixed time for marriage, except perhaps at Sparta. Plato is somewhat inconsistent on this point. In the *de Republ.* p. 460, he suggests τὰ εἴκοσιν ἔτη γυναικὶ, ἀνδρὶ δὲ τὰ τριάκοντα. Compare *Leg. vi.* p. 785: γάμου δὲ δρον εἶναι, κόρφ μὲν ἀπὸ ἐκκαΐδεκα ἔτῶν εἰς εἴκοσι τὸν μακρότατον χρόνον ἀφωρισμένον· κόρφ δὲ ἀπὸ τριάκοντα μέχρι τῶν πέντε καὶ τριάκοντα. Aristotle, *de Republ.* vii. 16, p. 1335, thinks eighteen a good age for girls to marry, and

for men thirty-seven or less. It may be assumed that virgins did not often marry before their fifteenth year, nor men before their twentieth. See Xenoph. *Econ.* 7, 5. Some exceptions are, however, mentioned. See Demosth. *adv. Bœot.* προκ. p. 1009; Pausan. iv. 19, 4; though both these passages show that it was unusual. Cf. Meier and Schömann, *Att. Proc.* p. 407.

Care was generally taken that the bride should be considerably the younger. See Eurip. apud Stob. *Tit.* lxxi. 3 :

κακὸν γυναικά πρὸς νέαν ζεῦξαι νέον.
μακρὸν γὰρ ἵσχεις μᾶλλον ἀρρένων μένει,
Θήλεια δὲ ἡβη θᾶσσον ἐκλείπει δέμας.

Sappho, *Fragm.* 20 : ἀλλ' ἐδών φίλος ἀμῖν λέχος ἄριντο τεύτεροι. οὐ γὰρ τλάσομ' ἔγω ξυνοικεῖν οὖσα γερατέρα. Hence those girls who did not find a husband early were mostly fated not to marry at all. See Aristoph. *Lysist.* 597. Still it must not be concealed that there were other means, besides a father's aid, by which a husband might be procured. There appear to have been certain obliging dames who drove a trade in match-making, and were hence called *προμνήστριαι* or *προμνηστρίδες*. Xenoph. *Mem.* ii. 6, 36 : ἔφη γὰρ (*Ασπασία*) τὰς ἀγαθὰς προμνηστρίδας μετὰ μὲν ἀληθείας τάγαθὰ διαγγελούσας δεινὰς εἶναι συνάγειν ἀνθρώπους εἰς κηδείαν, ψευδομένας δὲ οὐκ ὠφελεῖν ἐπαινούσας. τοὺς γὰρ ἔξαπατηθέντας ἀμα μισεῖν ἀλλήλους τε καὶ τὴν προμνησαμένην. Poll. iii. 31 : καὶ προμνήστριαι μὲν αἱ συνάγονται τὸν γάμον. Cf. Lucian, *Deor. Dial.* xx. 16; Dio Chrysost. *Orat.* vii. p. 249. Sometimes confidential female slaves discharged such duties, as in the *Pharmaceutria* of Theocritus. Cf. Charit. i. 2. But as pandering in its worst sense might easily lurk behind, the whole trade was in no very good repute. See Plato, *Theæt.* p. 150; Xenoph. *Symp.* 4, 61.

The usages and formalities of marriage were numerous. The solemn affiancing, ἐγγύησις, which was legally necessary, in order to render the marriage complete and binding, will not be discussed here. The law itself is to be found in Demosthenes, in Steph. ii. p. 1134; see also Platner, *Beitr. z. Kenntn. d. Att. Rechts*, p. 109; Meier and Schömann, *Att. Proc.* p. 409; Hermann, *Staatsalterth.* p. 254; Wachsmuth, *Hell. Alterth.* ii. 1, p. 206. This public ratification must be carefully distinguished from the previous betrothal or consent of the bride. See Pindar, *Ol.* vii. 1 :

Φιλαγ^{ως} ἡς εἴ τις ἀφνείας ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἐλῶν
ἔνδον ἀμπέλου καχλάζοισαν δρόση
δωρήσεται
νεανιά γαμβρῷ προπίνων οἶκοθεν οἶκαδε, πάγχρυσον κορυφὰν κτεάδι αὐ
συμποσίου τε χάριν κᾶδός τε τιμάσταις ἐν, ἐν δὲ φίλων
ταρεύτων θῆκε μιν ἔαλοτὸν διμέφρονος εὔνᾶς.

From this passage Böckh assumes that it was a prevalent Greek custom to solemnise the affiancing at the banquet, by pledging the future son-in-law; but this can hardly be borne out. The instances adduced from Athenæus, xiii. p. 575, are neither of them Greek; and moreover, in each case, the girl, and not the father, drinks to the bridegroom, thus declaring her choice. All this is entirely opposed to Greek customs.

At the same time that the affiancing took place, the dowry, *προῖξ* or *φεριὴ*, was also settled upon the bride. This, however, was scarcely so much of a legal requirement as the *έγγυη*, but rather was an ancient usage, strictly complied with for the most part. See Meier and Schömann, *Att. Proc.* p. 415. It might be a matter of law, in so far as the *κύριος* of the bride was in some cases bound to an *ἐκδοσία* with a dower; but its neglect was certainly not attended with the same civil disadvantages as were entailed by an omission of the *έγγυης*. See Demosth. *adv. Bæot.* p. 1016, where the legitimacy of the plaintiff, whose mother was *ἀπροικος*, is nowise called in question, though the unseemliness of the marriage is made the subject of remark. Cf. Platner, *Beitr.* p. 110. And for the very reason that it was considered more proper, and because the woman took a higher position in her new household when possessed of a dowry, rich burghers would often join in portioning the sisters or daughters of those in humble circumstances. See Lysias, *de bon. Aristoph.* p. 659: *ἔτι τοινυν καὶ ιδίᾳ τισὶ τῶν πολιτῶν ἀποροῦσι συνεξέδωκε θυγατέρας καὶ ἀδελφάς.*

There is no evidence enabling us to determine when this custom of giving dowers first began; though it was certainly long before the time of Solon. In the heroic age, as above remarked, the contrary was the case: the man won his bride by gifts, *ἔδνα*; a custom so general that it cannot be disproved by *Odyss.* i. 227, and ii. 196. Aristotle also mentions the early custom of buying the bride, as he expresses it; *de Republ.* ii. 8, p. 1268: *τοὺς γάρ ἀρχαίους νόμους λίαν ἀπλοῦς εἶναι καὶ βαρβαρικούς. ἐσιδημοφο-οοῦντό τε γὰρ οἱ "Ελληνες, καὶ τὰς γυναικας ἐωνοῦντο παρ' ἀλλήλων.*

We are also told that Solon introduced a law to restrict the amount of the φερνὴ which the bride brought her husband. Plutarch, *Sol.* 20 : τῶν δὲ ἄλλων γάμων ἀφεῖλε τὰς φερνὰς, οὐαὶ τρία, καὶ σκεύη μικροῦ νομίσματος ἀξιαὶ κελεύσας, ἔτερον δὲ μηδὲν ἐπιφέρεσθαι τὴν γαμουμένην. οὐ γὰρ ἐβούλετο μισθοφόρον, οὐδὲ ὄντων εἶναι τὸν γάμον, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τεκνώσει καὶ χάριτι καὶ φιλότητι γίνεσθαι τοῦ ἀνδρὸς καὶ γυναικὸς συνοικισμόν. Some doubt, however, is thrown upon this statement by the fact that no such restriction is mentioned by any of the Attic orators. The most probable conjecture seems to be that adopted by Bunsen, *de Jure Hered. Athen.* p. 43, and other writers, who suppose that by the φερνὴ mentioned by Plutarch is not meant the regular προῖξ, but certain additional wedding-presents. This supposition is not free from difficulties, for the dowry did not solely consist of money, but included clothes and ornaments, ιμάτια καὶ χρυσία, as well as slaves. See Eurip. *Iphig. in Aul.* 46; Diog. Laert. v. 13. In support of his position, Bunsen quotes a passage in which these gifts are distinguished from the προῖξ. Demosth. *in Spud.* p. 1036: ἅπερ ἐπεμψέ μοι χωρὶς τῆς προικός. But in Isaeus, *de Cir. Her.* p. 199, things of this sort are not reckoned as separate presents, but are included in the dowry: ἐκείνων δὲ ἔτι ζώντων, ἐπεὶ συνοικεῖν εἰχεν ἡλικίαν, ἐκδίδωσιν αὐτὴν Ναυσιμένει, Χολαργεῖ, σὺν ιματίοις καὶ χρυσίοις πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι μνᾶς ἐπιδούν. Most probably Solon's law was only directed against these presents, and its application was erroneously extended by Plutarch to the whole προῖξ.

The intention assigned by Plutarch to this law, is the maintenance of the husband's independence, which might have been endangered by the reception of too large a dowry with his wife. This object receives Plato's sanction, and he recommends that no dowry should be allowed to exceed fifty drachmæ in value, ἐσθῆτος χάριν. See *Leg.* vi. p. 774. In fact, the Greek ladies must have presumed a good deal upon the strength of their fortunes; for not only are the comedians full of complaints on this head, but other authors repeat the warning. See Plutarch, *de Educ. Puer.* 19; *Amator.* 7. On the other hand, fathers thought it a burden to portion their daughters, and hence female infants were more frequently exposed. In support of this, a host of passages might be adduced. See, for instance, Menander (p. 14, Mein.):

χαλεπόν γε θυγάτηρ κτῆμα καὶ δυσδιδθετόν.

See also Id. p. 24 :

εὐδαιμονία τοῦτ' ἐστιν υἱὸς νοῦν ἔχων·
ἀλλὰ θυγάτηρ κτῆμ' ἐστὶν ἀργάθες πατρί.

By far the greater number of marriages seem to have taken place in winter. This is mentioned as the most suitable and usual time by Aristotle, *de Republ.* vii. 16. It is known also that the month Gamelion received its name from this circumstance. Certain days also were considered more proper than others. The fourth day of the month is named by Hesiod, *Opp.* 800, though it may be doubtful whether he means the fourth from the beginning. His words are :

τεφύλαξο δὲ θύμφ
τετράδ' ἀλεβασθαι φθίνοντάς θ' ισταμένου τε
ἄλγεα θυμοβορεῖν· μάλα τοι τετελεσμένον θήμαρ.
ἐν δὲ τετράτῃ μηνὸς ἄγεσθαι ἐς οἰκον ἔκοιτιν.

Since the Greeks reckoned their months from the new moon, or the first appearance of the crescent, this is in tolerable accordance with Procl. *ad Hesiod. Opp.* 782 : διὸ καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι τὰς πρὸς σύνοδον ἡμέρας ἔξελέγοντο πρὸς γάμους καὶ τὰ Θεογάμια ἐτέλουν, τότε φυσικῶς εἶναι πρῶτον ολόμενοι γάμοι τῆς σελήνης οὖσης πρὸς ἥλιον σύνοδον. A contrary custom seems to be inferred by Pindar, *Isthm.* vii. 44 : ἐν διχομηνίδεσσιν δὲ ἐσπέραις ἐρατὸν λύοι κεν χαλινὸν ὑφ' ἥρωϊ παρθενίας. See also Eurip. *Iphig. in Aulid.* 717 : σταυ σελήνης εἴτυχης ἔλθη κύκλος.

Cf. Dio Chrysost. *Or.* vii. p. 245 : καὶ ποιήσομέν γε τοὺς γάμους ἡμέραν ἀγαθὴν ἐπιλεξάμενοι. κάγῳ, Πως, ἔφην, κρίνετε τὴν ἀγαθὴν ἡμέραν ; καὶ δε, "Οταν μὴ μικρὸν ἢ τὸ σελήνιον.

The wedding-day was preceded by several solemnities. The most important of these was the sacrifice to the tutelar gods of marriage, θεοὶ γαμήλιοι. This was called τὰ προτέλεια γάμων, or προγάμεια. Cf. Poll. iii. 38 ; Ruhnken, *ad Tim.* p. 188. There does not appear to be any authority for the statement frequently advanced, that this took place on the day preceding the wedding. The wedding-day itself seems to be intended in Achilles Tatius, ii. 12 : ἔθυεν οὖν τότε ὁ πατὴρ προτέλεια τῶν γάμων . . . καὶ δὴ ἐπέσχον ἐκείνην τὴν ἡμέραν τοὺς γάμους. It is worthy of remark, that the father is the person who makes the offering both here and in Eurip. *Iphig. in Aulid.* 718.

Diodorus Siculus, v. 73, names only Zeus and Hera as the deities thus sacrificed to. See, however, Phot. p. 464 : Προτελεία,

ἡμέραν ὀνομάζουσιν, ἐν ᾧ εἰς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν τὴν γαμουμένην παρθένον ἀγουσιν οἱ γονεῖς ὡς τὴν θεὸν καὶ θυσίαν ἐπετελοῦσιν. Here ἡ θεὸς probably means Artemis, who, as well as Athene, had a temple on the Acropolis. See Pollux, iii. 38: διὰ τοῦτο καὶ Ἡρα τελεία ἡ ζυγία. ταύτη γάρ τοῖς προτελείοις προτελοῦν τὰς κόρας καὶ Ἀρτέμιδη καὶ Μοίραις. And this does not apply to Athens alone, but also to Boeotia and Locria, as we are told by Plutarch, *Aristid.* 20. Cf. Eurip. *Hippol.* 1414; Lucian, *de Syr. Dea*, 60.

The ἀρκτεύεσθαι seems to have been an expiatory sacrifice offered to Artemis Munychia or Brauronia, but at an earlier age, perhaps in the tenth year. See Schol. ad Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 645; also Harpocration and Suidas. We learn, too, that the προτέλεια were also offered to various local deities, θεοῖς ἐγχωρίοις. Plutarch, *Amat. Narr.* 1: ἔως ἡ κόρη κατὰ τὰ πάτρια ἐπὶ τὴν Κισσόεσσαν καλουμένην κρήνην κατέγει ταῖς Νύμφαις τὰ προτέλεια θύσουσα. But the offering to Aphrodite did not belong to the προτέλεια, but took place either on the wedding-day (Plutarch, *Amator.* 26), or was an after-offering made by the νεωστὶ γεγαμημέναι, as in Aeschin. *Epist.* 10, p. 681.

A second ceremony, which appears to have been universally observed, was the bath, which both bride and bridegroom took on the wedding-day, in the water of a certain fountain or river. At Athens it was the fountain Callirrhoë, called also, after the alterations of Peisistratos, Ἐννεάκρουνος, from which was fetched the water for this λουτρὸν νυμφικόν. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 378. See Thucyd. ii. 15: καὶ τῇ κρήνῃ τῇ νῦν μὲν τῶν τυράννων οὕτω σκευασάντων Ἐννεάκρουνῳ καλουμένῃ, τὸ δὲ πάλαι φανερῷν τῶν πηγῶν οὐσῶν Καλλιφόρῃ ὠνομασμένῃ, ἐκείνῃ τε ἐγγὺς οὕτη τὰ πλείστου ἄξια ἔχρωντο. καὶ νῦν ἔτι ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρχαλού πρό τε γαμικῶν καὶ ἐς ἄλλα τῶν ιερῶν νομίζεται τῷ ὑδατι χρῆσθαι. Cf. Poll. iii. 48. Harpocration says that the water was brought by a boy, the nearest relation of the bridegroom, and that he was called λουτροφόρος. The passage is as follows: "Ἐδος ἦν τοῖς γαμοῦσι λουτρὰ μεταπέμπεσθαι κατὰ τὴν τοῦ γάμου ἡμέραν. ἐπειπον δ' ἐπὶ ταῦτα τὸν ἐγγυτάτῳ γένους παῖδα ἄρρενα, καὶ οὗτοι ἐλουτροφόρουν. ἔθος δὲ ἦν καὶ τοῖς ἀγάμοις ἀποθανοῦσι λουτροφορεῖν καὶ ἐπὶ τὸ μνῆμα ἐφίστασθαι (λουτροφόρον ἐπὶ τὸ μν.?). τοῦτο δὲ ἦν παῖς ὑδρίαν ἔχων. λέγει περὶ τούτων Δείναρχος ἐν τε τῷ κατὰ Θεοδότον καὶ ἐν τῷ κατὰ Καλλισθένους εἰσαγγελιᾳ.

Suidas and Photius say exactly the same. This express account would not excite much attention, were it not contradicted by several other passages. Thus Pollux, iii. 43, makes no mention of a boy, but says: *καὶ λουτρά τις κομίζουσα, λουτροφόρος*. To reconcile these conflicting accounts, we might assume that a girl fetched water for the bride, and a boy for the bridegroom; and the first of these suppositions is supported by existing antiques, but for the latter there is no corroborating evidence of any kind. It is condemned, moreover, by the well-known passage in Demosthenes, in *Leochar.* p. 1086, from which we learn that it was the custom to place some figure referring to water-carrying on the tomb of one who had died single, as a symbol of celibacy. We there read: *οὐ πολλῷ δὲ χρόνῳ ὑστερον . . . ἡρρώστησεν ὁ Ἀρχιάδης καὶ τελευτὴ τὸν βίον ἀπόντος τοῦ Μειδυλίδου ἄγαμος ᾧν. τί τούτον σημεῖον; λουτροφόρος ἐφέστηκεν ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ Ἀρχιάδου τάφῳ.* That a girl is here intended is seen from p. 1089, where Demosthenes expressly says: *καὶ ἡ λουτροφόρος ἐφέστηκεν ἐπὶ τῷ τοῦ Ἀρχιάδου μνήματι.* We are elsewhere informed that the symbol was merely a vessel for carrying water, in fact a black pitcher, hence also called *λίβνης*. Eustath. ad *Iliad.* xxiii. 141: *καὶ τοις πρὸ γάμου τελευτῶσιν ἡ λουτροφόρος, φασίν, ἐπειθετο κάλπις εἰς ἔνδειξιν τοῦ ὅτι ἀλοντος τὰ νυμφικὰ καὶ ἄγονος ἀπειστ.* Such vessels are to be found on sepulchral pillars. See Stackelberg, pl. 1. Nevertheless, this sense of the word is distinctly contradicted by Pollux, viii. 66: *τῶν δὲ ἀγάμων λουτροφόρος τῷ μνήματι ἐφίστατο κόρη, ἀγγεῖον ἔχουσα ὑδροφόρον, ἡ ὑδρίαν, ἡ πρόχουν, ἡ κρωσσὸν, ἡ κάλπιν.* This testimony is confirmed by the paintings on some Volscian vases, representing girls carrying water, and the inscription over one of them, *ΚΑΛΙΡΕ ΚΡΕΝΕ* (*Καλλιρρῆ κρήνη*), leaves no doubt as to the signification. See Brönsted, *Description of thirty-two ancient Greek vases*, Pl. 27.

The expression used by Pollux, iii. 43, *ἀλλαχόθι δὲ, θθεν ἂν καὶ τύχοι*, does not mean that in other places it was immaterial what water was used, but that in each place water was fetched from that spring which happened to be most in repute. At Thebes, for instance, the bridal bath would be supplied from the Ismenos. Running water was universally used for the purpose. Eurip. *Phoen.* 347, and Schol., Böttig. *Vasengem.* i. p. 143.

In the tenth letter of Aeschines, a somewhat similar custom is

mentioned as prevalent in Troas. It was there usual for virgins to bathe in the Scamander before their marriage, and thus symbolically dedicate their virginity to the god, see p. 680 : *νενόμισται δὲ ἐν τῷ Τρώᾳ γῆ, τὰς γαμουμένας παρθένους ἐπὶ τὸν Σκάμανδρον ἔρχεσθαι καὶ λονσαμένας ἀπ' αὐτοῦ τὸ ἔπος τοῦτο, ὥσπερ ἴερόν τι ἐπιλέγειν· Λαβέ μον, Σκάμανδρε, τὴν παρθενίαν.*

In Sparta the marriage was solemnised in a manner very different from that usual in Attica, and probably in the other states. As is well known, the bridegroom, of course with the parents' consent, carried off the bride by force. Plutarch, *Lyc.* 15; Müller, *Dorians*, ii. p. 293. A scene of the kind is very frequently represented on vases, but it is extremely doubtful whether these paintings refer to the usage in question. Many of them are intended for the rape of Thetis, and similar subjects. See also Achill. Tat. ii. 18 : *Νόμου γάρ διτος Βυζαντίοις, εἴ τις ἀρπάσας παρθένον φθάσας ποιήσει γυναῖκα, γάμον ἔχειν τὴν βίαν, προσεῖχε τούτῳ τῷ νόμῳ.*

The bride was usually fetched away towards evening by the bridegroom, in a carriage, ἐφ' ἀμάξης. This was drawn by mules or oxen, and probably by horses also, and the bride sat between the bridegroom and παράνυμφος, who was a near relation or intimate friend, and was also called πάροχος. The most detailed account is that given by Harpocration : *ζεῦγος ἡμιονικὸν ἢ βοεικὸν ζεύξαντες τὴν λεγομένην κλινίδα, ἢ ἐστιν ὄμοια διεδρῷ, τὴν τῆς νύμφης μέθοδον ποιοῦνται. Παραλαβόντες δὲ αὐτὴν ἐκ τῆς πατρίας ἐστίας ἐπὶ τὴν ἀμαξαν ἀγυστιν ἐς τὰ τοῦ γαμοῦντος ἐσπέρας ἵκανης. Κάθηνται δὲ τρεῖς ἐπὶ τῆς ἀμάξης· μέση μὲν ἡ νύμφη, ἐκατέρωθεν δὲ ὅ τε νυμφίος, καὶ ὁ πάροχος. οὗτος δέ ἐστι φίλος ἢ συγγενῆς ὅτι μάλιστα τιμώμενος καὶ ἀγαπώμενος. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἡ ἀμάξα ὅχημα ἐλέγετο, ὁ εκ τρίτου ὁ παροχούμενος πάροχος ἐκλήθη. Καὶ ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς συνηθείας, καν πεζὸς μετίωσί τινες κόρην, ὁ τρίτος συμπαρὼν πάροχος λέγεται.* See also Poll. iii. 40, and x. 38; Schol. ad. Aristoph. *Aves*, 1735. We find a team of oxen mentioned by Pausanias, ix. 3, 1; but horses are expressly named by Euripides, *Helen*. 723 :

*καὶ λαμπάδων μεμνήμεθ', ἂς τετραδροῖς
Ἴπποις τροχόζων παρέφερον· σὺ δὲ ἐν δίφοροις
οὖν τῷδε νύμφῃ δῶμι ἔλεγες δλβιον.*

In many places a symbolical custom prevailed of burning the

axle of the carriage on their arrival. Plutarch, *Quæst. Rom.* 29 : Καὶ γὰρ παρ' ἡμῖν ἐν Βοιωτίᾳ καίουσι πρὸ τῆς θύρας τὸν ἀξόνα τῆς ἀμάξης, ἐμφαίνοντες δεῖν τὴν νύμφην ἐμμένειν ὡς ἀνηρημένου τοὺς ἀπάξοντος. The bridegroom is carried by bearers in Aristoph. *Pax*, 1841 ; but this was doubtless a deviation from the rule for stage-convenience. The bridegroom escorted home in this manner his first wife only. If he married again, the lady was brought to him by a relative or friend, who was then called *νυμφαγωγός*. See Poll. iii. 40 ; Hesychius says : Νυμφαγωγός· ὁ μετερχόμενος ἐτέρῳ νύμφῃ καὶ ἀγων ἐκ τοῦ πατρὸς οἰκίας· φρόντερον γεγαμηκότι οὐκ ἔξεστι μετελθεῖν· διὸ ἀποστέλλοντες τῶν φλάων τινάς. κ. τ. λ.

The train, which was probably numerous, was preceded by torches, *δῷδες νυμφικαί*; but by whom they were borne is not certain. That the mother lighted the nuptial torch is seen from Euripides, *Iphig. in Aul.* 722 ; and *Phœniss.* 844 :

ἔγω δ' οὕτε σοι πυρὸς ἀνῆψα φῶς νόμιμον ἐν γάμοις,
διὸ πρέπει ματέρι μακαρίῃ.

On this passage the Scholiast says : ἔθος ήν τὴν νύμφην ὑπὸ τῆς μητρὸς τοῦ γαμοῦντος μετὰ λαμπτάδων εἰσάγεσθαι. This assertion, that the bride was escorted with torches by the mother of the bridegroom, is nowhere corroborated ; and in any case it could only be an escorting into the thalamos. In the *Helena*, 723, a servant lights the procession, torches being of course borne by several others of the escort. Cf. Aristoph. *Pax*, 1818. If we may assume that the whole solemnity was intended as an imitation of the *ἱερὸς γάμος*, it will then seem probable that a special *δαδοῦχος*, symbolical as it were of Hymen himself, preceded the procession. This is the case on the celebrated cameo, Lipp. i. 843. Cf. Böttiger, *Kunstmyth.* ii. p. 444 ; Aldobr. *Hochz.* p. 142.

The bride and bridegroom were of course in festal attire ; and if the custom of the Homeric age still continued, the persons composing the escort were also provided with holiday dresses. See *Odyss.* vi. 27 :

οὐδὲ γάμος σχεδόν δετιν, ἵνα χρῆ καλὰ μὲν αὐτήν
ἴννυσθαι, τὰ δὲ τοῖσι παρασχεῖν, οἵ κέ σ' ἔργονται.

Suidas, s. v. *βαπτὰ*, following the error of the Schol. ad Aristoph. *Plut.* 530, says that the dress of the bridal pair was coloured. This may, perhaps, be assumed of the bride. See Achill.

Tat. ii. 11 : 'Εώνητο δὲ τῇ κόρῃ τὰ προς τὸν γάμον περιδέραις μὲν λίθων ποικίλων ἐσθῆτας: αἱ δὲ τὸ πᾶν μὲν πορφυρᾶν ἔνθα δὲ ταῖς ἀλλαις ἐσθῆσιν ἡ χώρα τῆς πορφύρας ἐκεῖ χρυσὸς ἦν. But this was certainly not the usual Greek custom, and with regard to the bridegroom the question is still more doubtful. The male part of the escort, at all events, went in white. Plutarch, *Amat.* 26 : καὶ νῦν ἐκῶν στέφανον καὶ λευκὸν ἴμάτιον λαβὼν οἵος ἐστιν ἡγεῖσθαι δι' ἄγορας πρὸς τὸν θεόν. The ἴμάτιον νυμφικὸν (*ibid.* 10) is only mentioned in contradistinction to the chlamys, with which Bacchon had come out of the gymnasium; but there is no reference to any particular colour. See also Pollux, iv. 119 : οἱ δὲ παράσιτοι μελαίη ἡ φαι�认 (χρῶνται) πλιὴν ἐν Σικυωνίῳ λευκῷ, δῆτε μέλλει γαμεῖν ὁ παράσιτος. At any rate the dress must have differed in some way from the daily one, for Chariton, i. 6, says of the corpse of Callirrhoë : κατέκειτο μὲν Καλλιφρόνη νυμφικῇ, ἐσθῆτα περιειμένη.

Chaplets were certainly worn both by bride and bridegroom. Böttiger, *Kunstmyth.* p. 253; Schol. ad Aristoph. *Pax*, 869. The same was also the case with the attendants, according to Plutarch, *supra*. Also the doors of both the houses were ornamented with festive garlands. Plutarch, *Amat.* 10 : ἀνέστεφον ἐλαῖᾳ καὶ δάφνῃ τὰς θύρας, κ.τ.λ. Perfumed ointment, μύρον, was a part of the bride's κόσμους. Xenoph. *Symp.* ii. 3; Aristoph. *Plut.* 529. Her head also was covered by a long veil, which will be spoken of presently.

In this manner the procession moved along to the song of *Hymenæos* with the accompaniment of flutes, towards the house of the bridegroom, whilst those who met it would pour forth congratulations and good wishes. See Aristoph. *Pax*, 1318; Chariton, i. 1; v. 5; Heliodor. *Ethiop.* x. 41. On arriving at the house they were saluted with a shower of sweetmeats, καταχύσματα, as was the custom also at Rome. Schol. ad Aristoph. *Plut.* 768 : καὶ ἐπὶ τοῦ νυμφίου περὶ τὴν ἐστίαν τὰ τραγήματα ἐστέχειν εἰς σημεῖον εὐπορίας, ὡς καὶ Θεόπομπός φησιν ἐν Ἡδυκάρει 'φέρε σὺ τὰ καταχύσματα ταχέως κατάχει τοῦ νυμφίου καὶ τῆς κόρης.' Cf. Theopompus, ap. Harpocr. and Phot. p. 145.

Then followed the wedding-feast, γάμος, θοίνη γαμική. It was usually, though not always, held at the house of the bridegroom or of his parents. The most decisive passage, although of

a late period, is in Lucian, *Conviv. s. Lapithæ*, 5. Little weight can be attached to the *Aulularia* of Plautus, as we do not know how much is to be attributed to the influence of Roman habits. This banquet was not a mere matter of form, but was intended as an attestation of the ceremony : it being desirable, in those times, to have as many witnesses as possible of the marriage, and such were the guests. Demosth. in *Onet.* i. p. 869. ἄλλὰ τῶν τοιούτων ἔνεκα καὶ γάμους ποιοῦμεν καὶ τοὺς ἀναγκαιόταρους παρακαλοῦμεν, δτι οὐ πάρεργον, ἀλλ' ἀδελφῶν καὶ θυγατέρων βίους ἐγχειρίζομεν, ὑπὲρ ὧν τὰς ἀσφαλείας μάλιστα σκοποῦμεν. Athen. v. p. 185 : ὡς νενόμισται ἄγειν συμπόσια περὶ τοὺς γάμους τῶν τε γαμηλίων θεῶν ἔνεκα, καὶ τῆς οἰονεὶ μαρτυρίας. And, in fact, the judicial proof that the wife was actually γαμετὴ, was derived from the ἔστιασαι γάμους. Isaeus, *de Cir. Hered.* pp. 201, 207, 208. Plutarch, *Symposiac.* iv. 3, adduces additional reasons for the banquet, though this simple one is quite sufficient.

At this feast, contrary to the custom in other cases, the women also were allowed to be present. Plato, *Leg.* vi. pp. 775, 784. But in Lucian, *Conviv.* 8, they occupy a particular table, and the bride remains veiled : Δέον δὲ ἥδη κατακλίνεσθαι, ἀπάντων σχεδὸν παρόντων, ἐν δεξιῷ μὲν εἰσιόντων αἱ γυναικεῖς ὅλον τὸν κλινήρηρα ἐκείνων ἐπέλαβον οὐκ ὅλγαι οὖσαι, καὶ ἐν αὐταῖς ἡ νύμφη, πάνυ ἀκριβῶς ἐγκεκαλυμμένη, ὑπὸ τῶν γυναικῶν περιεχομένη. Also in a fragment of Euangelos, apud Athen. xiv. p. 644, mention is made of τέτταρες τράπεζαι γυναικῶν, ἔξ ἀνδρῶν. See also Eurip. *Iphig.* in *Aul.* 712. In other cases, as at the Thesmophoria, the women no doubt had a banquet to themselves. Isaeus, *de Pyrrh. Her.* p. 66.

The cakes, πέμπατα, seem to have been an important part of this feast, especially the symbolical sesame-cakes. See Schol. ad Aristoph. *Pax*, 869 : ἐδόκουν γὰρ ἐν τοῖς γάμοις σήσαμον διδόναι, δις ἔστι πλακοῦς γαμικὸς ἀπὸ σησάμου πεποιημένος διὰ τὸ πούλυον, ὃς φησι Μένανδρος. Among the persons busied at the marriage, there was a woman who was called δημιουργὸς, whose especial duty it was to attend to these cakes. Athen. iv. p. 172; Poll. iii. 41.

The bride was led veiled to the bridal chamber, θάλαμος or ταστὰς, which the bridegroom closed. This was called κατακλάζειν τὴν νύμφην. See Theocr. xviii. 5, and the proverb, *ib.*

xv. 77 : ἐνδοῖ πᾶσαι, ὁ τὰν νυὸν εἰπ' ἀποκλάξας. At Athens it was enjoined by a law of Solon, that the bride should eat beforehand a quince, μῆλον κυδώνιον. Plutarch, *Sol.* 20; *Quæst Rom.* 65; *Conjug. Præc.* 1. Before the door of the thalamos the epithalamium was sung by a chorus of maidens. Theocr. *Id.* xviii.:

πρόσθε νεογράπτῳ θαλάμῳ χορὸν ἐστάσαντο
δάσκα ταὶ πράται πόλιος, μέγα χοῦμα Λακαιῶν—
“Αείδον δ’ ἄρα πᾶσαι, ἐς ἣν μέλος ἔγκροτέσσαι
ποσὸν περιπλέκτοις” περὶ δ’ ιαχ δῶμ’ ὑμεναῖφ.

On this the Scholiast observes: τῶν δὲ ἐπιθαλαμίων τινὰ μεν ἥδεται ἐσπέρας, ἢ λέγεται κατακοιμητικὰ, ἅτινα ἔως μέσης νυκτὸς ἥδουσι. τινὰ δὲ ὅρθρια, ἢ καὶ προσαγορεύεται διεγερτικά. τὸν ἐπιθαλάμιον ἥδουσιν αἱ παρθένοι πρὸ τοῦ θαλάμου, ἵνα τῆς παρθένου βιαζομένης ὑπὸ τοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἡ φωνὴ μὴ ἔξακούηται, λανθάνῃ δὲ κρυπτομένη διὰ τῆς τῶν παρθένων φωνῆς. According to Pollux the door was guarded by a friend of the bridegroom's, εἰργων τὰς γυναικας βοηθεῖν τῇ νύμφῃ βοῶσῃ. But it is questionable how many of these customs, heaped together at random by the grammarians, will apply to Athens.

After the νὺξ μυστικὴ (Charit. iv. 4), the lady received presents from her husband, and both of them from their relations and friends. Since the bride now for the first time showed herself without a veil, these gifts were called ἀνακαλυπτήρια, ὅπτήρια, and so forth; but on what day they were given is not very clear. Hesychius mentions the third day: Ἀνακαλυπτήριον, δτε τὴν νύμφην πρῶτον ἔξαγοντι τῇ τρίτῃ ἡμέρᾳ. He also says: Ἐπαύλια· ἡ δευτέρα τῶν γάμων ἡμέρα οὐτως καλεῖται, ἐν ᾧ κομίζουσι δῶρα οἱ οἰκεῖοι τῷ γεγαμηκότι καὶ τῇ νύμφῃ. These latter presents were also called ἀνακαλυπτήρια, for Harpocration says: Ἀνακαλυπτήρια, δῶρα διδόμενα ταῖς νύμφαις . . . δταν τὸ πρῶτον ἀνακαλύπτωνται . . . καλεῖται δὲ αὐτὰ καὶ ἐπαύλαια. These passages then are openly at variance, and we have the additional evidence of Pollux, iii. 89, that ἐπαύλια (ἡμέρα) means the day after the marriage. The same author also mentions another usage, which may throw some light on the subject. He says: καὶ ἀπαύλια δὲ, ἐν ᾧ ὁ νυμφίος εἰς τοῦ πενθεροῦ ἀπὸ τῆς νύμφης ἀπαυλίζεται. οἱ δὲ τὰ διδόμενα δῶρα τῇ νύμφῃ καλοῦσιν ἀπαύλια. ἡ δὲ ἀπαυλιστήρια χλαινὲς ἀπὸ τῆς νύμφης τῷ νυμφίῳ ἐν τοῖς ἀπαυλίοις πέμπεται. We may perhaps reconcile these accounts by supposing that the day after the marriage was the ἐπαύλια ἡμέρα, and that

then on the second day the ἀπαύλια were presented, the ἀνακαλυπτήρια not being given till the third day, when the bride first appeared unveiled. And then the only error would be in the account of Harpocration. Cf. Pausanias, apud Eustath. *ad Iliad.* xxiv. 29. The gifts presented by relations and friends were also called προσφοραί. See Theophrastus, *Char.* 80; where one of the characteristics of a mean person is to leave town for awhile on the marriage of a friend, or of a friend's daughter: ἵνα μὴ προσπέμψῃ προσφοράν. Certain antiques referring to these wedding scenes are given by Müller, *Handb. d. Archäol.* p. 693.

From this time forward the gynæconitis was the woman's regular abode, except that she shared with her husband the thalamos, which might occasionally be quite detached from the women's apartments. See Excursus on *The Grecian House*, p. 266. The description of the household arrangements given in Lysias, *de Cæde Eratosth.* p. 18, affords us some insight into this department of domestic life. Euphiletos, who has been accused of the murder, explains that he inhabits a house of two stories, of which the upper was occupied by himself, and the lower by his wife and children. The wife, however, sleeps above stairs, separate from her child, and this made her presence in the gynæconitis often necessary.

The husband and wife naturally took their meals together, provided that no other men were dining with the master of the house; for no woman, who did not wish to be accounted a μοιχάς or ἔταιρα, could think, even in her own house, of participating in the symposia of the men, or even of being present when her husband accidentally brought a friend home to dinner. See Lysias, *ib.* p. 27. There are two passages which clearly show the strictness with which this rule was adhered to. Isaeus, *de Pyrrhi Hered.* p. 22: καίτοι οὐ δίπου γε ἐπὶ γαμετὰς γυναικας οὐδεὶς ἀν κωμάζειν τολμήσειεν· οὐδὲ αἱ γαμεταὶ γυναικες ἔρχονται μετὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐπὶ τὰ δεῖπνα, οὐδὲ συνδειπνεῖν ἀξιῶσι μετὰ τῶν ἀλλοτρίων, καὶ ταῦτα μετὰ τῶν ἐπιτυχόντων. Demosth. in *Neær.* p. 1852: καὶ συνέπινε καὶ συνδειπνει ἐναντίον πολλῶν Νέαιρα αὔτη, ὡς ἀν ἔταιρα οὖσα.

The province of the wife was the management of the entire household, and the nurture of the children; of the boys until they were placed under a master, of the girls till marriage.

Plato, who, on this subject, rather approaches the Spartan principles, assigns as the sole occupation of the women, θεραπεία. *ταμεία, παιδοτροφία.* *Leg.* vii. p. 805; cf. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 17. In consequence of the great inexperience of young wives, who had been brought up in almost monastic seclusion, matters were often managed very awkwardly at first. See the account given of his wife by Ischomachos; Xenoph. *Econ.* 7, 4: καὶ τὸν ἐπισταμένην αὐτὴν παρέλαβοι, ἡ ἔτη μὲν οὕπω πεντεκαίδεκα γεγονοῦται ἥλθε πρὸς ἐμὲ, τὸν δὲ ἐμπρασθεν χρόνον ἔζη ὑπὸ πολλῆς ἐπιμελείας, διπλας ὡς ἐλάχιστα μὲν ὅψοιτο, ἐλάχιστα δὲ ἀκούσοιτο, ἐλάχιστα δὲ ἔροιτο; Cf. *ibid.* § 14.

It may perhaps not be amiss if we attempt to describe the wife's occupations somewhat more in detail. The methods of nursery management have already been treated of in the Ex-cursus on *Education*. Next to the care of her children, her attention was principally directed to that which went by the comprehensive term *ταμεία*. To this belonged, firstly, the superintendence of all the moveable effects appertaining to the house, the furniture and utensils, the clothes, stores, and slaves. Occasionally she was not trusted to this extent. See Aristoph. *Thesmoph.* 418. Also from Lysias, *de Cæde Eratosth.* p. 10, we find that Euphiletos did not entrust the whole of his domestic concerns to his wife till she had borne him a son, which he considered sufficient security for her behaviour. Aristophanes calls wives the *ἐπιτρόποι* and *ταμίαι* of the household. *Eccles.* 212; *Lysistr.* 495. Among the higher classes, and in large establishments, the lady had a *ταμία* to assist her. Xenoph. *Econ.* 9, 11.

Another chief duty of the wife consisted in the superintendence of the slaves and the assignment of their several domestic duties. Xenoph. *Econ.* 7, 33. Hence Plato requires that she should rise the first thing in the morning, as a pattern to others. *Leg.* vii. p. 808. Cf. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 18. The labours of the female slaves, such as spinning, weaving, and so forth, required particular attention. Xenoph. *Econ.* 7, 6. When Theano was asked how she intended to become renowned, (*πῶς εἰδυξος ἔσται;*) she answered with the Homeric line:

ἰστὸν ἐποιχομένη καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιβοστα.

Stob. *Tit.* lxxiv. 32. Cf. Plutarch, *Mul. Virt.* 19. The wife superintended the kitchen. In a Grecian house there was seldom

any professional cook; one being hired when occasion required. The women usually cared for all the requirements of the meal, and the lady of the house was not idle. Plato, *de Republ.* v. p. 455 : ή μακρολογῶμεν τὴν τε ὑφαντικὴν λέγοντες καὶ τὴν τῶν ποπάνων τε καὶ ἐψημάτων θεραπείαν; ἐν οἷς δή τι δοκεῖ τὸ γυναικεῖον γένος εἶναι, οὐ καὶ καραγελαστόταραν ἔστι πάντων ἡττώμενον. Hence, when the crowd of useless consumers was expelled from Platæa, we read that one hundred and ten γυναικες σιτοποιοὶ were retained. Thucyd. ii. 78.

Besides this, another momentous occupation devolved exclusively on the women; the nursing of the sick, not only of their husbands and children, but also of the slaves. Xenoph. *Econ.* 7, 87 : δτε δς ἀν κάμην τῶν οἰκετῶν, τούτων σοι ἐπιμελετέον πάντων, ὅπως θεραπεύηται. Cf. Demosth. *in Neasr.* p. 1364.

The foregoing description is intended to apply to the household of a wealthy burgher of the higher class. The women of the lower classes, having no slaves, had of course to discharge many duties which were otherwise deemed unworthy of free persons. It was not considered unbecoming to fetch water from the fountain in the morning; nay, in the earliest times, this was an office assigned to the daughters of the most distinguished persons. We may mention the instances of Amymone and Evadne, and Athene even meets Odysseus,

παρθενικῇ εἰκῦνα γενήσι, κάλπιν δχούση.

Odyss. vii. 20; cf. Böckh, ad Pind. *Ol.* vi. p. 157. At a later period, it is true that in the houses of the wealthy this was done by the female slaves; but those of limited means, and not the poorest classes merely, repaired to the fountain in person. An interesting picture of such a scene at early dawn may be found in Aristophanes, *Lysistr.* 327 :

νῦν δὴ γὰρ ἐμπλησαμένη τὴν ὕδριαν κνεφαῖα
μόγις ἀπὸ κρήνης ὅπ' ὄχλουν καὶ θορύβου,
καὶ πατάγουν χυτρέσουν,
δούλρισιν δοστιζομένη
στιγματίας θ', κ.τ.λ.

Cf. Pausan. iv. 20, 3; x. 18, 2.

As regards the moral tone maintained between man and wife, it may be stated that the husband carefully abstained, in his wife's presence, from doing anything that might derogate from his dignity and respect in her estimation. How far the

notion of ἀσχήμονεῖς extended, and how careful the husband was to behave as an ἐλεύθερος on all occasions, is clear from Demosthenes, in *Androt.* p. 609. Although we gather from this that there was a certain distance maintained between married persons, and that cordial familiarity was sacrificed to σεμνότης, still there would be modifications corresponding to differences of character and education; and thus we find man and wife joking pretty freely in Lysias, *de Cade Eratosth.* p. 14, where, when Euphiletos sends his wife down into the gynaeconitis to quiet the child, she pretends to refuse, and says: *ἴνα σύγε πειρῆς ἐνταῦθα τὴν παιδίσκην· καὶ πρότερον δὲ μεθύων εἰλκες αὐτήν.* Κάγω μὲν ἔγελων. ἔκεινη δὲ ἀναστᾶσα καὶ ἀπιοῦσα προστίθησι τὴν θύραν, προσποιουμένη παιζειν, καὶ τὴν κλεῖν ἐφέλκεται.

Still it is an unquestionable fact that in many cases the wife was in reality the ruling power in the house, whether from her mental superiority, domineering disposition, or amount of dower. Aristot. *Ethic. Nic.* viii. 12, p. 1161: *ἐνίστε δὲ ἄρχοντιν αἱ γυναικεῖς ἐπίκληροι οὖσαι.* In Sparta, where the men were accounted ὑπήκοοι τῶν γυναικῶν (Plutarch, *Agis.* 7), and where the women, who were called δέσποιναι, even by the men, (Id. *Lyc.* 14,) were accustomed to rule over the house (*τῶν οἰκων ἄρχονται κατὰ κράτος*), perhaps the domestic tyranny of the women was rarer than at Athens. Plutarch, speaking of Themistocles, says, *Apophth. Reg.* 10, and *Themist.* 18: *Τὸν δ' οὐδὲν ἐντρυφῶντα τῷ μητρὶ καὶ δι' ἔκεινην αὐτῷ σκώπτων ἔλεγε πλεῖστον τῶν Ἑλλήνων δύνασθαι· τοῖς μὲν γὰρ Ἐλλησιν ἐπιτάγγειν Ἀθηναίους, Ἀθηναίους δ' αὐτὸν, αὐτῷ δὲ τὴν ἔκεινον μητέρα, τῇ μητρὶ δ' ἔκεινον.* This must not perhaps be taken too strictly, yet not to speak of the πολυθρύλης Ξανθίππη, instances are not wanting where wives are designated as Λάμια and Ἐμπούσα. See a fragment of Menander, p. 144, Mein. Some wives indeed maintained their rights with their slippers in a most objectionable manner. Brunck, *Anal.* ii. p. 409:

*Εἰ δ', οὐ σανδαλίψ, φῆς, τότομαι, οὐδὲ ἀκολάστον
οὔσης μοι γαμετῆς, χρή με μύσαντα φέρειν.*

See also Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 657:

*ἄρα γρυκτόν ἔστιν ὑμῖν; εἰ δὲ λυπήσεις τί με,
τρόδέ γ' ἀφήκτη πατέξω τῷ κοθύρῳ τὴν γνάθον.*

The women might, at all events, console themselves with the reflec-

tion that Hercules was served no better by Omphale. Lucian, *Deor. Dial.* xiii. 2 : παιόμενος ὑπὸ τῆς Ὀμφάλης χρωστῷ σανδάλῳ. Cf. Westerh. ad Terent. *Eun.* vii. 8, 4; Menander, fragm. p. 68, Mein.

The law imposed the duty of continence in a very unequal manner. Whilst the husband required from his wife the strictest fidelity, and severely visited any dereliction on her part, he would frequently allow himself to have intercourse with hetæræ. Such conduct, though it was not exactly approved of, yet did not meet with any marked censure, much less was it considered a violation of matrimonial rights. The passage in Isocrates, *Nicocl.* p. 42, must be regarded as a protest against the general opinion, which was indirectly countenanced even by the law. For any transgression of the wife was heavily visited, as being a civil injury done to the husband; but when he was the offender, no process was instituted unless the circumstances had been peculiarly aggravated, and atimia was most certainly not inflicted in any case. The following passage refers without doubt to Greek life, and a multitude of instances might be adduced to show the correctness of the picture it presents. Plaut. *Merc.* iv. 6, 2 :

Nam si vir scortum duxit clam uxorem suam,
Id si resecvit uxor, impune est viro.
Uxor viro si clam domo egressa est foras,
Viro fit causa, exigitur matrimonio.
Utinam lex esset eadem, que uxori est, viro !

When Aristotle, *de Republ.* vii. 16, p. 1835, demands that husband as well as wife should be visited with atimia for incontinence, this is only an idea of his own, and is not borne out by facts.

Infidelity in the wife was judged most sharply. It might be supposed that, living in such strict seclusion, the women were generally precluded from transgressing; but it is clear that they very frequently found means of deceiving their husbands. So in Lysias, *de Cœd. Erat.* p. 19, the woman who reveals to Euphiletos the infidelity of his wife, says : ἔστι δὲ Ἐρασθένης Οἰηθεν δὲ ταῦτα πράττων, δε οὐ μόνον τὴν σὴν γυναικα διέφθαρκεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἄλλας πολλάς. Cf. Demosth. in Steph. i. p. 1125. It was the boast of Sparta that adultery was unknown there. When Geradatas was asked what punishment was inflicted on the adulterer, he replied, πῶς ἀν ἐν Σπάρτῃ μειχάς γένοιτο; Plutarch,

Lyc. 15; *Apophth. Lac.* i. p. 909. This piece of braggadocio is thus justly criticised by Limburg-Brower, in his *Hist. de la Civil. Mor. et Relig. d. Gr.* iv. p. 165: 'C'est comme qui dirait que dans une bande de brigands il n'y avoit pas un seul voleur.' But this was only intended by Plutarch to refer to the very ancient times, for he names Geradatas as *τῶν σφόδρα παλαιῶν τενα*, and contrasts with that period the *εὐχέρεια* of the Spartan women at a later date. Cf. *De Tranq. An.* 6.

It is evident from Lysias, *de Cade Eratosth.* p. 23, that the female slaves were open to corruption, and that they had generally a good deal to do with the peccadilloes of their mistress; and indeed the artifices the adulterer employed to get into a house could not have succeeded without the connivance of some of its inmates. See the fragment of Xenarchos, apud *Athen.* xiii. p. 569:

μὴ κλίμακ' αἰτησάμενον εἰσβῆναι λάθρᾳ,
μηδὲ δὶς ὀπῆς κάτωθεν ἐκδῦναι στέγης,
μηδὲ ἐν ἀχύροισι εἰσενεχθῆναι τέχνῃ.

Actual bribery is moreover mentioned by Dio Chrysost. *Or.* vii. p. 272: *καὶ νὴ Δία ἄργυρίου στάζοντος κατ' ὅλιγον οὐδὲ εἰς τὸν τῶν παρθένων κόλπους μόνους, ἀλλ' εἰς τε μητέρων, καὶ τροφῶν, καὶ παιδαγωγῶν, καὶ ἀλλων πολλῶν καὶ καλῶν δώρων τῶν μὲν κρύφα εἰσιώτων διὰ τῶν στεγῶν, ἔστι δὲ οὐ φανερῶς κατ' αὐτάς που τὰς κλισίας.* There was a special law directed against προαγωγέα, which appears to have been extensively carried on by persons who made it a regular profession. See Anaxandrides, apud Stob. *Tit.* lxvii. 1. The main passage about the προαγωγοὶ is in Æschines, in *Timarch.* p. 177: *καὶ τοὺς προαγωγοὺς γράφεσθαι κελεύει, κανὸν ἀλῶσι, θανάτῳ ζημιοῦν, ὅτι τῶν ἔξαμαρτάνειν, ἐπιθυμούντων, ὁκνούντων καὶ αἰσχυνομένων ἀλλήλοις ἐντυγχάνειν, αἴτοι τὴν ἀναίδειαν παρασχόντες ἐπὶ μισθῷ τὸ πρᾶγμα εἰς διάπειραν καὶ λόγον κατέστησαν.* Cf. *Ib.* p. 40; Xenoph. *Symp.* 4, 61; Plato, *Theat.* p. 150. These people not only arranged assignations, but also offered their own abodes as places of rendezvous. Hence ἀγωγέα (*προαγωγέα?*) are mentioned among places of evil repute by Pollux, ix. 48. And probably the μαρυλεῖα were not very different. Cf. *Id.* vii. 201. Such was the house of Orsilochos. Aristoph. *Lysistr.* 725. These things were occasionally done without any attempt at concealment, as we see from Demosth. in *Steph.* i. p. 1125: *τίνος γυναικα διέφθαρκα, βοστερ*

σὺ πρὸς πολλαῖς ἀλλαις ταύτην, ἢ τὸ μνῆμα φόκοδόμησεν ὁ θεοῖς ἔχθρος οὗτος πλησίον τοῦ τῆς δεσποίνης ἀνηλωκὼς πλέον ἢ τάλαντα δύο; καὶ οὐκ γέσθάνετο, ὅτι οὐχὶ τοῦ τάφου μνημεῖον ἔσται τὸ οἰκοδόμημα, τοιοῦτον δν, ἀλλὰ τῆς ἀδικίας, ἢ καὶ τὸ ἄνδρα ἡδίκηκεν ἐκείνη διὰ τοῦτον. The husband was not always entirely ignorant of what was going on; and sometimes a pretty woman was even married by way of speculation. See Demosth. in *Nœcr.* pp. 1858, 1867; cf. Plutarch, *de Aud. Poet.* 8.

The law left the punishment of the adulterer to the injured husband, who was allowed to kill the offender if caught in the act. Lysias, *de Cœde Eratosth.* p. 31: διαφρήδην εἴρηται τοῦτον μὴ καταγιγνώσκειν φόνου, δεὶς ἀνὲπὶ δάμαρτι τῇ ἑαυτοῦ μοιχὸν λαβῶν ταύτην τὴν τιμωρίαν ποιήσηται. Cf. Demosth. in *Aristocr.* p. 687; Plutarch, *Sol.* 23. This law has been only partially preserved, though we are probably acquainted with its most important provisions. Thus we have a few words of it in Lucian, *Eupnuch.* 10: καὶ μοιχὸς ἔάλω ποτὲ, ὡς ὁ ἄξων φησὶν, ἀρθρα ἐν ἄρθροις ἔχων. A more important fragment, which refers to the punishment inflicted on the woman, may be found in Demosthenes, in *Nœcr.* p. 1874: Ἐπειδὰν δὲ ἔλῃ τὸν μοιχὸν, μὴ ἔξεστω τῷ ἐλόντι συνοικεῖν τῇ γυναικὶ. ἐὰν δὲ συνοικῇ, ἀτιμος ἔστω. μηδὲ τῇ γυναικὶ ἔξεστω εἰσιέναι εἰς τὰ ἱερὰ τὰ δημοτελῆ, ἐφ' γάρ ἀν μοιχὸς ἀλφ. ἐὰν δὲ εἰσεισι, νηποινεὶ πασχέτω, δ.τι ἀν πάσχῃ, πλὴν θανάτου. See also *Ib.* p. 1867: ἐὰν δὲ δόξῃ μοιχὸς εἶναι, παριδοῦναι αὐτὸν κελεύει τοὺς ἔγγυητὰς τῷ ἐλόντι. ἐπὶ δὲ τοῦ δικαστηρίου ἀνεν ἔγχειριδίου χρῆσθαι δ.τι ἀν βουληθῆ, ὡς μοιχῷ ὅντι. See also a fragment of Menander (p. 180, Mein):

Οὐκ ἔστι μοιχῷ πρᾶγμα τιμωρεοον.
Θανάτου γάρ ἔστιν κένιον.

This personal revenge was legally sanctioned in many other states besides Athens. See Xenoph. *Hier.* 3, 3: μόνους γοῦν τοὺς μοιχοὺς νομίζουσι πολλαὶ τῶν πόλεων νηποινὰ ἀποκτείνειν. Plato also permits it to its fullest extent in his ideal state. *Leg.* ix. p. 874. On the other hand, after time for calm reflection had intervened, it was not allowable to kill the culprit; but corporal chastisement and the notorious ῥαφανίδωσις were even then permitted. Aristoph. *Nub.* 1083; Schol. ad *Plut.* 168. Sometimes a considerable sum of money was paid to escape a worse fate. Lysias, *de Cœde Eratosth.* p. 28; Demosth. in *Nœcr.* p. 1867.

The wife was made infamous, as we see from the fragment of the law quoted above. A more detailed account is given by Æschines in *Timarch.* 176 : τὴν γὰρ γυναικα, ἐφ' ἦν δλφ μοιχὸς, οὐκ ἔα κοσμεῖσθαι, οὐδὲ εἰς τὰ δημοτελῆ ιερὰ εἰσέναι, ἵνα μὴ τὰς ἡγαμαρτήτους τῶν γυναικῶν ἀναμιγνύμειη διαφθείρῃ· ἔαν δ' εἰσὶη ἢ κοσμῆται, τὸν ἐντυχόντα κελεύει καταρρόγγυνναι τὰ ἴματα καὶ τὸν κόσμον ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, καὶ τύπτειν, ειργόμενον θανάτου καὶ τοῦ ἀνάπτηρον ποιῆσαι. The adulteress was never punished with death; and Heliodorus makes a mistake when he supposes this possible at Athens. See *Æthiop.* i. 11. The man who received her to wife was also punished with atimia.

A peculiar penalty was inflicted on the adulteress at Cyme, according to Plutarch, *Quæst. Græc.* 2. He tells us that the woman, after having been set up on a stone in the forum, was then mounted on an ass, and having been led round the town, was brought back to the stone : καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἄτιμον διατελεῖν, Ὄνοβάτιν προσαγορευομένην. Cf. Ælian, *Var. Hist.* xii. 12 : δοτὶ ἐν Κρήτῃ ἐν Γορτύνῃ μοιχὸς ἀλόνς ἤγετο ἐπὶ τὰς ἀρχὰς καὶ ἐστεφαγοῦτο ἐρίφ εἰλεγχθείς. See also *ib.* xiii. 24 : Ζάλευκος ὁ Δοκρῶν νομοθέτης προσέταξε τὸν μοιχὸν ἀλόντα ἐκκόπτεσθαι τοὺς ὄφθιλμούς. Cf. the law of Charondas, apud Stob. *Tit.* xliv. 40.

In all these cases the law commanded the marriage to be annulled. Separations were also of frequent occurrence, though unaccompanied by any formalities. The husband rejects the wife, ἐκπέμπει; or the wife leaves the husband, ἀπολείπει. The procedure in this latter case has been discussed in a most satisfactory manner by Meier and Schömann, *Att. Proc.* p. 413. It may be questioned, however, whether the husband could send back his wife to her former κύριος, against her will, at least without some special reason. The theoretical recommendations of Plato, *Leg.* vi. p. 784, and xi. p. 930, will of course prove nothing as to the actual state of the case. See however a fragment of Amphis, ap. *Athen.* xiii. p. 559 :

Εἴτ' οὐ γυναικός ἐστιν εὐνοϊκάτερον
γαμετῆς ὅταίρα ; πολὺ γε καὶ μᾶλ' εἰκότως.
ἢ μὲν νόμῳ γὰρ καταφρονοῦντος ἔνδον μένει,
ἢ δ' οἰδεν δοτὶ ἢ τοῖς τρόποις ὠνητέος
ἀνθρωπός ἐστιν, ἢ πρὸς ἄλλον ἀπιτέον.

Hence it would appear that there were some legal restrictions on

the husband's arbitrary power in getting rid of his wife. It is clear that barrenness was a frequent cause of separation, for we are told by Dio Chrysostom, *Or. xv.* p. 447, that childless women often procured supposititious children: *βουλομένη κατασχεῖν ἐκάστη τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν ἔαυτῆς.* . However, the ἔκπεμψις and ἀπόλειψις were always held more or less disgraceful for the woman, as we see from a fragment of Anaxandrides, apud Stob. *Tit. lxxiii. 1.* The simple ἀπόλειψις is occasionally viewed with more indifference, as in Terence, *Andr.* iii. 8, 35, where the lady, it seems, is to be taken on trial. So too the story told of the cynic Crates 'by Diogenes Laertius, vi. 95: *καὶ θυγαρίρ'* *'ξέδωκε μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ, ἐκείνοις ἐπὶ πειρᾳ δοὺς τριάκονθ'* ήμέρας.

INDEX

NOTE.—The Index has been arranged according to the English alphabet; i.e.
 χ under C, η under E, ό under O, φ and ψ under P, and θ under T

- Ἄβακος**, 232
- Ἄβάκιον, dice-board, 355
- Ἄβυσος**, terms of, 40, n. 42
- Ἄχετων, 299 ; 417, 418
- Actors, treatment of, 411
- Adonis, festival of, when celebrated, 53, n. 31
- Ἄδυτος**, 494 ; how punished, 496
- Advertising, methods of, 197, n. 4
- Ἄεσος**, fables of, 225
- Ἄγαμίον, ὀψιγαμίον, κακογαμίον νόμοι, 475 ; 477
- Ἄγαμοι, very numerous, 475
- Ἄγαθοῦ δάιμονος, libation, 329
- Ἄγχουστα, 174, n. 42
- Ἄγορὰ ἀρχαῖα, 277
—— πλήθουσα, 278
—— γυναικεία, 287
- Ἄγοραῖος, 283
- Ἄγορανδροι, 291
- Ἄγορᾶς διάλυσις, 278
- Ἄγοραστῆς, 287 ; 364
- Ἄγυιεύς**, 260
- Ἄγυρται, 144, n. 20
- ἀινίγματα, 97, sqq.; 348
- 'Ακκὰ and 'Αλφιτώ, 224
- Ἄκλητος, 315
- Ἄκλολουθοι, 321 ; 407
- Ἄκρατισμα, 312
- Ἄκρατος οἶνος, never drunk, 337
- Ἄκροδρυα, 331
- Ἄκροθόραξ, 105, n. 26
- Ἀκτέζειν, 315
- Ἄλειπτήριον, 149, n. 28
- Ἄλευρα, 323
- Ἄλεξιφάρμακα, 144, n. 20; 382
- Ἀλλάντες, 323
- Ἄλφιτα 323

- Altar in the αὐλή, 254
- Ἄμοργός, 432
- Ἄμπεχόνη οἱ ἀμπεχόνιοι, 428
- Ἄμφιδουλοι, 360
- Ἄμφιδρόμια, 217, 218
- Ἄμφιθάλαμος, 254, 266
- Ἄμφιμδυχαλος, 415
- Amulets, 191, n. 32
- Amusements at the *Symposia*, 344
- Ἀναβαθμοί, 260; 267
- Ἀναβολή, 419
- Ἀναγκάσθαι, ἐξ ἀνάγκης πίνειν, 343
- Ἀνακαλυπτήρια, 489
- Ἀναθήματα, 70, n. 23
- Ἀναθέσθαι τὴν ψῆφον, 353
- Ancestry, pride of, 7, n. 14
- Ἀνδρείκελον, 175, n. 42
- Andromēla, 252, sqq.
- Ἀνδρῶνες, 265
- Animals, names of, used as terms of abuse, 40, n. 42
- Ἀνθεμα, a dance, 103, n. 23
- Ἀνθράκια, 140, n. 11, 271
- Ἀνυποδησία, 445
- Ἀπαύλα, 489
- Ἀπελεύθεροι, 372
- Ἀφρέτις, 324
- Ἀφναι, 324
- Ἀπνευστή, οἱ ἀμυστή πίνειν, 343
- Ἀπόδεσμος, 427
- Ἀποδυτήριον in the baths, 149, n. 28
- Ἀπέλειψις ἀνδρός, 497
- Ἀπομάττεσθαι, ἀπομαγδαλά, 321
- Ἀπονίζειν, 318
- Ἀπονίψασθαι, 329
- Ἀποφράδες ἡμέραι, 400
- Ἀποτροπιασμός, 134, n. 4

- Apparitions, fear of, 164, n. 16
 Apples, bitten, a declaration of love, 192, n. 36
 Apple-pips, used as a love-oracle, 190, n. 30
 Applause in the theatres, 410
 ἀρχιτέκτων, 408
 ἄρχων (*Βασιλεὺς*) τῆς πόλεως, 341
 ἄρδανον, θάatos βοτρακον, 164, n. 15,
 387
 ἀργύριον κίβδηλον, 292
 ἀργυρόνητοι, 358
 ἀριστον, 312, 313
 Arithmetic, how taught, 292; use of ψῆφοι, *ib.*
 ἀριτεύεσθαι, 483
 ἀρτια μός, 354
 Artisans, social position of, 85, n. 17
 ἀρτοκάλιδες, 289; 328
 ἀρτετανα or ἀρτεβαλλος, in the baths, 151, n. 23
 Asbestos, 342; 439
 ἀσβολος, 174, n. 42
 ἀσκ' ντητ, 189, n. 8
 ἀστάζεσθαι, 142, n. 18
 ἀστραγαλισμός, 354
 Athens, compared to a courtesan by Isocrate, 14, n. 29; Aristotle's opinion of, 15, n. 30; character of its inhabitants, *ib.*
 ἀσλητική, 295
 Attendance at table, 321
 αὐλεῖος θύρα, 253
 αὐλή, 253; 265; in the Gymnasia, 304
 αὐλητρίδες at the symposia, 245; 344
 αὐλός. See Flute
 αὐτεπάγγελτοι, αὐτόματοι, 315, 316
 αῦδις βοῶν (da capo), 411
 αὐτόχθονες, 16, n. 30
 αὐτόγραφα, 276
 αὐτόκρατος, 38
 αὐτοκόλαι, 280
 βαλανεῖα, 147, n. 23
 βαλανειοκλέπται, 149, n. 23
 βαλανεύτ, 148, n. 23
 βαστίζεσθαι, 105, n. 26
 βασιλεὺς at the symposia, 341
 Baths amongst the Greeks, 147, n. 23, public and private, *ib.*; usual payments, 148; arrangement of the baths, *ib.*, vapour bath, 149; baths for women, 150; hour of bathing, 151; marriage-bath, 483
 βάθροι, in schools, 230
 βατράχοις οἰνοχοεῖν, 230
 βαυκαλήματα, 222
 βαυκίδες, 451
 Beard, 457, sqq.; considered a dignified ornament, 457; fashion of shaving introduced by Alexander, *ib.*; sophists continued to wear it long, 458
 Beds and bedsteads, different parts fully described, 136, n. 8; beds of the poor 139
 Betrothal, 479
 βιβλία, book-market, 273
 βιβλιογράφος and βιβλιοπώλης, 273
 βίβλος, Nile-paper, 162, n. 12
 Bigamy, 474
 Birds taught to talk, 77, n. 5
 Black, usual colour of mourning, 399
 βλαύται or βλαυτία, 450
 βλέπειν γάπτιον, κάρδαμα, or ὄργανον, 63, n. 7
 Blind-man's buff, 224
 Βοσπονιας, πολυφάγοι, 311; 93, n. 9
 βομβόκινα, 433
 Books confiscated and burnt, 52, n. 28
 Bookselling, 272, sqq.; book-trade existed in Alexander's time, 273
 βουλίμους ἐξέλασις, 368
 Boys, when sent to school, 227; their behaviour abroad, 237, presence at meals, 317; 237. in the gymnasium, 305, sqq.; in the theatre, 406; ordinary dress, 420
 Branding slaves, 370
 Bread, sale of, 289; 323
 Bridal bath, 483
 Bride, ἀστή, 477; fetched by bridegroom in a carriage, 485; how attired, 486

- Θρίκελοι, μπριμολυκεῖα,** 225
Θρότος, 884
Burials, 383, sqq., duty of sepulture considered very holy, 384; order of funeral ceremonies, 385, sqq.; discussion as to whether the corpse was buried or burnt, 390; coffins, 392; tombs, 393, sqq.; inscriptions, 396; funeral feast, 397; mourning dresses, 399; cases in which burial was omitted, 401
Burning and burying practised simultaneously, 390, sqq.
Byssus, whether flax or cotton, 480; yellow byssus, 431; Elean, *ib.*

Caps, 141, n. 17, 443
Carriages of the Greeks, 2, n. 6; not common, thought a mark of effeminity, 126, n. 26; carriage used for fetching bride, 485; its axle burnt, 486
Ceiling ornaments, 268
Celibacy, prevalence of, 475
χαῖρε, 142, n. 18
χαλκῆ μῆνα, blind-man's buff, 224
χαλκισμός, 75, n. 4; 351
χαμένη, ορ χαμένιον, 139, n. 8
Chaplets, handed round at the conclusion of the meal, 329; 94, n. 10; generally made of myrtle, *ib.*; favourite flowers for, *ib.*; occasionally worn on the breast, 104, n. 25; sold in market, 289; 61, n. 3; worn at weddings, 487
χάραξ, used in playing the cottabos, 349
χάρτης, single leaf of paper, 162, n. 12; 273
Cheese, celebrated kinds of, 931
χειρόμακτρον, 321
χειρόσοφοι and χειρούδοι, 102, n. 23
χηνίσκος of a ship, 112, n. 4
χέρνυψ, 320
Chiunneys, 271
Chiton of the men, 413, sqq.; Doric and Ionic varieties, 414; 421, 422; worn without any under garment, 416; chiton of the women, 298; 421
διασθές, how put on, 425
χιτών ἀμφιμάσχολος and ἑτεροιδ-σχαλος, 415
— δασθές, or ἀμφίμαλλος, 429
— κατάστικτος, 440
— δρθοστάδιος, 427
— σχιστός, 421. 427
— στολιδωτός, 427
— συρτός, 427
χιτώνιον, 428
χιτωνίσκος, 417
χλαῖνα and **χλανίς,** 421; 430
Chlamys, 420, 421
χοαι, 400
χοῦνξ, 369
χῶραι on the **κλίνη,** 318; squares of the board for **τεττεία,** 353
χορδαῖ, 323
χρυσάνητοι, 358
χύτραι, crockery-mart, 290
Citrons placed amongst clothes, 206, n. 16
Cleonæ, 1, n. 1
Coarse robes, 434
Cock-fighting, 77, n. 6; 239
Coffins, materials and form, 392
Coining, capital offence, 292
Coins, current, 291
Colours of dresses, 434, sqq
Commerce, 26, 277; 281; 291
Consanguinity no bar to marriage, 478
Corinth, its situation favourable to commerce, 22, n. 1
Cork, used for soles of sandals, 447; 452
Cottabos, 349
Cotton, date of its introduction, 431
Cradles, 221
Crying goods for sale, 284; things lost or stolen, 197, n. 4
Curiosities, collections of, 52, n. 29

δᾶδες νυμφικαῖ, 486
δᾶτες, 314
δανδηη, δβολὸς νεκροῦ, 385
Dancing amongst the Greeks, **very**

expressive, 102, n. 23; not considered a dignified amusement, 103
δανείζειν ἐπὶ σώματι, 360
Δεῖγμα, 43, n. 2, 284
τείγματα, samples, 283
τεῖπτον, 312; usual hour of, 313, 211, n. 3
— ἀπὸ σκυρίθος, 316
δεκάτην θύειν or **έστιῶν**, 219
δέλτοι, 162, n. 12
δημουργός, 488
δῆμος of Athens, 17, n. 30
δέραια, given to children as *γυναιρισμάτα*, 222
δεσμορειαὶ τοῖοις, 132, n. 3
δεύτεραι τρόπειαι, 326; 330
δευτερογαμοῦντες οὐ μετρέσαν τὴν γύμνην, 486
διαγραμμισμός, 353
διαφανή εἴματα, 484
διαζώματα, 409
διδασκαλεῖα, 306
διῆρες, ὑπερῷον, 266
Dionysia, 178, n. 1; 179, n. 5
διφθέρα, 442
διπλοῖς, διπλοῖδιον, 425
Dissection, 380
Divorce, 497
Doctors, 374, sqq.; their position in Greece better than at Rome, 375; conditions on which they were permitted by the state to practise, 376; salaried by the state, 377; their fees, *ib.*; made up their own medicines, 378; slave-doctors, 379
Dogs, various breeds of, 76, n. 5; lap-dogs, *ib.*; house-dogs, 261
Doors of houses, 257; 260; 265; 269; did not ordinarily open towards the street, 260; 269; probably not locked by day, 269; 54, n. 32
Dolls, 223
δωμάτια, 265
δοσιάλωτοι, 358
δωριάζειν, 298
δόρπον, 312
δοιάρια, 365

δοῦλος. See Slaves
Dowries, 480; when first usual, Solon's law on the subject, 481
Dreams, interpretation of, 134, n. 4
Dress of the men, 413, sqq.; of the slaves, 416; of the boys, 420; of the women, 421, *sqq.*; materials used, 429; colours, 434; at weddings, 486
Drinking vessels, forms of, 106, n. 31; materials of, 145, n. 23
δροῖται, 391
δρομίδιφιον ἡμαρ, 217
δρύφακτοι, 260
Earrings, 200, n. 6
Education, 217, sqq.; conducted by a pedagogue, 226; at school, 227; principal studies, 231; reading and writing, 232; music, 233; vacations, 234; education of the girls, 236; education at Sparta, 239
ἔγχουσα, pigment, 174, n. 42
ἔγχυτρισμός, 195, n. 1
ἔγγησις, 479
ἔγκυκλον, 426; 440
ἔλην, 239
εἰς ὕδωρ, or εἰς τέφραν γράφειν, 196, n. 3
εἰσφέρειν and **ἀφαιρεῖν τὰς τραπέζας**, 326
ἐκπεμψίς γυναικός, 497
ἐκφορά, 389
ἐκθεσις παιδῶν, 218
ἐκ τριβόν, proverb, 231
ἐλλύχνιον, 157, n. 5
ἐμβάδες, 449
Emancipation of slaves, 372
ἐμπορία, ἔμπορος, 280; 283
Ἐμπουσα, 224
ἐναγίσματα, ἐναγίζειν, 400
ἐνατα, 398
ἐνδοῦναι, 269
ἐνδρομίδες, men's shoes, 450
ἐνδύματα, 413
ἐνηλίata of the bed, 136, n. 8
ἐνέγναιον, 138, n. 8

- ιντδς τὴν χεῖρα ξχεῖν, 419
 ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος δειπνεῖν, 319
 ἀπαυλία ἡμέρα, 489
 ἀπενεγκεῖν δόρυ, 402
 Ephēbi, 339; in the gymnasia, 305
 Ἐφέσια γράμματα, 144, n. 20; 191,
 n. 32
 ἐφελκύσθαι, 269
 ἐφεστρίς, 441
 ἐπιβατεῖν, 111, n. 2
 ἐπιβλήματα, 418; of the women, 428
 ἐπιχώρια θύματα, 332
 ἐπιδέξια, 343
 ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, ἀναβδλλεσθαι, 418
 ἐπὶ διετὲς ἡβῆσαι, 239
 ἐπιδόρπια, or ἐπιδειτνα, 331
 ἐπικλιντρον, 136, n. 8
 ἐπίλουτρον, bathing fee, 148, n. 23
 ἐπίπαστα, 330
 ἐπισημαίνειν, 410
 ἐπισκυθίζειν, 338
 ἐπισπαστῆρες on the doors, 54, n. 32;
 369
 Epithalamium, 489
 ἐπίθημα, 395
 ἐπίτροπος, 363
 ἐπωδαί, 382
 ἐπωμίς, 425
 ἐρανος, 40, n. 40; 315
 ἐργαστήρια, λατρεῖα, 378
 — πορνεῖα, 283, 244
 — συκοφαντῶν, 44, n. 6
 ἐργάζεσθαι τῷ σώματι, ut ἀρ' ὥρας,
 244
 ἐσχάρα, an ordeal, 184, n. 12; a Brazier,
 271
 ἐσθῆτες Μηδικαί, 433
 εὐκοσμία, 236
 εὐνή, 136, n. 8
 εὖ πράττειν, greeting, 142, n. 18
 Eunuchs, 365; 471
 Euripides, a μασογύνης, 463
 Exposure of children, 218
 ἔξεραι in the house, 265; in the
 gymnasium, 303
 ἔξωμίς, 415
 Eye-brows, painted, 174, n. 43
 Fairs, annual, 292
 Fastenings to doors, 270
 Fees of schoolmasters, 230; of Sophists
 and Rhetoricians, 235; of physicians
 377
 Feet washed before meals, 318, 319
 Felt socks, 451
 Fish, not mentioned as an article of
 diet in Homer, 323; various sorts,
 324
 Fishmongers and fishmarket, 288
 Floors in dwelling-houses, 268
 Flute, disuse of, 234; at the symposia
 330; 344
 Forgery of seals, 159, n. 6
 Forks, not used, 320
 Freed-men, 169, n. 29; 372
 Frigidarium, 303
 Fullers' earth, 151, n. 28
 Funeral procession, 339
 Funeral feast, 397
 Funeral sacrifices, 398
 Furs, not worn, 434
 Games, 348, sqq.; the two sorts of
 cottabos, 349; other games of skill,
 351; games depending on chance,
 354; games of children, 222
 γαμετή, 474
 γάμος, 487
 Gardening, art of, neglected by the
 Greeks, 203, n. 9
 Garlands worn across the breast, 275
 γειστιποδίσματα, 267
 γελωτοποιοί, 92, n. 8
 γένειον, beard, 457
 γενέσια, 400
 γενέθλια, 314
 γέρρα, in the market-place, 286
 Girdle worn by women, 427
 Girls not sent to school, 236
 Glass, invention of, 145, n. 22; vessels
 of, ib.
 γλαῦσσα, ligula, 320
 Gnomon, 210, n. 3; 318
 γνωρίσματα of exposed children, 222
 γονητεῖα, 381

- γράμματα**, 231; comprehended reading, writing, and arithmetic, 232
- γραμματέον**, 162, n. 12
- γραμματίδιον**, bill of fare, 322
- γράων μῦθοι**, 225
- γραφή θερεως**, 366
- γραφῖον**, 163, n. 13
- Grave-clothes, white, 385
- Graves, 392
- γρῖφοι**, 97, sqq.; 348
- γυμνὸς**, of those wearing the chiton, 243; 298
- γύμνωσις παρθένων** in Sparta, 297
- γυναικεῖα ἀγορά**, 287
- γυναικούχροι**, 468
- Gymnasia**, 293, sqq.; condemned by the Romans, 293; distinction between gymnasium and palestra, 294; not frequented by women in most of the Greek states, 296; Spartan virgins allowed to contend in them, 297; plan of a gymnasium, 300; often visited by old men for exercise, 308; were favourite resorts of sophists and rhetoricians, 309
- Gymnastics of the women**, 297, sqq.
- Gynaeconitis**, not *generally* above stairs, 255, 256; usually lay behind the andronitis, 258
- ἱβρα**, 364
- αἰμακουρία**, 400
- Hair, 453, sqq.; how worn at Sparta, 454; first cut at Athens on entering the age of an ephebus, 454; dyed, 456; how worn by the women, 459; cut off as a sign of grief, 398
- ἀλες ἡδυσμένοι**, 330
- ἀλῶν κοινωνεῖν**, 7, n. 18
- ἀμαξῖς**, go-cart, 222
- ἀπλάσι**, shoes, 449
- Hats, 443
- Head-coverings of the men, 442, sqq.; their colour, 444; of the women, 460
- ἡλιοτρόπιον**, sun-dial, 211, n. 8
- ἱλκεχίτωνες**, 414
- ἱμαδικλοιδῖον**, 425
- ἢμλιγύδος**, form of dolls, 223
- ἔψημα οἴνου**, 336
- Ἐρμοῦ ῥαβδῖον**, 49, n. 18
- ἥρα**, 394
- ἔστιατόριον**, 265
- ἐπερομάσχαλος**, 415
- Hetaerae, 241, sqq.; classification of, 243; very numerous at Corinth, 245; their mode of life, 247; sums demanded by them, 248; their social position, *ib.*; epithets applied to them, 249; did not wear distinctive dresses, *ib.*; presence at the theatre, 405
- ἱερὰ πατρῆα**, Sacra in private houses, 254
- Hierodules of Aphrodite at Corinth, 24, n. 7; 246
- ἱματελγύμος**, 351
- ἱματιοκλέπται** in the baths, 149, n. 23
- ἱμάτιον**, 418; 428
- ὅδοι λιθόστρωτοι**, 285
- Homer, taught in schools, 233; 273
- δημομήτριοι** not allowed to marry, 478
- Horse-shoes, 20, n. 34
- Horses, breeds of, 76, n. 5; prices, and favourite colours, *ib.*
- Hospitality, 27, n. 14; 48, n. 17
- House, the Grecian, 251, sqq.; changes subsequent to the time of Homer, 252; Vitruvius' account of, 252, sqq.; mostly faced the south, 259; plan of a large one, 263
- House-doors, 260; usually opened inwards, 269; mode of locking, 270
- ἵδας δρωρυγμένη**, 145, n. 22
- ἵδωρ δρκιον**, 184, n. 12
- κατὰ χειρός, 320
- ἱδροβαφές**, 439
- ἱδροφόρος**, 364
- ἱπαιθρον**, 253
- ἱπηνη**, 457
- ἱπερφον**, 255; 266
- ἱπηρέται**, in the theatre, 409
- ἱποβάλλεσθαι παῖδας**, 219
- ἱποδήματα**, 445, sqq.; of animals, 20, n. 34
- ἱπολύειν**, 318

- ιπεστατον*, 148, n. 23
ιποθυμιδες, 104, n. 25
- ιατραλεικται*, 381
ιατρειν, 378
ιατρεβεσθαι κατα γραμματα, 375
Ice-houses, 337
Ιχθυς, Ιχθυσπωλητις, fish-market, 288
Ικτιος, 11, n. 19
Imprecations on tombstones, 396
Ink, 162, n. 13
Inns, 27, n. 14
Inscriptions on tombs, 396
Inscriptions on houses, 261
Interment and cremation, neither exclusively practised, 390, sqq.
Introduction, letters of, 48, n. 1
Ιπνολέβης, 337
Ισχάδες, 331
Ισον Ισφ, 338
Ivory baskets, 92, n. 7
Jewellery worn by women, 200, n. 6
- κάλαμοι γραφεις*, 162, n. 13
καλόπους, a last, 447
καλώς ζε (νοσοῦντι), 142, n. 18
κανδῆλαι, 156, n. 5
κανθαρος, 106, n. 31
καπηλείαι, considered disreputable places, 281
κάπηλοι, 280
καπνοδόκη, not a regular chimney, 271
καρβάτιναι, 450
καρχήσιον, 106, n. 31
Καρύαι, hired mourners, 389
κάρνα, 331
καταβαικαλήσεις, 222
καταλλαγή, κόλλυθος, agio, 291
καταλύσεις, iппs, 27, n. 14
κατάστεγαι δρόμοι, 308
κατατομαι, κερκίδες, 409
καταχύσματα νεωνήτων, 368; at weddings, 487
καταγάγια, 27, n. 14
κατωνάκη, 442
κατορύττειν, 391
- καττυμα*, 452
καυσία, 443
καῦστρον, 392
κείρεσθαι ἐπὶ πάνθει, 398
κειρία, 137, n. 8
κεκρύφαλος, 460
κέλευσμα, 109, n. 1
κελευστής, 109, n. 1
κηπαία θύρα, 265
κεράμεια, 145, n. 22
κέρας, drinking-horn, 106, n. 31
τεοαυνωθέντες, how buried, 401
ιπροκλάστης, κηροκλαστική, 223; 52
n. 31
κίχλαι, 329
Κιμωλία γῆ, fullers' earth, 151, n. 28
κινέων τὸν ἄφ' λεπᾶς, 352
κίνητες, 395
κλεψύδρα, 212, n. 4
κλιμακίδες, 93, n. 8
κλίναι, at meals, 318
κλίνη, 196, n. 8; 290
— for a corpse, 387
κλειός, 370
κναφενειν, or γναφενειν, 205, n. 15
κνέφαλον, 137, n. 8
Κνῖves, not used at meals, 320
κοχλιώρυχον, 320
κώδεια, 212, n. 4
κώδια, on the beds, 138, n. 8; 442
κόγχη, 159, n. 7
κοιτῶνες, 265
κόλακες, 92, n. 8
κολακίδες, 93, n. 8
κολωνίτης, 373
κόλπος, 427
κομμάτριαι, lady's maids, 364
κονία, 151, n. 23
κονίαμα, 268
Κοντοκορία, 1, n. 2
κοππατίας, 76, n. 5
κόπτειν τὴν θύραν, κρούειν, and κροτεῖν,
in opposition to ψοφεῖν, 54, n. 32;
269
κόραι, dolls, 223
κόραξ, door-knocker, 52, n. 32
Κορυθία κόρη, 246

- κορινθιδέεσθαι, 246
 κοροπλάθοι, κοροπλάσται, 223
 τεθοργος, 451
 κοτταβεῖον, 350
 κότταβος κατακτός, 349
 — δ' δένθαφων, 350
 κουρεῖα, 279; 455
 κουρέν, 455
 κράββατος, 139, n. 8
 Κράνειον at Corinth, 24, n. 6
 κραστήρια, 136, n. 8
 κρατήρ, 388
 κρείσσον διδόναι, 358
 κρητική, 447, 448
 κροκωτός, 438
 κρόμιον, 323
 φροστοί, fringes, 440
 κύαμοι, 323
 κύαθος, 341
 κυβεία, 354
 κυβεία, gambling-houses, 355
 κυβιστᾶν εἰς μαχαίρας, 186, n. 17
 κυβιστῆρες, 101, n. 22, 186, n. 17
 κύκλοι, 285; 359
 κυλικίδες, 378
 κύλιξ, 106, n. 31
 κυνῆ, 443
 κύφων, 370
- Labella, 395
 λακωνικαῖ, 449
 λακωνίζειν, λακωνισται, 63, n. 8, 419
 Λάμψα, 224
 Lamps, 156, n. 5
 Landscape-painting, neglect of, 46, n. 11
 Lanterns, 158, n. 1
 λάρνακες κυτταρίσται, 392
 λάρταξ, or λατάγη, 351
 Leathern chitons, 434
 λαζίων, or λαζάριον, 430
 λειτουργίαι, 70, n. 23
 λεκιθοτάλιδες, 287
 λέκιθος, sold in the market, 61, n. 2
 λήκυθοι νεκρῶν, 387; 396
 ληγοι, 391, 396
 Letters surreptitiously opened, 160, n. 9
- λευκὴ ἡμέρα, 143, n. 19
 Libraries, 272, sqq.; their existence in early times doubtful, 273; public libraries, 275
 λίθος, 484
 Lighting, methods of, 153, n. 1; 156, n. 5
 Lightning, burial of persons killed by, 401
 Links carried in the streets, 153, n. 1
 Litters, the use of, 124, n. 23
 Limestone, 129, n. 29
 λαποδύται, 154, n. 2
 λαυτῆρες, 148, n. 23
 λαυτρὸν νυμφικόν, 483
 λαυτροφόρος, 484
 Love-matches, 473; 477
 λυχνίον, 157, n. 5; for the cottabos 350
 λύχνος, 156, n. 5
 λύρα and κιθάρα, 234
- μαχαίρας καταπίνειν, 186, n. 20
 μαγειρεῖα, 290
 μαγευτική, 381
 μαγγανεία, 381
 Magic arts, 192, n. 35, 382
 μαλάχη, 323
 μάλθη, 162, n. 12
 Maidens, presence of, at the Olympic games, 296; at gymnastic exercises in Sparta, 297
 Malt liquors, 334
 Manumission of slaves, 372; 169, n. 29
 Market-place, 277, sqq.; topography of, 278; when most frequented, ὅ.; used as a lounging-place, 279; the κύκλοι, 285; fish-market, 288
 Marriage, 473, sqq.; regarded as a duty, 475; between relatives, 477; usual age, 478; dowry, 480; usual time of year, 482; preliminary solemnities, ὅ.; marriage-bath, 483; fetching home the bride, 485; marriage-feast, 488
 μάζα, 322
 Meals, 310, sqq.; different at different

- periods and in different states, 311.
 three daily meals, 312; the δεῖπνον, 313; practice of reclining at meals, 317; ablutions before and after, 318; 320; 329; no table-cloth used, 321; attendance at table, *ib.*; number of courses, 325; the dessert, 331
- Median garments, 433
- Medicine, state of, 381
- μέλαχ, ink, 162, *n.* 13. pigment for the eyebrows, 174, *n.* 42
- μελανοδόχοι, 162. *n.* 13
- μελιτοῦττα, 386
- Mensa, 395
- μήνυτρα, or σῶστρα, 197, *n.* 4
- Merchants and dealers, various classes of, 280
- μερίδες, 314
- μεταβλητική, 280
- μετάνιπτρον, 329
- μέταυλος and μέσαυλος θύρα, 257. 265
- μέτραξα, 433
- μισθαρνία, 280
- μισθωτοί, 373
- μίτρα 427; 461
- μήματα, μνημεῖα, 393
- μόνα καὶ γυνά, 354
- Money lent on pledges, 122, *n.* 21
- Monkeys, kept as pets, 77, *n.* 5, taught to dance, 187, *n.* 24
- μονοχίτων, 417, 418
- μονότελμα, 449
- Monopolies, 284
- Μορμός, μορμολυκεῖα, 225
- Mourning, duration of, 398; in what it consisted, *ib.*; mourning garments, 399
- Μουσεῖα, school-festival, 234
- Mules, use of, 127, *n.* 26
- Music, study of, 233
- μύσταξ, 457
- μωστίλη, μύστρον, 320
- μύθοι γράμν καὶ τιτθῶν, 225
- Myrtle-market, 289; 94, *n.* 10
- ναῦδια, 394
- Nails worn in shoes, 452
- Names of children, when given, 219
- ναῦλον, 385
- Negro slaves, 365
- νεκροθάτται, 389
- νεκύστα, 400
- νέοι, took no part in public affairs, 237
 their pursuits and amusements, 74,
n. 1; 76, *n.* 5; 239
- νευρόσταστα, Marionettes, 185, *n.* 15
- Nicknames, 40, *n.* 42; 220; of hetæræ, 249
- Night-lights, use of, 35, *n.* 28
- νικητήρια, 314
- νίτρον, 151, *n.* 23
- Nudity in the gymnasium, 298
- νυμφαγωγός, 486
- νύμφαι, dolls, 223
- Nurses, were often free women, 221; Spartan nurses, *ib.*
- Oaths, frequent in conversation, 82, *n.* 12
- διβελισκολύχνιον, 157, *n.* 5
- δύστολος νεκροῦ, 385
- δύστολοστάται, 71, *n.* 25
- δύχθαιβοι, 440
- οἰκήματα, ποργεῖα, 244
- οἰκοι τρίκλινοι, ἑπτάκλινοι, 263
- οἰκονόμος, 364
- οἰκότριβες, οἰκοτρίβαιοι, 360
- Οἰνιστήρια, 454
- οίνοχόη, 341
- οίνοχοι, 342
- οίνοπώλης, 284
- οίνφ τὸν οἴνον ἐξελαύνειν, 105. *n.* 29
- οἶνος. See Wine.
- οἰνούττα, 322
- Olympian games, presence of women at, 296
- δύνειρόπολοι, δύνειροκρίται, 133, *n.* 4
- δρφαλμὸς of a ship, 111, *n.* 2
- δρφαλμὸς βάσκανος, 189, *n.* 28
- δύψον, fish-market, 288
- δύπτὰ κάρνα, 331

- Ordeals, 183, n. 12
 ἡργανός, 387
 Ornaments worn by women, 200, n. 6
 δρτυγοκοκία, 71, n. 6
- παχεῖς, 295
 παιδαγωγεῖον, school-room, 226
 παιδαγωγεῖν συμβοσιον, 341
 παιδαγωγός, 226
 παιδεῖα, 217, sqq.
 παιδέως, pigments, 174, n. 42
 παιδίον and παιδάριον, 222
 παιδισκεῖα, πορνεῖα, 244
 παιδονόμοι, 225; 229
 παιδοποιεῖσθαι γυησίως, 474
 παλαιότρα, 294
 παλεγκάπηλοι, 280
 παλίμψηστον, 162, n. 12
 παλλακή, 360; 473, 474
 Palm-wine, 334
 πανδοκία, despised, 28, n. 14
 πανδοκεῖον, 27, n. 14
 πανηγύρεις, 292
 Paper of the ancients, 161 n. 12 its price, 162
 πάπκος, 457
 Papyrus, 162, n. 12
 παραχαράττειν, 292
 παραχύται, 151, n. 23
 παράμεσος, ring-finger, 200, n. 6
 παράνυμφος, or πάροχος, 210, n. 2; 485
 παράπηχυ, 440
 παρακετάσματα, 269
 παράσημον, 110, n. 2
 Parasites, three classes of, 92, n. 8
 Parasols, 125, n. 24
 παραστάς, παστάς, προστάς, 254, 266
 παρθένοι κατάκλειστοι, and θαλαμευόμεναι, 465
 πάρυφαι, 440
 Passage-money, 43, n. 1
 Passports, 9, n. 17
 παρρέθεν δνομάζεσθαι, 220
 Patterns of dresses, 439, 440
 Pavement of the streets, 285
- πέδαι. 369
 πέμπατα, 488
 πενταλιθίζειν, 354
 πέπλος, 428
 περιβάρις, 451
 περιβλήματα, 415. 419
 περίβεττον, 397
 περιδέραια of the children, 222
 περιδέραιον, collar, 370
 περικαθαρτήρια, 382
 περίλευκα, 437
 περίνησα, 440
 περίπολοι, 154, n. 2. 239
 Peristyle of the house, 253
 περίζωμα, 427
 περονατρίς, 428
 Περσικά, 450
 πεσσοί, invention of, 353
 πέτασος, 443
 πεττεία, the two kinds of, 352
 πέζαι, 439
 φαύς, 436
 φακαῖ, 323
 φανοί, torches, 153, n. 1
 φαρμακεῖα, 381
 φαρμακοί, 378; 382
 φαρμακοπῶλαι, φαρμακοτρίβαι, 378
 Pheasants, kept for show, 77, n. 5
 φερνή, 480
 φιδλη, 106, n. 31
 φιλοτησίαι, healths, 343
 φλόμος, 157, n. 5
 φορέδον, litter, 124, n. 23
 φορμός, 139, n. 8; 442
 φῦκος, a pigment, 174, n. 42
 Picnics, 315
 Picturesque, sense of, 46, n. 11
 Pigeon-fancying, 77. n. 5
 Pigments, 174, n. 42
 πιλίδιον, 141, n. 17; a shoe, 451
 πῖλος, 443; 451
 πίνακες γραφικοί, 162, n. 12
 πινάκια, 144, n. 20
 πῖνος, 334
 πίθηκος, used as a term of abuse, 40, n. 42
 Placards on the walls, 197. n. 4

- πλακοῦς, 382
 πλαταγαί, 222
 πλαταγόνιον, 190, n. 29
 Playthings of children, 222
 Pledges, left in pawn, 122, n. 21
 πλήθουσα ἀγορά, at what hour, 278
 πλύνειν, 205, n. 15
 ποδοκάκη, 369
 Poets, read at school, 233
 πάγων τυγχωνοτροφεῖν, 457
 ποικιλία ποικίλματα, 268
 πόλεις παιζεῖν, 352, 353
 πόλος, sun-dial, 210, n. 3
 πολυφαγία, Boeotians renowned for, 98,
 n. 9; 311
 πολυφόρος οἶνος, 338
 πομφόλυγας, 461
 πόρναι, classification of, 243
 πορνεῖα, public, 243
 πορυικὸν τέλος, 243
 πόσα; game, 354
 πόσις διὰ χιόνος, 337
 πότος, 330; 333, sqq.
 πρατήρ λίθος, 359
 πρῖνος ἀγρία, 4, n. 9
 προστυγεία, 495
 προβασκάνια, 191, n. 32
 προγάμεια, 482
 πρυτές, 480
 πρυκηρύττειν, 197, n. 4
 πρυμνῆστριαι, 479
 προκέμπειν, 83, n. 14
 προφράγματα of the houses, 260
 προκίνειν φιλοτησίας, 343
 πρόπομα, 312; 325
 πρόσηψος, 238
 προσκεφάλαιον, 137, n. 8; 140, n. 12,
 819; 407
 προστάς, 254; 266
 πρόστοον, 265
 προτέλεια γάμων, 482
 πρόθεσις, 386
 πρόθυρα, 260
 ψηφισματοπώλης, 273
 ψῆφοι, set in rings, 199, n. 6; used for
 reckoning, 232
 ψηφοκλέπται, ψηφοπάικται, 187, n. 22
 ψιαστος, 189, n. 8
 ψινίθιον, a pigment, 174, n. 42
 ψωμίζειν, 221
 ψοφεῖν τὴν θύραν, 54, n. 32; 269
 ψυχρὰ τράπεζαι, 326
 πτερά, or πτέρυγες, 421
 πτερωτὰ and πτελωτὰ προσκεφάλαια
 138, n. 8
 πτύνειν εἰς κόλπον, 132, n. 3
 πύελοι, bathing-tubs, 149, n. 23; coffins
 391; 396
 πυλῶν, 253
 Puppet-shows, 185, n. 15
 πύργος, for slaves, 266
 πυρία, 149, n. 23
 πυξίδες, 378
 πυξίον, 162, n. 13
 Quail-fighting, 78, n. 6; 289
 δάδεσαι, stripes on the garments, 440
 δαβδοφόροι, or δαβδοῦχοι in the theatre
 409
 δαΐδια, 447
 δαφανος, 217; 323
 Rattles for children, 222
 Reading, how taught, 232
 Reclining at meals, 317; 319
 δινῶν, δινὸς ἔλκειν, 68, n. 17
 Rings, use of, 199, n. 6, διψηφοι. i.e.,
 worn as amulets, 191, n. 32
 δίμβος, 224
 Roofs of houses, 267
 δίπτερα on the doors, 55, n. 32
 Rouge, use of, 174, n. 42
 δύμμα, 151, n. 23
 δίπτος, 163, n. 14
 δύτοι λᾶες, 285
 δυτόν, 106, n. 31
 σάκκος, 460
 Salutation, forms of, 142, n. 18
 σαμφόρας, 76, n. 5
 σανδάλια, worn only by women,
 447
 Sandals, 446; taken off before meals,
 318

- σαρδῶος, 199, n. 6
 Sausages, 323
 σχιστός, 431
 Schoolmasters, pay of, 230
 Schools, 227, sqq.; not supported at the public expense, 228; hour at which they opened in the morning, 231; vacations, 234
 Seals, affixed to documents, 159, n. 8; to doors, 270; forgery of, 159, n. 6; secured by capsules, 159, n. 7
 Sealing-earth, 163, n. 14
 σηκίδες, 365
 σέλινος, 135, n. 7; 386
 σήματα, 393
 σηρικά, 433
 Sesame cakes at weddings, 488
 Shaving, 458
 Ships, figure-heads of, 110, n. 2; names of, 111, n. 2; burden of, 112, n. 5
 Shoes, 445, sqq., only worn out of doors, 445; the various kinds, 446, sqq.; women's shoes, 450; materials, 451; colour, 452
 Signet-rings, 199, n. 6
 Silk manufacture, 432, 433
 Silver utensils, 5, n. 12
 σινδών, 431
 σισύρα, 138, n. 8; 442
 σιτίζειν, 221
 σκάφη, cradle, 221
 σκηναί, 28, n. 14; 285
 σκάδειον, 125, n. 24
 σκιαθήρας, sun-dial, 211, n. 3
 σκίμπους, 139, n. 8
 σκιράφεια, 355
 σκόλια, songs, 348
 σκυτοτόμος, 451
 Slaves, 356, sqq.; origin of slavery, 358; names of slaves, 169, n. 30; prices of slaves, 359; number of slaves, 361; chiefly employed as artisans, 362, 363; female slaves, 364; 474; 495; treatment of slaves, 365; usual punishments, 369; character, 371; manumission of slaves, 169, n. 29; 372; presence of, in the theatre, 407
 Slave-market, 285; 359
 σμῆγμα, or σμῆμα, 329; 151, n. 23
 Smoke, how disposed of, 271
 Snow, put into wine, 337
 Sophists and rhetoricians in the gymnasium, 309; their fees, 235
 σοροί, 391
 σώστρα, 197, n. 4
 σωάργανα, 217
 σωάρτια, 447
 Spas, 123, n. 22
 Spelling, how taught, 234
 σφαλός, 370
 σφένδαμνος, 136, n. 8; 139, n. 16
 σφενδόνη, 199, n. 6; head-dress, 459
 σφραγίς, 9, n. 17; 199, n. 6
 στονδαί, 329
 Spoons, 320
 Stadiatæ porticus, 304
 στῆλαι, 395
 στεφανιστάλιδες, 287
 στηθόδεσμος, 427
 στίμμα, a pigment, 175, n. 42
 στλεγγής, in the baths, 150. n. 26; head-dress, 459
 στοια, 265
 στοιχεῖον, 211, n. 3
 στρέβλαι, 370
 Streets, pavement of, 285
 στρόβιλος, 101, n. 22; 224
 στρώματα, 3, n. 8; 183, n. 8
 στρωματεύς, στρωματόδεσμον, 4, n. 8
 στρόφιον, 427
 Στυγὸς θάρ, 183, n. 12
 Suicides, how interred, 401
 συκόμιον, a pigment, 174, n. 42
 συλλαβίζειν, 232
 σύλλογοι, 74, n. 1
 σύμβολα, 9, n. 17
 συμβολαί, ἀπὸ συμβολῶν δειπνεῖ: 314
 συμμετρία χιτών, 427
 συμποίαρχος, 341
 Sun-dials, 210, n. 3
 Surgery, state of, 380
 συρίττειν and κλαψεῖν, signs of disapprobation in the theatre, 410
 Surnames, 220

- Sycophants**, 66, n. 13
Symposia, 333, sqq.; of Plato, Xenophon, and Plutarch, contrasted, 333; different wines at, 335; the *Symposiarch*, 342; the *τρόπος τῆς πόσεως*, 343; conversation and amusements, 344
- ταυτία**, 427
ταιγιοπώλιδες, 289
ταμεία, 491
τάφοι, 393
ταρίχη, 324
τηλέφιλον, 190, n. 29
τηλία, frame on which quails fought 78, n. 9, 355
θάλαμος, 266
θάπτειν, 391
θαυματοποιοί, 180, n. 7; 188, n. 25
Taverns, 27, n. 14; 74, n. 1; 281
Theatres, 403, sqq.; presence of women, 403; of boys, 406; entrance-money, 408; arrangement of benches, 409; hour of commencement, *i.b.*; behaviour of the audience, 410; social position of actors, 411
θεατράνης, **θεατροκάλης**, 408
Thebes, notorious for **ἀμαθία**, 286
θῆκαι, 393
θεοὶ γαμήλιοι, 482
θεωρικόν, 408
θεραπευτικό, 92, n. 8
θερίστρια, 430
θερμὰ λουτρά, 123, n. 22
θέρμοι, 323
θερμὸν θδωρ, 336
θέσθαι τὴν ψῆφον, 353
Thimble-rigging, 187, n. 22
θούη γαμική, 487
θορυβεῖν, 410
θρηψδοί, 389
θρίζαξ, 323
θρυαλλίς, 157, n. 5
θύρα, 260; 269; 54, n. 32
—— *αὐλεῖος*, 253
—— *κηπαλα*, 37, n. 32. 265
—— *μέσανλος* and *μετανλος*, 257; 265
- θυρίδες**, 270
θυρῶν, θυραιρεῖον, 258
θυωρός, 261
θύσανοι, 440
τίτθη, 221
τοκισμός 280
Tombs, where placed, 393; family-tombs, 394; usual forms of, 395; inscriptions on, 396
Tombstones 395
τόνος, 137, n. 8
Torches, 153, n. 1; at weddings, 486
Toys of children, 222; 224
Trade, respectability of, 281
τραγήματα, 381
τράπεζαι, 140, n. 10
—— grave-stones, 394, 395
—— of the money-changers, 67, n. 16; 69, n. 20; 71, n. 25; 72, n. 27; 290
—— *πρῶται* and *δεύτεραι*, 326; 330, 381
—— *αἴρειν τὰς τράπεζας*, 329
τραπεζοίς, 322
Travelling, 3, n. 8; restrictions on, 9, n. 17
Τρητός, pass near Cleonae, 1, n. 2
τριακάδες, 398
τριβων, or *τριβάνιον*, 419
τρίχαπτον, 460
τριχολάθιον, 455
τριτραύλης, 109, n. 1
τρίμμα, 386
Trinkets, 200, n. 6, false, 188, n. 27
τρίτα, 397
τροχός, 370; *τῶν θαυματοποιῶν*, 101, n. 22; game, 224
τροφή, 221
τρόπος τῆς πόσεως, 343
τυλεῖον, or *τύλη*, 137, n. 8
τύμβοι, 394
τύμπανα, 370
- Vacations in schools, 234
Vases in tombs, 396
Veneering, 136. n. 1
Virginity, test of, 188, n. 12

Visits, made early in the morning, 57,
n. 37; of the women, 469, 470

Wages, daily, for manual labour, 29,
n. 18

Walking-sticks, 87, n. 18; 156, n. 4 -

Walls, decoration of, 268

Warming houses, method of, 271

Washing clothes, 205, n. 15

Watering-places, 123, n. 22

Waxwork, artificial flowers, fruits, &c.,
53, n. 81

Wax-candles, 156, n. 5

Waxen writing tables, 163, n. 13

Widows, married again, 478, 167, n. 20

Wills, when opened, 165, n. 17, witness-
esses to, 166, n. 18; form of, 167,
n. 19; duplicates of, 171, n. 37

Windows, 270

Wine, 334, sqq.; its cheapness, 334;
various kinds, 335; various pre-
parations of, 336; age, *ib.*; mixed
with hot or cold water, 337; mixed
with snow, *ib.*; proportions of the
mixture, 338; not drunk during
meals, 333; sale of, 280; 284

Women, 462, sqq.; their social position,
463; education, 465; 236; treat-
ment before and after marriage, 466,
sqq.; seclusion, 468; gymnastics of,
at Sparta, 297; presence in the
theatre, 403, sq.; marriage, 473,
considerations which induced it, 475;
its usages and forms, 479; dowries,
481; solemnities at marriages, 483,
sqq.; occupations of married women,
491; punishment of infidelity, 494
frequency of divorce, 497

Writing, how taught, 232

ξανθαὶ τρίχες, 456

ξένια, 48, n. 17

ξενῶνες, 267

ξηραλούφειν, 294

ξέλον, 870

ξυστίς, 441

ξυστοὶ δρόμοι, 308

ζατρίκιον, 352

Ζεῦ σῶσον, 205, n. 14

ζώνιον, 427

ζυγός, 446

